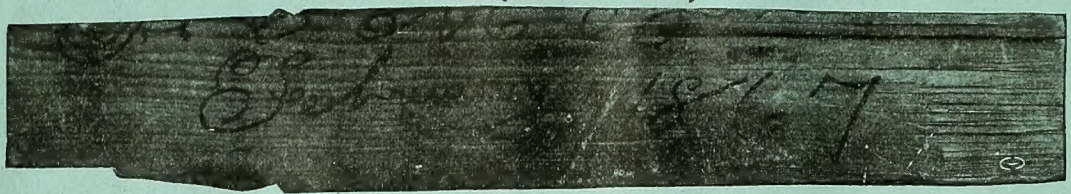
The Carpenter

THANKS to Organized Labor, the lengthening years are made lighter in their passing for the toilers in the ranks!
LOUIS LOUCK

JANUARY, 1917

WHEN HE WAS A BOY (BOY-LIKE) HE WROTE THIS:



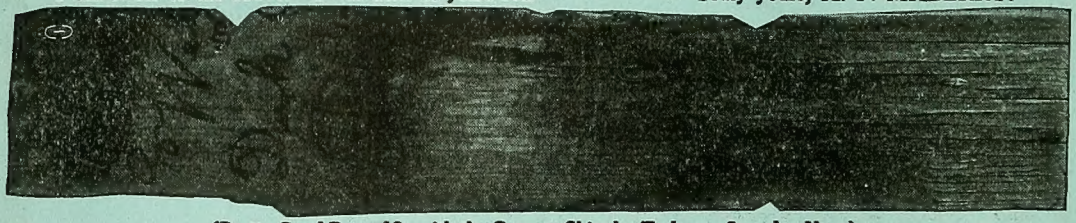
This was when they were shingling their new home, in February, 1867.

46 YEARS LATER, WHEN HE WAS A MAN, HE WROTE THIS:

Southern Cypress Mfrs.' Assn., New Orleans, La. Cotton Plant, Ark., *March 5, 1913.*

Gents: I send you by this mail a sample of shingles placed upon my old homestead by my father in 1867. The pencil writing on same was done by me at the time the workmen put them on. They have done service from that day to the 2nd day of April, 1912, when they were removed for new building.

I can swear to the above. I was then 11 years old. Truly yours, A. F. MABERRY.



(Pretty Good Record?—with the Cypress Shingles Today as Sound as New.)

45 years "on the job"—and still sound as a dollar.

Here is the original of the above letter:

Cotton Plant, Ark., March 5th 1913

Southern Cypress Mfgs. Ass
New Orleans La

Gents: I send you by this mail a sample of shingles placed upon my old homestead by My Father in 1867 The pencil writing on same was done by me at the time the workmen put them on They have done service from that day to the 2nd day of April 1912 when they were removed for new building
I can swear to the above I was then 11 years old
Truly Yours
A. F. Maberry

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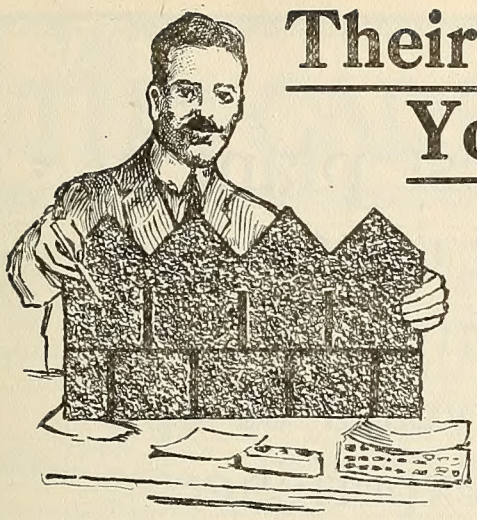

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Asphalt Slab Shingles

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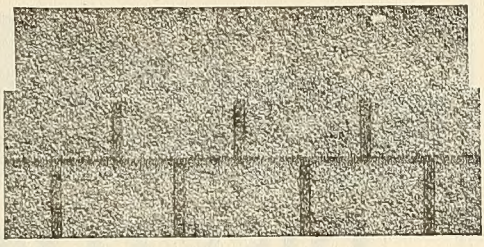

FLEX-A-TILE Style 4 Slab laid in American Shingle Style

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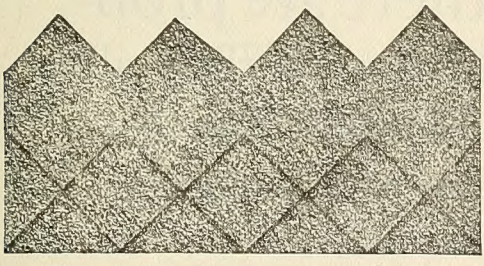

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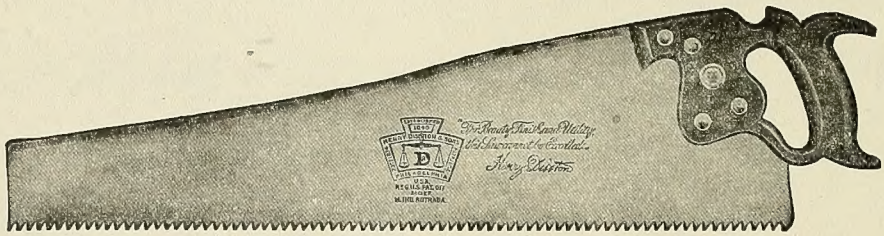

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind., as Provided for by Section 13 of Its Constitution, Which Reads as Follows: The General Secretary "Shall Publish the Official Journal on the 15th of Each Month, Giving Therein All Business of the Local Unions, and Mail a Copy of Same to the Home Address of Each Member."

Entered July 22, 1915, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.

All communications regarding advertising space in The Carpenter should be addressed to John Morrison, advertising manager, 25 Third Avenue, New York City.

Volume XXXVII—No. 1 Established in 1881 | INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1917 | One Dollar Per Year Ten Cents a Copy

For Those Who Fail

"All honor to him who shall win the prize,"
The world has cried for a thousand years,
But to him who tries, and who fails and dies
I give great honor and glory and tears.

Give glory and honor and pitiful tears
To all who fail in their deeds sublime,
Their ghosts are many in the van of years,
They were born with time in advance of time.

Oh, great is the hero who wins a name,
But greater many and many a time,
Some pale-faced fellow who dies in shame,
And lets God finish the thought sublime.

And great is the man with a sword undrawn,
And good is the man who refrains from wine,
But the man who fails and yet still fights on,
Lo! he is the twin-born brother of mine.

—Joaquin Miller.

The Carpenter

INDUSTRIAL PEACE OR WAR, WHICH?

(By Richard Hazelton.)

THE old adage that "the pen is mightier than the sword" has fallen into disrepute in these war-torn days. At best it was a very questionable paradox and smacked a good deal of the platitudinous; it proved to be one of those convenient half-truths which writers are fond of quoting in support of pet theories, but at heart every man knows that the pen is a very facile and fragile implement of peaceful intercourse while the sword is a doughty and dangerous weapon, symbolic of force.

The fate of Belgium, and to a certain extent of Greece, as well as other nationalities in the present European war, furnish a graphic and grim illustration of the fact. In their case, treaties penned, apparently, in sincerity and good faith proved to be merely "scraps of paper" because forsooth, the sword was not sufficiently powerful to back them up. To put it plainer, these small nations lacked the "punch" to render such treaties stable. They were not sufficiently powerful to meet aggression when it threatened and consequently they reaped a whirlwind. Force is a fundamental thing, a dynamic thing, and it can only be met with force.

This, also, reminds us that prior to the European war, wiseacres used to solemnly lay down the proposition that such a catastrophe would be unthinkable in our day; the great financiers of Europe and America would prevent it. No nation, in their opinion, could afford or would dare to disturb the equilibrium of international commerce and incur the wrath of the great financial interests; the business affairs of the nations had become too complex, international financial relations too interwoven, to allow for such an upheaval. But that illusion has been rudely shattered since. The supposed restraints which it was expected international capital would exercise to prevent hostilities failed to materialize and as a result events proved that the sword was not alone mightier than the pen—the pen of international commerce —but incalculably mightier than all the aggregations of international capital, and thus today, we have the spectacle of capital as the meek and slavelike handmaiden of the god of war.

For workers in the supposedly peaceful plane of industrial life, in a country far-removed from the zone of war, the foregoing contains something of a moral, though it may not seem very obvious, but does it not leave room in one's mind for the infiltration of the thought that in our struggles for industrial justice we are apt to overrate the power and influence exercised by capital and associations of capital? Is it not partly true that in our gropings toward industrial democracy (a phrase, by the way, which may mean everything or nothing, according to one's point of view), we become easily frightened at the thought of influential groups of wealthy employers arrayed against us?

Today, the formation of a "National Industrial Conference Board," which had its inception among those who are generally regarded as uncompromising enemies of organized labor and which is claimed to voice the convictions of 15,000 employers, capitalized at $8,000,000,000 and employing some 7,000,000 workers, is proving disquieting to many timid souls in the labor movement, but in the light of the past and the present and in the consciousness of our ability to put up a strong fight against aggression there is no reason why it should be.

At a period in the past when the National Association of Manufacturers, the parent of this new "enfant terrible," was laying supposedly far-reaching plans to defeat and to disrupt organized labor, placing emphases on the wealth and influence at hand, there was much foreboding in the ranks of labor but time has shown that such fears were groundless and that the bark of the National Association of Manufacturers, so far as labor is concerned, was far worse than its bite. In fact, so far has the power of the Manufacturers' Association dwin-

dled that it is now found necessary to perfect this new organization to carry out the aim originally sought by the former, and what guarantee is there that the high-sounding "National Industrial Conference Board" will prove any more effective in crushing labor than its forerunner.

Indirectly it may be said that the National Association of Manufacturers' in pursuing their anti-labor policies greatly helped the cause of labor. The opposition engendered made for solidarity among the workers and gave an impetus to organization. It brought the issues between labor and its enemies squarely before the public and as a result trade union agitation, education and organization went forward by leaps and bounds.

Whether the "National Industrial Conference Board" proves as ineffective in the long run as the National Association of Manufacturers remains to be seen, but, be that as it may, whatever plans it may lay in opposition to the American labor movement, looking toward undoing the great work accomplished by it, cannot fail to arouse the great mass of trade unionists and their sympathizers and nerve them to greater efforts and greater accomplishments. Trade unionism, as has been well demonstrated in the past, has that valuable faculty, developed to a high degree, of being able to thrive upon opposition, and no one who heard the defiant ring of Samuel Gompers' speech at the recent A. F. of L. Convention in Baltimore, following the announcement of the launching of the new employers' organization, can doubt that should the employers in their new departure persist in a policy of antagonism toward the labor movement, trade unionists will give them a spirited run for their money. Said the President of the A. F. of L., in that notable address, referring to the establishment of the "National Conference Board.":

> When the money power of the United States, failed in trying to corrupt the electorate of the United States and to mislead them, when their well-laid plans were frustrated by the citizenship of the United States, they showed their colors and they met, quite a number of them, and then they gave to the public the declaration that they were going to antagonize every effort put forth by organized labor; that they would fight us industrially, politically and legislatively—I need not say that judicially they already have done so—that they represent eight billions of dollars; that there were 15,000 employers; that they employed about seven million working people, and that they were going to use every instrumentality within their power in order to balk, defeat or undo the work of the American labor movement.
>
> Now, that is their right so long as they own the money; so long as they hold that position, they have a right to antagonize our movement, notwithstanding the fact that our movement stands for manhood, for womanhood, for childhood, as against their billions of dollars. I say to you it is their lawful right to make the fight against us, and all I can say in answer is: "You men of wealth, be careful how far you go, for there is a limit to human endurance. You throw down the gauntlet and we will accept the challenge!" And when it comes we will quote from the greatest bard the world ever had—"Lay on, Macduff; and damned be he who first cries, 'Hold! Enough!'"

In the December issue of "American Industries," Colonel George Pope, President of the National Association of Manufacturers and notorious open-shop advocate, who, together with John Kirby, Jr., James A. Emery, Walter H. Drew, and other shining lights in the galaxy of industrial reactionaries, are the driving power behind the new organization, outlined the scope and policy of the "National Industrial Conference Board."

Co-operative effort to secure unity of action between the large number of national associations of employers now in existence which hitherto have been operating independently of one another is the basic principle of the new organization, according to Colonel Pope. The membership is composed of national associations of employers, each organization being represented on the Conference Board by two of its members. Twelve of these national organizations are already members of the Board, and the membership will be extended to others. The object of the Board, in the words of the valiant Colonel, is "to provide a clearing house for information, a forum for constructive discussion and machinery for co-operative action on matters THAT VITALLY AFFECT THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY." The Board will aim, says Colonel Pope:

> To stimulate the keen interest and active assistance of employers toward constructive study and equitable solution of industrial problems.
>
> To foster the maintenance of harmonious re-

lationship between employer and employes and between both and the government.

To assist in the formulation and enactment of sound and constructive legislation to oppose the passage of unsound and unfair laws and to urge the amendment or repeal of impracticable and unjust statutes. To secure the proper co-operation between the government and industry. To create a general realization of the national benefits of industrial prosperity to employer, employe and consumer and a better understanding of industrial questions and their relationship to the public welfare.

On the face of it this high sounding declaration of principles seems harmless enough and although Colonel Pope in elaborating upon the mission of the new organization indulges less in platitudes than usual, still no trade unionist will be gulled into believing that in purpose and intent it is not aimed particularly against organized labor. The names of those who thus far are connected with it furnish evidence of that, for despite Colonel Pope's protestations in regard to "industrial freedom," only a simpleton could be capable of believing that the Kirby's, Pope's and Parry's, the Drew's and Emery's, etc., had simultaneously undergone a change of heart and had renounced the reactionary views regarding labor which have always characterized them.

Undoubtedly the steady growth and increased influence which the trade union movement has experienced in recent years, corresponding with the enlightenment of the general public in regard to labor's aims, and the advance of social legislation in state and nation have been factors in forcing the opposing forces to make a supreme effort to stem the tide of progress. The shape their efforts will take, the public no doubt will soon learn and then we shall be in a better position to note how far their activities in this new departure will affect organized labor.

All will depend on the road which this "Conference Board" will choose. If they want war, they undoubtedly shall have it, President Gompers has made that clear; if, on the other hand, they show a more enlightened understanding and conception of the labor problem than such organizations have hitherto displayed, most assuredly organized labor will not stand in their way. "Co-operation between employer and employe," says Colonel Pope, "must exist to promote the conditions industrially which we all desire (i. e. industrial freedom), not in a paternal attitude but in the establishing of a spirit of confidence that the material welfare of employes is truly the care of the employer." If they are sincere in their belief then let them show a more enlightened attitude toward organized labor, let them cast aside old prejudices and recognize the partnership of labor in industry. By doing so, they have the opportunity of a lifetime to usher in an era of industrial peace; history would be created by their action and true co-operation between employer and employe in the industrial world would be for once accomplished.

Indications so far, however, fail to show that the Conference Board is imbued with any such exalted ideals as would give labor adequate recognition in the control of industry. From what we can gather the other extreme seems to be their goal, that of a policy of anti-unionism developed to the uttermost. In all probability there will be an elaboration of the policy of blacklisting so as to embrace a wider circle of industries through the medium of the associations affiliated with the Board; the spy systems and the scab detective agencies so useful to the associations in the past will no doubt do a larger volume of business, and the legislative and political program of the Board will be interpreted to apply toward the defeat of all labor legislation and political candidates friendly to labor.

Before inaugurating such a sweeping campaign, however, the associated employers would do well to heed the warning addressed to them by President Gompers. If, to use Kipling's phrase, "drunk with sight of power," they hope to tear down the edifice of social and industrial justice which the organized workers have erected in more than thirty years of organization, education and agitation, they will find themselves with an industrial war upon their hands in which their combined resources will count for much less than international capital does

in determining the outcome of the European war. They will find the ranks of labor united solidly against them and the army of trade unionists ready to make any sacrifice rather than surrender the rights they have won. As Shakespeare says:

"Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just,
And he but naked, though locked up in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted."

If the gauntlet is thrown down by the associated manufacturers, organized labor will take it up and make the fight cleanly and courageously, conscious of ultimate victory, the justice of its cause and the approval of enlightened public opinion. In such a fight for humanitarian standards and progressive principles, the "almighty dollar" will certainly not be the deciding factor.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONISM IN WARTIME

(Address Delivered By H. Gosling, Fraternal Delegate From the British Trade Union Congress of the A. F. of L. Convention, Baltimore, Md.)

FRIENDS and Fellow Workers: My colleague, Mr. Whitefield, and I have been elected to convey the fraternal greetings and good wishes of the British trade union movement to the trade unionists of America. We come at a time when it is more than ever necessary to maintain such international intercourse as the circumstances of the world war allow. Of this one is fairly certain; that the overwhelming majority of British trade unionists have nothing but the highest regard for their fellow-workers in America.

At the present time, and for the past two years, our thoughts and energies have been bent on the problems of the war. We Britishers were and are profoundly convinced that there was only one course for us to take during those fateful days of August, 1914. The continued prosecution of the war and the sacrifices of blood and material which the war entails have not made us unmindful of the aims and aspirations of the labor movement. We have been busily engaged in meeting enemy attacks abroad, but an age-long experience has taught us that there were enemies at home who would, if permitted undeterred, take advantage of our preoccupation with the war to throw us back to the reactionary stages from which it had taken us so many years to evolve. While fighting to resist militarism and oppression abroad, we should have been wanting in elementary common sense were we content to accept encroachments upon our liberties and economic interests without challenge or protest.

I have no doubt that there are some here among you who are dissatisfied with what we have done and what we have left undone in Great Britain. I must ask you to allow us to be the best judges of what is best in our national affairs, as we must allow you to know what is the wisest course in your national affairs. But, believe me, friends, all the people in Great Britain whose opinion you and I would value know full well that you in your state and national capacity must be the arbiters of your own destinies.

Well, then, as I said, we have waged and shall continue to wage, a war against all encroachments upon our political, civil, and industrial liberties. We stood against military conscription until the developments of the war made conscription unavoidable. Our labor movement can claim a full share of the credit of increasing the separation allowances to the dependants of soldiers and sailors. We pride ourselves on having made the pension scale of the maimed and wounded more equitable than those who render only lip homage to patriotism thought necessary. We have fought strenuously against the profiteering which has enabled some of our privileged and propertied classes to take advantage of the circumstances of the war to enrich themselves, in far too many instances at the expense of those who were shedding their blood and giving their lives in the

nation's defense. Don't imagine for one moment, friends, that we are under any delusions with regard to the motives and actions of the capitalist and landlord classes, which are notoriously world-wide in character.

My experiences as President of the British Transport Workers' Federation, which includes some 250,000 men employed in the various aspects of the transport industry, has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that any great industry run solely for the advantage of making profits for the proprietors is everlastingly bound to mean the poverty and enslavement of those employed therein and the exploitation of the public as consumers. You have no need to be reminded that we are a great shipping nation, or that the Transport Workers' Federation deals primarily with workers manning, loading and discharging ships. From the very commencement we have observed the British shipowning fraternity taking every advantage of the elimination of their most powerful rivals by raising freights to heights previously undreamed of. It was only after months of growing disaffection and unrest among our workpeople in consequence of the shrinkage in the purchasing power of wages that our members received some compensation for high prices in increased money wages. All the signs seem to point to the fact that prices will never fall to the pre-war levels, so that it becomes our bounden duty to see that the wage increments remain in order to assure our pre-war standard of life.

I can well imagine that the problems relating to wages and general economic interest which occupy our time and attention are not far removed in essentials from your own, so that I can leave this just where it is.

It may interest you to know that all over Great Britain the rank and file of the members are pressing for improved trade union organization more in keeping with the rapid developments of capitalist industry. For instance, in connection with our own Transport Workers' Federation, which comprises thirty separate unions, having members employed at various grades of transport work, there was a definite development towards amalgamating most or all of these into one powerful union. We had gone further than this. We had agreed at a constitutionally appointed conference to amalgamate some twenty-six of the transport and general labor unions, comprising well over 400,000 members, into one great centralized organization. The ill-fated outbreak of the war alone is responsible for the suspension of this great and far-reaching scheme.

In another matter we have been more successful, despite the advent of the war. Some of you probably have heard or read of our Triple Industrial Alliance of Mineworkers, Railway Workers and Transport Workers. The first numbers 750,000, the second 350,000, and the third, 250,000, making the formidable total of 1,350,000 members. These industries represent the vital industries of any country: coal, inland, and overseas transport. This development of trade union power is by no means the outcome of rash and impetuous propaganda. It is the logical process of trade union organization after the experience of conducting wage and economic movements singly and separately, and therefore of permitting each party to be taken in detail by the employers, too often aided and abetted by the government. We have not formed this thrice-mighty industrial body lightly or to take action hastily and indiscriminately; but at the same time we fully realize that employers' power and influence must be met and countered by equal—and I trust superior—power and influence on the workers' side. I will give you one or two of the written clauses to show what our Constitution stands for:

Clause 1 provides that matters submitted to this joint body, and upon which action may be taken, should be those of a national character, or vitally affecting a principle which, in the opinion of the executive making the request, necessitates combined action.

Clause 7: Complete autonomy shall be reserved to any one of the three bodies affiliated to take action on their own behalf.

Clause 8: Joint action can only be taken when the question at issue has been before the members of the three organizations and decided upon by such methods as the constitu-

tion of each organization provides. A conference shall then be called without delay to consider and decide the question of taking action.

These indicate, perhaps, what was in the minds of the founders of our Triple Industrial Alliance. Each successive phase of the terrible war makes it increasingly clear to us that private enterprise is not the last word in human development. It is certainly not the most effective means of carrying on the work of a nation to leave matters vitally affecting human well-being to the sordid and self-seeking motives of private gain. We in Britain have been successful only in so far as we have put a check on self-interest and have introduced collectivist schemes necessary for the common weal.

One wonders if it is possible to refer to the subject which must necessarily occupy most of our thoughts without violating the principles of hospitality among a nation which is itself an amalgam of all nations. Friends, it is said that "the looker-on sees most of the game." We who are of the combatant nations would be less than human were we to speak of this awful tragedy as a "game." Think of Europe; of the future deprived of that creative and untiring energy of its youth which has been and is now being maimed and slaughtered in the shambles of the war. There are those of us who are by age impotent to take part in the war. How terrible is our responsibility when we contemplate the doom and destruction of the high spirited, the generous, the noble and self-sacrificing young in a quarrel for which they were certainly not responsible. Your President, Mr. Gompers, on your behalf, asked us to attend an international meeting of trade unions, neutral and belligerent, to take place when and where the plenipotentiaries would assemble to consider and determine the terms of peace. When these proposals were rejected, it was with no wish to be discourteous to your American Federation of Labor.

On the face of things, we should have been the first to accept the eminently desirable and necessary policy projected by the American Federation of Labor. I want you, however, to realize in the clearest possible manner how fully we were and are preoccupied with the matter of the war itself; and not only that, to put yourselves as far as possible in our place and see that every willingness on our part to consider ultimate peace proposals and to ratify peace treaties might be deemed by our adversaries to be a sign of weakness, and in its turn might make the militarist partly more than ever determined to dominate the whole of Europe. You have all had experience enough in great industrial conflicts, which are largely comparable to international conflicts, to enable you to visualize the prevalent viewpoint of things among Britain and her allies during the prosecution of the war.

It is an indisputable fact that among the overwhelming majority of the working class population of Great Britain, as well as our colonies over seas, the belief prevails that we are fighting for one thing and one thing only—that is, security. It may be equally true that this is the motive actuating the democracy of all the belligerent countries. If this is true—and I am not going to say that it is untrue—what an awful thing it is that we should allow this slaughter to go on destroying and devastating all that is full of promise in our young and virile manhood of Europe today.

It has become a platitude among us that it is the duty of the working class in all countries to unite. They have nothing to lose but their chains, and they have a world to win. Your own country, the United States, draws its vigor from all the European countries; and its greatest attribute in determining physical and intellectual development is the mixing up of all the race qualities which have gone to the formation of your national characteristics. You are happily placed in being outside the "arrangements," "alliances," "treaties" and what not that have made a witch's cauldron of European politics. I want you to consider what that Europe of the future will be when it is deprived of the millions of young and virile men who have been destroyed in the carnage of war. That youthful, restless energy which admit-

tedly has been responsible for all that men call progress in every age and in every country.

We are anxious that we should be here to maintain—as I have said in my opening remarks—some semblance of international solidarity of labor. I trust that in the very near future it will be possible for us to re-establish and re-constitute the international trade union and working-class movement which still is in principle such an inspiring augury for ourselves and those who are to follow us.

We are demonstrating in Europe today among our working people that labor is the only productive unit in war as it is in peace. We of the working class are called upon to make sacrifices in blood, in labor, and in treasure. We are asked to sacrifice our trade union rules and observances in order to increase the output of our labor by speeding up and working longer hours. Before the war we were told that overproduction was responsible for unemployment and those industrial crises which threatened our standard of life, but now we are implored to add to the productive capacity of that labor during the war, and afterward in order to meet foreign competition. I am sure that our American friends are feeling the effects of the war in similar appeals being made to them to facilitate production and to increase output. Let us all bear in mind that it is the giant labor which is so powerful to give or withhold in all matters of wealth production; and that this same giant is so woefully impotent in determining the problems of the equitable distribution of the wealth which is the product of its labor. Our men who are bearing the brunt of the fighting in all the belligerent countries are extrolled for their self-sacrificing devotion and valor in the cause of their respective countries; they are in the main the self-same men who yesterday, so to say, were denounced and villified by the reactionary influences when they sought to improve their economic status through their trade union organizations. We shall not forget these things when peace is once more resumed.

Our one ray of hope through the black outlook of war is that the workers on their return to civil life will throw over the hateful system which makes war possible and inevitable. America has its solemn and bounden duty; the working class of America more than any other section.

How far can you by example and precept prove to Europe and civilization in general that the great human family has to destroy at the root those causes of capitalistic greed; the strife for new markets, the quest for further fields of exploitation, the slavery of the subject races and the lust for power and dominion, which have been the causes of war and will remain the causes of war while allowed to continue. You are charged with a grave and solemn responsibility; and may reason, tolerance and lofty principle direct all that you may venture upon in your manifold duties. I offer you the greetings of your trade union fellow-workers in Great Britain.

UNION PRINCIPLES HUMANE AND HELPFUL

(By Robert Burton Bruce.)

SAID an esteemed friend to me recently, "I assure you it was a relief to me when I read your interesting letter and sometime when you are at liberty, run in and see me as in former times."

Let this then be such an informal heart-to-heart talk with my friend, taking the reader into our confidence:

Now, listen!

It is always a pleasure to shake the hand of a friend, old or new, and exchange thoughts touching subjects and events that seldom fail to interest us. Now your assurance was so straight forward, unreserved and sincere that it was not duly highly appreciated, but

persuasive enough to push my pen to speak to and for labor—"as in former times."

Among things invariably interesting to us are the principles of organized labor and the industrial state of its supporters, since in our opinion, these tenets represent true humanity. To condemn them as unworthy, selfish and not in sympathy with humanitarian impulses and their co-ordinate virtues and achievements, is to stamp them as mercenary in purpose and pernicious in practice.

It is a sad realization that there are such condemners and among them many who silently concede the righteousness and equity of the tenets, yet openly assail the manner, means and methods used by organized labor to promulgate and sustain them.

Well, a brave fighter never fires from ambush.

Possibly—to be liberal—a strata of hidden humanity may be found among such uncourageous opinionists. Not all are enemies, though all must be looked upon as opponents. Generally these hold that our principles are so exclusive and exacting that they possess no individual or collective benefits but to their own exclusive membership in that they secure to none others, social, financial and industrial advantages. But were this true, labor unions would certainly be labor's bane and far from being helpful and humane.

Reason will not justify these hypocritical assailants in turning deaf ears to persuasion. Nor can they, as a result of their non-co-operation, escape at least the charge of openly opposing labor's principles, notwithstanding that they silently endorse them. Can they say they are true friends to organized labor and its supporters, especially if they work for employers who gather in the golden wheat and leave only chaff for their employes and the latter's families?

Here is a mortal truth: No such employers open the doors of aid and assistance when one of their employes receives, while in their employ, a broken arm, a crushed hand, a mutilated leg, a destroyed eye, a body bruised, a wrecked brain,—perhaps even loses his life. By what right can they claim they are kind, merciful and helpful when they pay a hourly wage insufficient to meet the tenth part of a competent surgeon's charge in such sad and sorrowful cases? Is organized labor humane in persuading workmen to leave such employers and their chaff to their own charity. Indeed, do they or organized labor secure the enactment of liberal liability laws?

Was organized labor thoughtful and humane in demanding for wage earners shorter hours and better pay? How far beyond recall is capital's defiant answer to labor's request to arbitrate industrial disputes? Which element said, "There is nothing to arbitrate between employers and employes?" How near within recall is union labor's appeal for an arbitral commission and a law limiting a working day to eight hours? With what haste and bitterness did capital endeavor to defeat these relieving measures And when the workers and the people so generally gave them unreserved approval, was there any surprise when the toilers and the people smiled broadly at not merely the astonishment but the absolute amazement which troubled the capitalists as they sent forth to the tents of the toilers the Macedonian cry: "Come over to our camps and arbitrate with us."

Then it was that they and the whole country realized that organized labor was never so in earnest and unless appeased, millions of men and women would be idle all over the land. And the people, employers and capitalists excepted, recognized the right of unified labor to demand that wages and working condition should be liberal enough to provide a fair profit to invested capital and a wage meeting the increased cost of living.

The country heard also capital's wild, insane assertion that, if labor's demand was acceded to, the great vaults of money would be closed and the country involved in a war more deplorable almost than that shaking the old world.

"Every rational, intelligent person,"

said a friend of mine, a learned man and economist of national fame, "knows that such an assertion is but a fulminated threat, on a par with what a captain of industry, now in his grave, once declared that 'employers should not pay a wage which brings no profit to them.' And we all know that it is an indisputable fact that capital must employ labor, since nothing of material construction can come into existence unless there is co-operation between the two all-powerful industrial elements." "Why," he further declared, "no employer is human who does not pay a living wage to his employes and seek to improve their industrial condition."

"You seem," I quietly remarked, "to voice union labor's principles."

"That may be," he replied. "As a humane proposition, the labor movement should have the support of all citizens. And looking at it in this view, I cannot see that any employer should be free from criticism if he does not lift his employes and their work to a standard of reliability and excellence by paying them a fair living wage."

"Nations," said Professor Woodrow Wilson in the true spirit and power of his soul, "have sacrificed human lives for thrones, but far more cruel and inhuman is the advance of gold, and woeful, indeed, is it when it robs the poor to enrich an almost overpowering array who labor not."

Does it seem strange that such a soulful sentiment should emanate from one who, while other nations were warring with mighty forces and deadly inventions, kept his own country peaceful, and free from an industrial war, which seemed near a certainty because of the "advance of gold."

Twenty-nine years ago, the present head of the American Federation of Labor said, "Let us be charitable, for then will we be humane. Say not that all employers are combined against us, for I know many who are true friends to the working masses. Rather let us show our fellow toilers we have aid, help and kindness for the deserving and a society that if they are sober and industrious wage people, will do all in its power to relieve them from working from breakfast to bedtime and a wage powerless to purchase life's necessaries. And this, my friends, is the humane side of all labor unions."

Labor we all must. No person can expect to invigorate either mind or body without at least some exertion. Life, with the toilers, is so diversified with multiplying forms and variations that in the nature of things it seems eminently proper they should have a unity of strength which would be their preceptor leading them away from toils, drudgery, perils and physical exposures lest their bodily energies and efforts fail to retain a normal power.

I believe this preceptor is organized labor, that its principles are humane, helpful and benevolent and in striking contrast to the nature and the grain of that activity upon which capital builds its oppulence and power over those who, if they would have some of life's comfort and plenty, must labor to live, indeed. The Supreme Court of the United States has said:

"No one disputes the proposition that labor unions are lawful. All must admit that they are not only lawful but highly beneficial."

And this vast world's people will, I believe, realize, as time rolls on, that it is not associated labor, but associated capital that is deforming human nature by heartless wages, means and methods that cause the toilers to sink sinewless from overwork and become too limp, languid and fragile to labor.

Labor is glory! The flying cloud lightens,
And the waving wind changes and brightens;
Only idle minds the dark future frightens—
So play life's softer keys and keep them ever in tune,
For flowers wither in the coldness of the moon.

No, my dear friend, my faith in the principles of organized labor has not ceased or lessened—if anything, grown stronger than it was "in former times."

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH JUDGES WHO VIOLATE THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF LABOR?

(By W. B. Rubin in the American Federationist.)

THE Constitution of the United States and the constitution of each and every state in this union guarantees to every citizen, to every man, woman and child, to every individual, whether native or foreign, citizen or alien, the rights of free speech, free press, and free assembly.

We were told as children in the schoolroom, and since we are grown up we have been told over and over, again and again, by every orator that has ever spoken, every publicist that has ever uttered a sentence, by politicians, haranguers, statesmen, scholars, and teachers, that those rights are fundamental; that they are inalienable; that they are as free and necessary as the air we breathe; that they were purchased for us at the cost of the most precious blood that ever man shed in the Revolution for the freest country God ever looked down upon. These rights are invaluable —they are more—they are essential to a free people. Without them we would be slaves and subjects, we would have tyrants and oligarchies. Without them man can make no advance, no progress. With them man gazes upward and counts the scintillating stars of hope, for in those rights lies the hope that to his way of thinking, others will come, that others will multiply and multiply so fast that his thoughts, his dreams, his wants will be translated into law, interpreted into command, and observed in obedience. It matters not how worthless and hopeless, impractical and visionary those dreams and desires may be or prove, but that he shall have access to them by the route of free speech, free press, and free assembly is the inherent right of every man who stands upon American soil, and the person who would deny any one such rights, no matter how humble or low he may be, or how inane his thoughts may seem, so long as they do no violence to the body politic or the rights of the community, is a tyrant regardless of what else he may be, or what title he may have.

He who takes air from you asphyxiates you and commits murder, and he who takes from you any of the rights of free speech, free press, and free assembly murders your hope, tortures your aspirations, kills your ambition, assassinates your thoughts, and brings ruin and disgrace upon the whole community.

Let us not mince words, and let not fetish-worship for the moth-eaten, ancient precedents borrowed from an antediluvian age when free speech, free press, and free assembly were not yet born, overburden us with awe and close our lips in silence, merely because the one who would thus throttle the rights of man happens to be called a judge. Whether he be a judge of the police court or the highest court of the land, whether he got his job by being appointed because of political services to some politician with the right to make such appointments and thus create judges, or some erstwhile corporation lickspittle, he is nevertheless a tyrant and an enemy of free government, and so much more offensive if though honest and able, he is obsessed with ancient, inhuman conceptions of the wrongs he has caused to mankind.

We are told that every workman has a right to work for whom and when he will and cease his labors whenever he is so inclined; that he has the right to persuade others to his way of working or his time of ceasing to work; that numbers lend strength in the asserting of a right and not in the turning of a right into a wrong. Upon that fundamental, labor organizations have been founded; in that spirit, labor unions have been cradeled; and in the light of free workmen have labor unions budded into real, giant manhood.

The time has gone by so long that now only in the archives of history do we look for abstract, desultory, enter-

taining reading, of ancient historical and theoretical value merely, that a combination of labor is an unlawful conspiracy, and that any member of it is an outcast of the law.

We, too, have progressed, and have gotten away from some of the decisions that used to hold that, though a labor organization may be a lawful body, an unlawful act by any member of it, taints the whole organization's lawfulness or legality, and makes the organization unlawful and illegal. Such decisions are no longer respected. They have been overridden by every enlightened court in every enlightened country, and by states, some of which have not yet been enlightened, in this Union. The overruling of those decisions was essential to the fair, honest, and moral consideration of the rights of free speech, free press, and free assembly guaranteed by all constitutions.

Upon the right of free speech is founded the right of moral suasion, of moral inducement, by one worker to another, to have him join in his fight against capital. The power of persuasion has ever been a human, mental attribute. It would seem that this right was such a natural one that no constitutional provision would be necessary to preserve it. But the people, knowing the way of tyrants have made it a special act of constitution under the caption of "Free speech."

How else can one workman urge another and remain within the law? How can one capitalist induce another capitalist to join him in his fight upon labor except by suasion? Shall it be by violence, force, assault? That surely can not be, for that engenders war. How can two men stay at peace with each other, how can two have communion with each other unless that right of suasion be absolutely, unqualifiedly, and wholly guaranteed?

To deny the right of suasion is to incarcerate man in solitary confinement, is to take from him all the joy, power and love in life. It is to put him upon an island, surrounded by guards, instructed to kill him at the first utterance of a sound. This is so self-evident that to enlarge upon it would seem a waste of effort, and yet, because of the conduct, or, let me emphasize, misconduct of judges, it becomes necessary that all this be made so palpably patent to you that you will heed and join in the call for action to rid this nation of such judges, and to save to its inhabitants their constitutional rights.

Free press is another form of free speech—perhaps broader, more enduring and farther reaching than free speech. Upon that right is founded the principle of labor press—labor's magazines, labor's circulars, guaranteeing these to use the same suasion towards his fellows that a workman could by free speech. How else, in the name of common sense, shall labor make its wants known? How else shall labor emancipate itself?

We hear, yes, the very tyrant judges say, that they believe in the dignity of labor, that labor should have a fair share of its product; that labor should participate in prosperity; that labor should have shorter hours, higher wages, better working conditions, and that labor should be encouraged in getting all of that. But how can this be accomplished if the right to communicate those desires to his fellow by speech or pen is denied the workman? Can anything more asinine—yes, more asinine—be conceived? Yet such are the decisions that are handed down to labor from time to time.

Free assembly is the preceptor to the right of peaceful picketing. When the employer locks out, or the employes go out on strike, they become economic adversaries, each contending for supremacy, both hoping for an adjustment. It is only natural that they should endeavor to discover each other's strength and weakness in order to determine how to continue the struggle. It is only natural that they should do that which every individual does, which every business competitor does, which every nation does, to wit, use the right of espionage, and how, pray, can espionage be employed and observations made, unless free assembly be given them?

If, in the case of strike or lockout, the

streets to the shop be closed to the workmen, if the streets which are open to the ignorant or knave strike-breaker be closed to him, if his home be shut to him, if the meeting in the highway or elsewhere be denied him, how will he be able to meet his fellow worker or the worker who, either ignorantly or willfully, has taken his job, to persuade him to exercise his constitutional right of free speech and free press, so that he may induce his transgressing brother to see the error of his way and join the ranks of organized labor?

Do you stop to realize that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibits the abridging of privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, and forbids any state to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law?

Do you know that the life and liberty of labor organizations consist in its membership and its ability to increase and hold its membership, and in the liberty of being able to increase and hold its membership by moral suasion and peaceful picketing?

And do you further realize that though the employer may induce a man to break the ranks of labor and go to work, an employe may not induce an employe to break the ranks of his employer and cease work? That while an employer may exercise espionage and send out his emissaries for the purpose of picketing upon union men in order to get them to go back upon the union obligation, union men may not do likewise —exercise espionage upon the employer? Do you not see that that is denying men the equal protection of the law? Need any more questions be asked? There is but one single answer.

Enough, for all of this must be plain to every clear-thinking mind, as clear as the noonday's sun on a bright June day, that there can be no free speech without free assembly.

Now that you have the premises, let us develop just one other observation and then proceed to our conclusion.

For the last forty years the labor injunction has been the workman's bane, the nation's curse. For forty years injunctions have been used to destroy, to trample upon the rights of labor, to crush its ambitions, to slay it. For forty years the courts have been crowded with their pleadings, the jails filled with their alleged violators, and for forty years they have sapped at the vitals of labor, and have cost it millions in men and money. But organized labor, militant of spirit, looking upward, fighting onward, has fought and fought in every court until today, the highest court of this land and every respectable state court has announced in words of plenty with reason of sufficiency that the right of peaceful picketing and moral suasion, as contradistinguished from violence, intimidation, and coercion, will be allowed and upheld; that he who commits violence or attempts it, who resorts to coercion or intimidation, does not indulge in peaceful picketing or moral suasion; that the violators of the law, the perpetrators of violence, intimidation, and picketing will be punished, but that peaceful picketing and moral suasion will, nevertheless, be upheld.

Now, when at least one hundred decisions have been handed down to that effect, you would imagine that that would be enough; that when labor has sweated and taxed itself to its capacity to pay the gentlemen of the legal profession to have the courts reiterate, time and again, those natural, fundamental, human precepts, that that would suffice for all time, and that labor might now, in this year, A. D. 1916, tackle some other phase of human oppression and proceed to right another and different wrong.

But no, in spite of all the gains that labor has made, there is found in every industrial community some judge before whom capital will go and to whom the haters of organized labor and its cause will turn for an injunction in case of a strike or lockout—an accommodating judge who, with anarchistic

spirit, in violation of the law, and in direct violation of the constitutional rights of free speech, free press, and free assembly, will deliver himself of a decision and hand down an injunction whereby he denies the rights of peaceful picketing and moral suasion—these rights which are so sacred and so safeguarded by the Constitution that not even in case of rebellion or invasion may they be suspended.

Why should a judge, in the face of all those decisions, in the face of the plain constitutional inhibitions, do that? Let me pause and tell you. Take away peaceful picketing and moral suasion, and you take away labor's only two legal weapons. Take away peaceful picketing and moral suasion, and you tie labor's hands. Take away peaceful picketing and moral suasion, and you help to break the strike, and he who takes them away, or endeavors to do so, whether by law, or any other means, whether by criminal prosecutions or injunctions, it a strike-breaker, and why a judge should take them away in the face of all the numerous decisions which have now so thoroughly made plain these constitutional provisions and entrenched those very rights of labor, spells a motive so flagrant that it at once and without debate stamps him as unfit for judicial duty.

Ah, but you say, and they tell you that the remedy for such an injunction, the violation of such constitutional rights, is by appeal. Oh, shades of the law's delay! A temporary injunction is usually in effect a final decree, for while labor has appealed from hundreds of such temporary injunctions, such interlocutory decisions, time and again, the period consumed between the entry of the temporary injunction and the entry of the final decree is so great that the strike often is ended and the dastardly work has been accomplished. The time between the entry of the temporary injunction and the hearing of its review upon appeal is usually so long that the higher court's decision becomes of academic value merely. In fact, the rules of some states won't even permit an appeal from a temporary injunction, or else make the granting of it a matter of such judicial discretion, so observed by all courts that a remedy by appeal becomes inefficacious and nugatory and in effect denies an appeal.

Violate an injunction, and you are promptly sent to jail for contempt of court. Exercise your constitutional rights of free speech, free press, and free assembly—which are nothing more than peaceful picketing and moral suasion—when the injunction says "thou shalt not," and you will lie moldering in jail; and when you protest against the enforcement of such injunction denying these constitutional rights to you, and assert that the injunction is wrong, that it takes from you the right of free speech, free press, and free assembly, the answer promptly is that your remedy is not by violation, but by appeal. So, in effect, your rights are denied, while capital proceeds to deal out its blows to labor.

Now, then, what shall be done? There are two methods open to labor of dealing with such a judge.

The one is a course heretofore followed but weakly, and that is to endeavor to beat the judge when he is up for re-election. Sometimes labor has succeeded at the task. Often it has failed, but labor must never forget such a judge and must exert itself, strenuous as it may be, to defeat at the polls such judge for re-election. It must insist that his opponent shall run upon a platform of Americanism—the highest form of Americanism, the guarantee of the constitutional rights of free speech, free press, and free assembly, and to organized labor, peaceful picketing and moral suasion.

Often, however, between the entry of such an injunction and the time of the judge's re-election, too great a period has elapsed so that the ill effect of his decision has been forgotten and again he goes to his bench by labor's default. In the interim, therefore, work for legislation in direction of constitutional amendment permitting the recall of judges.

Then, second, there is another remedy, a remedy guaranteed by the Constitution, a remedy heretofore sparingly exercised but one which, if invoked, can be made speedy and effective, to wit, the impeachment of such a judge.

Let labor exercise its right in each instance where a judge deliberately, willfully and in violation of precedents so numerous, out of what motive we care not, proceeds with care to serve the interests of capital by denying to labor its constitutional rights—the rights of free speech, free press, free assembly, to wit, peaceful picketing and moral suasion—to impeach or make attempt at his impeachment.

Labor must no longer endure or submit to such injuries being heaped upon it.

Such judges must be removed. The Constitution of the United States and the constitution of your state call upon you in their defense. "Survive or perish"—"Live or die"; which shall it be—Organized labor or the unfit judge?

A CHURCHMAN VIEWS LABOR'S PROGRESS

(Address of Archbishop Hanna to the Trades Unionists of San Francisco On Labor Day, September 4, 1916.)

WE have gathered here today to celebrate labor's achievements, to proclaim our loyalty to labor's cause and to pronounce our fealty to the great and high principles that have sustained the trade unions in their efforts to make better and more dignified the toiler's condition. Compare, if you will, the workingman's condition today and fifty years ago, and in the light of the comparison looms labor's mighty conquest—labor's mighty victory: How different today the relations of man and man from then. How different the dignity of labor itself. How different the cause of mutual combination. How different the conditions under which toilers earned their livelihood, and above all things, how different the possibilities of advance for the toilers and their children; how different the energy that comes from hope. These are labor's triumphs and in large measure they are due to unions more than to aught else. If it were only these things then this magnificent outpouring of men would indeed be justified to labor's day, sacred among the days of each year, but you have come hither not only to celebrate your great conquests but to proclaim your loyalty to the principles which underlie labor's cause and have led labor's victory. The first of these principles is the inborn right of men to organize for mutual assistance and mutual protection when such union offends no law, either human or divine, for of old it was written, "A brother that is helped by a brother is like a strong city." History attests the great value of workingmen's guilds in mutual advantages. The unions of artisans not only afforded many advantages to the members but through the spirit of helpfulness among the men and through their friendly rivalry the guilds were in a large way instrumental in promoting greater skill and greater efficiency; in a large way instrumental in rearing those magnificent monuments of art which today are the wonder and the admiration of the world, and any union today that is not helpful to its brothers—any union, the tendency of which is not towards greater skill and greater efficiency is out of joint with the times and has no place in the great trades union movement.

Your great boast is, and it is made today, that in every avenue of trade and commerce where high-minded union men are engaged there is greater efficiency, greater skill and greater accomplishments. Associated with the right to organize is the right of collective bargaining. Verily, woe to him who is alone, for when he falleth he hath no one to lift him up. It needs no argument to show the justness of this principle, especially in these days of fierce competition. An individual demanding better conditions, shorter hours, larger pay, would be met and perhaps honestly, by

the employer's refusal on the ground that in the competition of his fellows he could not afford the outlay, but many men, acting as one, not in one place, but throughout the land, can secure what is just and right and available to the best interests of all concerned, and for this principle you must fight with all the power that you can command.

There is finally another underlying truth which union men have ever defended—the right to a living wage—the right to wholesome working conditions. True it is that man has a right to bargain with man, but there is an eternal justice higher and more imperious than any mere bargaining which dictates that the reward of his toil ought to be sufficient to maintain the workingman, his wife and children in reasonable comfort according to the accepted standard of living and ought to enable him, by frugal living, to put aside part of his earnings to the end that he may have a pittance for the day of want and to the end that he may procure for himself a home, to the end that he may be a more patriotic citizen because he possesses here the means of obtaining a just and happy life for himself and for those who are near and dear to him, and this same law of justice holds whenever there is a question of wholesome working conditions.

These are the fundamental principles for which labor organizations have striven and these principles appeal not only to the best sentiments of the human heart but are facts deep in those eternal truths which rule man's relations with man. Surely the victory you mark today has not been obtained without a fierce struggle and in that struggle men have often lost sight of right and of justice, of mutual love, and employer and employe have been guilty of much that deserves condemnation, but I firmly believe that the hand of union labor would be the first to repudiate all violence against the law and all injustice, and would be the first to see and feel that only by patient righteousness can their triumph come, and the children of labor have been patient. Prejudice against them and against their just methods has been great, for money has made men false to feeling of justice towards the poor. Fear of the tremendous power which labor must exert has made men fearful, but after long years the sense of what is just and what is right has made men regard the labor movement as we outline it with kindly eye, and the vast majority of your fellow citizens are willing to bid you Godspeed if you continue to work for the highest interests of your fellows, if you prefer honorable right dealing to every advantage which your position may gain.

In every movement as vast and complicated as the labor movement there will be on both sides strong-headed radicals who are sincere. There will be men who are verily unrighteous. The day is passed when the criminal element can be even tolerated—when their cause can gain either sympathy or help, and the radical element must be so repressed and guided that it get not too much control or too much direction. It is sometimes hard to be patient, sometimes hard to forget self for higher good, but methods that disturb peace and order in the big communities will not get public approval, and without public approval you have little hope of success.

And this brings me in this marvelous day to labor's greatest victory—the men who represent labor's cause. That labor organizations have in fifty years been able to rear a race of men out of their own ranks who have brought labor's cause to its present high standing in the esteem of the community seems to me little short of wonderful, and it must be your first and your highest duty not only to continue the high type of laborman, but also to see that from the lowest to the highest, men are chosen to positions of responsibility who are loyal not only to workingmen, not only to union principles, but who are above all things men of conscience, men of high honor, men who place principle above their own selfish greed, men who know and who feel that others also in the community have rights and privileges which the union man must always respect, men

who, in their regard for the views and feelings of others are, verily, gentlemen. That we have failed in this at times there is no doubt. That failure has become less frequent is also beyond peradventure and surely it must be clear to all that you are growing big enough to understand that you cannot go forward unless also the best interests of the community make progress.

In the awful fight that has been yours during the past years—in the mighty struggle that has been necessary to enforce the principles you have defended, there has arisen a conflict between class and class and many seem to think that the man of money and the man of labor are necessarily in conflict—are hostile one to the other. That there will be differences, yes, and marked differences in our society is bound to be with the very nature of things, and the fools who hold out to either rich or poor the promise of undisturbed repose and of constant enjoyment are the greatest mischief makers of the world. But the working man and the employer are not in conflict.

Capital cannot do without labor and labor without capital. Mutual agreement results in pleasantness of life and beauty of good order while perpetual conflict necessarily produces confusion and savage barbarity. Surely, to use the words written of old, "The eye cannot say to the hand, 'I need not thy help.' " This harmony is not only what is just and desirable and right, but even from the selfish standpoint it ought to be developed, for if capital works for the better interests of the man who labors the toiler will give higher and more efficient service, and if the working man sees that he is treated as he ought to be treated he will be more careful to fulfil his every duty, his every obligation, and the bringing together of the two parties whose interests are so mutual, is and ought to be your work and my work in the future.

On this day, then, sacred to the cause of labor, our hearts go out to the men who have done so much to better the conditions of the laborer's life. May they wax strong—may they, imbued with the great principles that underlie the labor movement, prove loyal to these principles—may they use their mighty influence not in a narrow but in a big, broad way for the greater good of all the community—may their observance of justice coincide with the good wishes of all right-minded men—may they purge their ranks of all that is evil, unjust, tyrannical. May they rise above mere class prejudice and may they stretch out their hand of fellowship to the man of capital; may they help to better conditions, make the stranger love our country and stretch out to him the hand that will make him feel that here, finally, he has found a home. Of all things may labor organizations ever be to the forefront in advancing those things which will make truly great the mighty metropolis that reigns by the western sea.

TRIBUTE TO MEMORY OF BROTHER KIRBY

(Address Delivered September 21, 1916, by Mr. Wm. A. Moran of El Paso, Tex., at our Nineteenth General Convention, held in Fort Worth, Tex.)

MR. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—Allow me to say that I am deeply appreciative of the honor that this hour extends to me, the honor of a man from a foreign craft, so to speak, to have your permission to deliver a few words. I am no orator and you must not expect any oratory, but I want to speak a few words in behalf of a man who served your organization as one of its greatest Presidents, and I believe that history in years to come will record him as such.

With that feeling in my heart and with a knowledge of the man of only a few short years, it is a real pleasure, and I consider it an honor, to have the privilege of speaking of his virtues, not alone in behalf of your organization, but for the general welfare of trades unionism, and if the delivery of the English language fails me, I will ask that you insert your own thoughts and your own en-

comiums in thinking of this man who has passed from you.

Let us consider the kind of men who make leaders, not only in your own organization, but in every other as well. And in the consideration of that, my friends, we must take men of experience, men who have been tried and found not wanting. And then let us take a short synopsis of the history of James Kirby—great, big, true-hearted Jim. If there ever was a man of simplicity of thought, it was James Kirby. He knew only the direct method of a trades unionist; he knew no indirect method. There were no frills about James Kirby; his whole life from the time of his entering into L. U. 199 in 1899 until his separation from you as far as his bodily efforts were concerned, was one of pure simplicity, one of free thought, one of direct action, for the reason that he knew no other method. After his membership in L. U. 199 he became President of the District Council of Chicago, then President of the Structural Building Trades Alliance, which was the fore-runner of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and he became the first President of the Building Trades Department under the American Federation of Labor.

He was a man who gave his heart to the minor element; he gave his thought and energy to those who might have considered themselves somewhat down-trodden. In your own affairs—and I am speaking to you like a man who has seen it in his own organization, and I want you, as I stated a moment ago, to fill out in your own words those parts in which I fall short—he became President of your organization. It is approximately only six years ago that I met him the first time, in Chicago before he became President of the United Brotherhood. The next time I met him was at Houston, and the last time I met him was at Austin, taking a trip over Texas and through this great Southwest, this great country in which you have so many men who are giving the best that is within them to build it up that it may reach the same spheres of influence of which you men are properly proud.

I met him in Austin at that time, and I had the pleasure of being on the Industrial Accident Board of the Workmen's Compensation. He was a student of affairs, he went out of his way to come to examine our law, and he asked me when I had a few minutes to spare to grant the time to him, so that he might make a study of it. His own time was taken up by the friends and the friendships of men who made that organization in that little town, and I see one of them here who accompanied him to that city. And that evening I called at his hotel, where I found him surrounded by his friends, and when the opportunity came that he could slip away he asked me to come and take a walk with him. And I said: "Where shall we go, Brother Kirby?" And he answered: "Let us go to the river." My friends, the great Colorado—if you are a student of the Southwest you well know what that father of rivers means in that state, and he wanted to go and view it in its passing.

That was the mind of the man. Those kind of things may come to us and they will pass by unnoticed, and the regret of it is that so often we never recognize the man until he has passed. But he wanted to go down and view the passing of the Colorado River, he wanted to see the structure in the form of a bridge built across it, and in the meantime he wanted to talk on the Compensation Law of Texas.

My friends, do you understand the man who served you? Do you gather the thought and the magnitude of that man? I say to you if you do not it is time that you begin to gather it and that you begin to conserve that thought, to think of the other men who were willing to forego the prospects of easy lives in order to serve you. That is my idea of the kind of a man that composed the body of Jim Kirby. He was a big and a broad man, a man who had no time or any temperance for the quibbling, common jealousies of life which each and every one of us are infected with, from

the fact that human nature is rather alike in all of us. But with Jim Kirby, a man who in thought was the height of simplicity, a man who knew only the one method and the one direct course to an action, and that was the real, honest unionism, the effort of all his thought.

It is to me a real pleasure to express these thoughts to you, I who come from another craft, I who claim to be more or less a product of this great Southwest, and the only regret to me is that this man was not a direct product of this great Southwest, for he was more in line with the thought of it than any class of men I have ever met.

You are today, or rather the other day, by your action expressing a tribute to him, and in using the word tribute I wish to say that I endeavor to use it advisedly, for there can be only two classes of tribute—one by coercion and the other by pure love, and the tribute today that is paid to James Kirby I know is being paid out of true love of his character, not alone as a servant of your organization, but as one of its great members. Too often we pay these tributes too late; too often we have too much of human interest and of selfishness with us to give the real, true grant of that tribute to a man until it is too late.

I don't believe that the tribute was ever too late with James Kirby. I knew James Kirby before I ever saw him, before he ever became your general representative, for that is what your President is—before he ever gave up all the ambitions of his life to become your general servant, for that is what your General President is, no matter who he may be.

And with that knowledge of this man's character I appreciated that visit in Austin, I appreciated this man in his good, old, common honesty, who wished to go down and view the waters of the Colorado passing, to view the structure across it. And he wanted to talk compensation, which affected all his men in Texas. My friends, do you appreciate those things? That is the magnitude of the man's character, and when I think of it and see the staging of the river, the staging of the structure across it and the thought of the man for your future welfare and comfort, I felt that I was in the presence of a great and good man.

We all at times feel that there should be a tribute paid to some individual character who has made great progress for us, and I wish to say to you men, I wish to suggest to you that you start some great philanthropy for which your organization is known, that you start some great effort and name it after this man who, in the last hours of pain and distress, made no outcry; who worked for your organization within only a few hours of the passage of his last breath. This is the man who came up through a training of thought in the organized labor movement and served you so ably, and regrettedly for so short a time. And the most sincere regrets I have heard expressed have come from those men who served with him. Let me again suggest to you men that the only tribute you can pay to this man's character, to his honesty, to his fealty and to his work for you is to establish some philanthropy which you are establishing from one Convention to another, and establish it in his name.

The expressions I have given I know are mediocre, to men who have known him and served with him for years, men who sit at your desks here, men who, as I said before, have foregone the possibilities of personal recognition in the line of competition for personal benefit; men who are willing to forego that, and when I hear such men express themselves in highest admiration of this man, had I never known him I would have known him to be good.

My friends, to me it seems I can see the spirit of Jim Kirby standing here upholding the hands of your officers and saying to you: "I have not separated from you; I am with you. My body has passed, but the hand of my spirit will lay upon your officers and guide their action." I say to you that I can feel that spirit present; I feel as though it stood among your officers, upholding their hands as it upheld the guidance of

this Convention when he was an officer of it. My friends, there is one real tribute that you can pay to him, and that is that in all your future actions in this Convention and in coming Conventions you will say: "I wonder, or let me think what the thought of James Kirby would be." If you will pay that tribute you will not go amiss; if you will remember and think of that fact that he is bound to be in spirit with these men who are serving you now and you will accept their guidance, you will not go amiss in paying this tribute to this great man who was willing to give his spirit, his selfishness for his family, and set all aside in the service of his fellow-men.

I thank you.

The Carpenter

Among the humorous essays of George Fitch, in which almost everything and everybody come within the reach of his keen satire, is found the following estimate of the carpenter. We present it without comment.

"The carpenter is a dressmaker who works in lumber. His job is to cut out and baste together the materials for a house and to fit it to the family which is to wear it. Carpenters are born, not educated. It requires a specially designed eye to steer a saw across a 12-inch board without allowing it to wander on the way like a lodge member returning from initiation. A carpenter can take a wagon load of lumber and work it up into a Gothic barn without wasting anything but the sawdust, whereas if an amateur were to try to build a dog house from the same wagon load he would have to steal a piano box and part of his wife's flour bin in order to piece out.

"The badge of the carpenter profession is a rag around the left hand thumb. He is a quiet man who does not talk much but loves to get up shortly after sunrise and produce a riot with his hammer and saw. Two carpenters bulding a barn can produce a chorus which can be heard all over a ward but nobody minds it. The song of the carpenter's saw is the anthem of prosperity and when the carpenter loafs and his small son uses his chisels to dig fish worms the census returns of that city are not worth gathering.

"The carpenter lives a wild, free life on the ridge piles and eaves like a cat and likes nothing better than to fill his face full of shingle nails and put a new lid on the house of a prominent citizen. Nothing fills the common citizen with more awe than to see a carpenter drive a large low-browed nail into the side of the house without using guides or sights. A carpenter can drive a nail six inches into a beam with five blows but an amateur can do better than that. He can drive it forty-two feet in an oblique direction with one wild swat.

"Carpenters make from $4.00 to $5.00 a day and go home at 5:00 o'clock leaving a lath hanging in the air without visible means of support. Unlike school teachers, they take their vacation in the winter. After a carpenter has waited for three months for weather which will allow him to get out on a scaffolding and work without freezing his ears, he sometimes wishes he was a banker or some other beast of burden.

"A bright boy with a true eye can become a carpenter in four or five years. Other people can learn the trade in from 100 to 400 years, providing a good natured public gives them enough houses and timber to practice upon."

Freedom

Freedom is something substantial.

A man who is ignorant is not free.

A man who is a tramp is not free.

A man who sees his wife and children hungry is not free.

A man doomed to inordinate toil is not free.

A man who is full of cares is not free.

A wage worker, whether laborer or clerk, who, every day, for certain hours must be at the beck and call of a "master," is not free.—Laurence Gronlund.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid

Address all Letters and Money to
FRANK DUFFY,
Carpenters' Building Indianapolis, Ind.

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INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1917

Constructive in Promise and Performance

Aside from matters directly affecting our organization which came before the Baltimore Convention of the A. F. of L., and which are dealt with in detail in the report of the delegates published in this issue, a large volume of business of general interest to men and women trade unionists was transacted at the 1916 session of labor's annual parliament.

Never before, perhaps, in the history of the labor movement were the deliberations of an A. F. of L. Convention subjected to closer scrutiny by the newspapers and the general public, for with the railroad situation and other important questions looming large in the public mind it was felt that momentous issues hinged upon the decisions rendered by the assembled delegates.

And in dealing with the industrial conditions which the organized American wage earners are facing today, the tone and spirit and action of the Convention were all that could be desired. One of the most notable things about it was the complete absence of that friction between the so-called "conservative" and "radical" groups of delegates which used to be a prominent feature of A. F. of L. gatherings. The cleavage which formerly revealed itself in hot debates followed by roll-call votes on questions of policy was nowhere present and there were apparently good grounds for believing that the general policy of the A. F. of L. has become more acceptable to the radical wing.

The Convention was in no sense cut and dried, however, and it had many moments of great dramatic intensity, such, for instance, as when President Gompers spiritedly hurled defiance at those who are seeking to line up the forces of wealth to crush the labor movement. The notable utterance brought the delegates to their feet cheering wildly in a demonstration that unmistakably revealed the temper of the Convention and the spirit of unity which prevailed among the delegates. Another rare moment of the Convention, which may yet assume historical significance, was that in which the future policy of the A. F. of L. on the subject of strike injunctions was outlined, it being declared that wherever the power of injunction and compulsion was usurped by a court or judge to throttle liberty, that usurpation of power should be ignored and disobeyed.

That comparatively old and much debated topic at A. F. of L. Conventions, the advisability of securing the eight-hour day through legislative action, while apparently still an issue among many delegates, was not as prominent a factor in the proceedings as was formerly the case. The railroad controversy, the enactment of the Adamson law, and the fact that the validity of the latter law was about to be determined by the Supreme Court led the Convention to

believe that no great good could be accomplished by a debate on the subject so a recommendation of the committee on resolutions was adopted instructing the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to take up the question of an eight-hour day by legislation with the officials of the four railroad brotherhoods that a common ground for agreement might be reached. It was also decided that a special committee of five, including President Gompers, be appointed for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the whole question, the committee to report to the next Convention.

A graphic illustration of the increasing solidarity of the forces of labor was made manifest to the Convention as a result of the appearance before it of the heads of the four great Railroad Brotherhoods. Their addresses in explanation of the employes side of the railroad controversy were listened to with great attention. The speakers made it clear that their first appearance before an A. F. of L. Convention was not caused by a desire that trade unionists should fight their battles, but because as Grand Chief Lee stated: "I am ready to declare to the world that we are going to work for the eight-hour day for every class of labor, and if we can't get it peaceably, we'll fight for it." The speaker also declared that "we're nearer being affiliated with the American Federation of Labor than we've ever dreamed of."

Proof of the continuance of harmonious international relations with the workers of other nations was attested by the addresses of fraternal delegates from Great Britain and Canada and representatives of the trade union movements of Mexico and Japan, all of which were instructive and of much educational value in showing the strides international labor relations are making despite the European war. Apropos of this phase of labor endeavor, the Convention ratified the steps already taken by President Gompers and the Executive Council to bring about peace and international comity through drawing closer the bonds uniting the workers of the world. Favorable action was also taken with regard to the trade union movement in Mexico, the South American republics and Japan and support was pledged the workers in Porto Rico in their fight for social justice.

It would be impossible here to enumerate in detail the various acts of the Convention which ranged all the way from a declaration of principles on the subject of "militarism" to a discussion of the high cost of living. In the latter instance, a federal investigation of the increase in the price of foodstuffs was demanded. The Convention also authorized the publication of a Year Book by the Federation which would be a standard annual volume containing reference to all matters of direct interest to the trade union movement. Plans were also perfected for the establishment of a legal bureau at the A. F. of L. headquarters.

To summarize the 1916 Convention in a phrase, it may be said that it reflected in a very striking way the unity, solidarity and fundamental democracy of the American labor movement. Let us then in the present year keep alive the enthusiasm and spirit of hope aroused by it so that labor's progress at the close of 1917 may be more marked.

* * *

"For Service Rendered"

The old-time admonition, "honor where honor is due," still holds good in these modern days and recognition for service rendered usually strikes a responsive and grateful chord in the hearts of men and women. More particularly do those who take part in achievements of national importance merit the reward which the bounty of a generous people sees fit to bestow upon them.

In line with this thought, we can readily appreciate the sentiment which prompted the 63rd, Congress to take action with a view of suitably thanking and rewarding the officers of the Isthmus canal commission, the officers of the army and navy, and public health service, who served three years in the construction of the Panama Canal. At the same time, however, we cannot approve of the precise form this tribute took, for,

while the act specifically benefited some 23 members of the canal organization, it entirely ignored the meritorious service rendered by the great body of civilians who had been employed in the construction of the canal and to whose ability and industry the completion of that great feat was due, if not in a greater, at least in an equal degree.

In the hope of remedying the implied injustice done the civilian workers of the canal zone, our Nineteenth General Convention at Fort Worth last September, by unanimous assent, adopted the following resolution:

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 20, 1916.

Resolution introduced by Delegate C. S. Boyer, representing L. U. 913, of Balboa, Canal Zone, Panama:

Whereas, The 63rd Congress of the United States saw fit to reward and extend a vote of thanks to all members of the Isthmus canal commission and for promotion to all officers of the army and navy, and public health service, who has served three years in the construction of the Panama Canal, prior to April 1st, 1914, and stipulated that the officers so benefited might or would be on application retired on three-quarters pay; and,

Whereas, This act benefited only 23 men all part of the canal organization, and entirely exclude from it either thanks or reward all civilians who had been employed in the construction of the Panama Canal, and who had performed service just as meritorious; and,

Whereas, Governor Goethals in his testimony before the House sub-committee of the sundry civil appropriation bill of the 64th Congress did testify that the civilians had in many cases performed much more meritorious service, and also did recommend and urge Congress to correct the injustice done to the civilian employes; and

Whereas, The civilians of the Panama Canal have petitioned Congress to reward and thank all classes of employes alike; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this, the Nineteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, does go on record as favoring such thanks and reward, and urge the Congress of the United States to give favorable consideration to House Bill HR-8228 introduced by Representative Holland of Virginia, and Senate Bill S-3457, introduced by Senator Martin of Virginia; and be it further

Resolved, That this Resolution be in the proceedings of this Convention and a part thereof.

It was also the desire of the Convention that information concerning the action taken on this matter should be supplied to the locals of the U. B., and in presenting it to our readers we express the hope that the bills now before Congress, the intent of which is to rectify the injustice done the civilian workers in the canal zone, will be passed before the termination of the present session.

* * *

Trade Unionism in Porto Rico

In line with the expanding policy of the A. F. of L. aiming to voluntarily extend its influence to the workers in all parts of the American continent wheresoever they may desire it, the condition of the wage earners in Porto Rico, who have for a number of years been in direct affiliation, is a matter of interest to American trade unionists.

From a recent report of Organizer Santiago Iglesias, to the A. F. of L., the labor movement has been making satisfactory progress among the workers in the trades and industries of the island, the greatest measure of progress being made in the vicinity of San Juan. Santiago Iglesias, who, by the way, is a member of our United Brotherhood, says a most remarkable advance has been shown there recently in the spirit of organization and that the seed of unionism, sown for so many years, is now sprouting strongly and vigorously in the capital of the island and other important towns.

The strikes that broke forth in the middle of last August and of which American trade unionists have been kept informed, have been more frequent and numerous than at any other time in the history of the American Federation of Labor's connection with labor affairs in Porto Rico, and the temper of the workers there is well illustrated in the achievements of the coal workers, the longshoremen and the men employed at the wharves and railroad warehouses

who rose unitedly, went on strike and had their demands acceded to. Their victory has had an encouraging effect and has cast credit upon the various labor organizations that have been helping, encouraging and leading these important forward movements.

Organizer Iglesias also states that railroad shop employes of San Juan won a strike that secured higher wages, better working conditions and more liberty of action. Female employes of the Porto Rican-American Tobacco Company, to the number of 2,000, secured improved conditions as a result of a strike. Progress is being made by the U. B. on the island also but the strikes which have existed in the building and metal trades are still on.

As a result of the recent strikes some 20 new unions have been chartered on the island and it is regarded only as a question of time until there will be a demand for others. All the strikes were managed and helped along by the representatives of the A. F. of L., in whom the non-organized workers, who were in the majority among the strikers had their confidence and trust.

* * *

Distinct But Not Different

That famed expression "boycott,"
The workers still retain;
But the would-be High-Brows balk at it
And use the word "refrain."

* * *

We wouldn't boycott, Oh, dear no!
How could we be so rude?
Instead of that we'll just "refrain"
From buying high priced food.

—Kansas Labor Herald.

* * *

Then let them lisp, it, if they will,
That sweet "refrain," my brother;
If earnest, they will fill the bill
With one as well as the other.

* * *

For action is the thing that counts,
Words do not always tell;
So let's all pull together,
And we'll swat the H. C. of L.

—Editor.

Death of Wm. B. Macfarlane

Just as this issue was about to go to press we learned of the death of William B. Macfarlane, which sad event occurred in his home city, Buffalo, N. Y., on December 20. Death was directly due to diabetes from which he had been ailing for some time.

Brother Macfarlane, for many years preceding his death, was one of the General Organizers of the United Brotherhood and was well and favorably known among a large section of the membership, which will learn of his death with genuine feelings of regret. The deceased was 54 years old and his activity in U. B. affairs dates back to March 22, 1882, in which year, at the age of 20, he was initiated into L. U. 9, of Buffalo, and of which he remained continuously a member in good standing.

On learning of the death of General Organizer Macfarlane, the General Officers at Headquarters forwarded the following telegram of condolence to his widow:

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 21, 1916.

Mrs. Wm. B. Macfarlane,
337 Potomac Ave.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

In behalf of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and its entire membership we share with you in your hour of sorrow deep and earnest sympathy over the great loss sustained by reason of the death of your beloved husband. His service with our Brotherhood has resulted in improving the conditions for our membership to such an extent that his name will live in reverence with us always. May God give you health and strength to bear up under your affliction.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, General President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Vice-President,
FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary,
THOMAS NEALE, General Treasurer.

Brother Macfarlane's death, coming as it did, in the prime of his life and usefulness, makes a vacancy in the organizing force of the U. B. which it will be hard to fill. He had all the qualities which make for success in that exacting line of work and was an able, conscientious and hard-working official. In tendering our condolences to his family, we know they carry with them the deep sympathy of the members of the U. B.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First General Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second General Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 95 South 2nd St., Memphis, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 2500 Durant Ave., (Apartment 403) Berkeley, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chembord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February and March, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Accompanying it are six blanks for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of January, February and March and the extra ones to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed in the circular are also six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office.

Recording Secretaries not in receipt of the circular and accompanying matter by the time this Journal reaches them should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Unions Chartered In November

Bristol, Va., and Tennessee.
Richmond, Va. (Millmen.)
San Juan, Porto Rico (Box Makers.)

Monroe, Mich.	West Hampton, N. Y.
Wood River, Ill.	Atlanta, Ga.
Lehigh, Mont.	Lufkin, Tex.
Ravenna, O.	Salina, Kas.
Durango, Colo.	Piqua, O.
White Bear, Minn.	Pittsfield, Ill.
Miami, Okla.	El Dorado, Kas.

Total, 17 Local Unions.

Report of the Delegates to the Thirty-Sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor

To the General Executive Board:

The Thirty-Sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor opened at the Garden Theatre, Baltimore, Md., Monday, November 13, 1916, at 10:00 A. M.

The delegates were warmly welcomed by the city officials and the governor of the state as well as the representatives of organized labor.

Three hundred and ninety-six delegates were present with a voting power as follows: 95 national and international unions, number of delegates 255, number of votes, 20,973; 26 state bodies, number of delegates, 26, number of

votes, 26; 68 central bodies, number of delegates, 68, number of votes, 68; 37 trade and federal labor unions, number of delegates, 37, number of votes, 78; 6 fraternal organizations, number of delegates, 10, number of votes, 3. Total number of unions, 232; number of delegates, 396, total number of votes, 21,148.

The seven delegates elected at our Fort Worth Convention last September represented the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and served on the following committees.

Brother Hutcheson served on the Executive Council Report Committee; Brother Duffy served on the Organization Committee; Brother Woodbury served on the Resolutions Committee; Brother Ross served on the Laws Committee; Brother Van Duyn served on the Label Committee; Brother White served on the State Organization Committee; Brother Hemsell served on the Building Trades Committee.

The following matters from the report of the Executive Council are of exceptional interest to our organization.

Carpenters—Bridge and Structural Iron Workers

The San Francisco Convention authorized President Gompers to appoint a committee of three, this committee to make a thorough investigation of the status of the Dock Builders of New York City; that pending that investigation the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers should be requested to suspend the charter granted by that organization to a local union in New York, known as Local No. 177.

President Gompers did not avail himself of the right which the Convention instructed him to exercise in the appointment of the entire committee, but he requested both organizations to submit to him the names of three trade unionists other than members of their respective unions from whom he selected one to represent each organization.

The committee thus appointed consisted of: Sam Griggs, President of the Journeymen Stonecutters, from the list submitted by the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; William J. McSorley, President of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, from the list submitted by the Carpenters; John H. Ferguson, President of the Maryland State Federation of Labor, as the third member of the committee.

The report of the committee follows:

COMMITTEE'S REPORT

"New York, Jan. 25, 1916.

"Samuel Gompers,

"President, American Federation of Labor,

"Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir and Brother: We, your committee, appointed by you, beg leave to submit the following report:

"During the night session of the eleventh day's proceedings of the San Francisco Convention of the American Federation of Labor upon that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption, 'Dock Builders of New York City,' the Committee on Building Trades reported as follows:

" 'Your Committee on Building Trades recommends to this Convention that the President of the Federation be empowered to appoint a committee of three to make a thorough investigation of the status of the Dock Builders in New York City relative to the chartering of a local by an affiliated organization while said charter had been revoked by the Executive Council of the Americal Federation of Labor, and we further recommend that the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers be requested to suspend the charter granted by them in New York City, known as Local No. 177, pending this proposed investigation.'

"A motion to adopt the report of the committee, after debate, was adopted.

"The committee appointed by President Samuel Gompers, composed of Messrs. Wm. J. McSorley, President of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers; Sam Griggs, President of the Journeymen Stonecutters; and John H. Ferguson, President of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, met in the city of New York to take testimony. The investigation extended over a period of one week. National officers and representatives of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, together with officials of the Dock and Pier Carpenters' L. U. 1456 and Dock Builders' Local No. 177, came before your committee, made exhaustive statements, were cross-examined, were given opportunities for rebuttal, and, upon invitation, submitted documents which in their opinion had a bearing upon the case.

"President Samuel Gompers was present during several sessions of the committee and submitted a mass of correspondence concerning the matter under discussion. Representatives of the Contracting Dock Builders' Association were also heard during the morning session of January 24, at the request of the Iron Workers.

"Your committee visited several of the docks under construction, carefully viewed the work, closely questioned the men employed thereon, and went thoroughly into the nature of the

work done by these dock builders, in and around New York City.

"We find as follows:

"*First.* That the Independent Dock Builders' Union of New York City, now known as L. U. 1456, U. B. of C. and J. of A., has controlled for many years the wharf and dock building industry, excepting that portion done by the Department of Docks and Ferries of the city of New York, which department the records show, employed approximately 86 dock builders.

"*Second.* That Municipal Dock Builders' Union No. 13041 was chartered by the American Federation of Labor on July 7, 1910.

"*Third.* That Dock and Pier Carpenters' L. U. 1456 was chartered by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on February 13, 1915.

"*Fourth.* That the charter of the Municipal Dock Builders' Union No. 13041 was revoked by the American Federation of Labor on June 15, 1915.

"*Fifth.* That the organization whose charter had been revoked was granted a charter by the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, known as Local No. 177, on July 10, 1915.

"*Sixth.* That this Local No. 177 did, on August 10, 1915, enter into an agreement with the Contracting Dock Builders' Association, said agreement covering a term of three years, in which was written: 'This agreement shall apply to, and regulate the employment of members of the union (No. 177) employed in New York and vicinity on *all water front improvements and pile driving* on foundation work.'

"*Seventh.* That the statements made by the Executive Council in its report to the San Francisco Convention of the American Federation of Labor are accurate and true in every respect.

"*Eighth.* That an agreement was reached between the International Union of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in 1909, which contained the following paragraphs:

WHARF AND DOCK BUILDING

" 'The Iron Workers do not claim jurisdiction over wharf and dock building where same is constructed solely of wood; but where iron is used and sheds built of corrugated iron, they claim that part.

" 'On this matter we agree that where wooden beams and timbers are used, with heavy planking and flooring, that same belongs to the carpenters; but where iron girders, iron columns and steel trusses are used, or iron work in any form, same belongs to the Iron Workers solely.'

"*Ninth.* That claims were made, but no proof submitted by the representative of the Iron Workers, that this agreement was repudiated by the International Convention, held in Minneapolis, or other subsequent Conventions.

"*Tenth.* That correspondence was submitted, dated as late as July, 1914, in which former President Ryan, of the Structural Iron Workers, held the agreement to be in full force and effect.

"*Eleventh.* That a search of the records disclosed this agreement set out in the proceedings of the Building Trades Department Convention of 1910 (see page 15), Convention of 1913 (see page 19) and Convention of 1915 (see page 20), while an equally diligent search failed to disclose any record of a repudiation of this agreement.

"*Twelfth.* That the chartering of the Municipal Dock Builders by the Iron Workers has brought about a state of chaos, and the tearing down of well-established conditions in the industry, and is making for dissatisfaction and a feeling akin to bitterness throughout the labor movement in the city of New York.

"*Thirteenth.* That the issuance of this charter by the Iron Workers to a suspended federal union was unwarranted and the continued holding of the same inexcusable if not worthy of severe condemnation.

"We would, therefore, recommend:

"(A) That there be but one union of Dock Builders in the city of New York.

"(B) That since an agreement has heretofore been reached between the Iron Worker and the Carpenter regarding wharf and dock building, and since nothing has been submitted to show the abrogation of that agreement, the interests of the industry and the trade union movement can best be served by the Iron Workers revoking the charter of Local No. 177.

"(C) That Dock and Pier Carpenters' L. U. 1456, having assumed control of the dock building industry, be required to assume the fulfillment of the agreement entered into between Local No. 177 and the Contracting Dock Builders' Association in so far as the employment of Dock Builders and their hours and wages is concerned; but it must be positively understood that no encroachment must be made by L. U. 1456 upon the jurisdiction of other trade unions chartered by or affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

"(D) That the claim of jurisdiction over pile-driving be held in abeyance, pending the outcome of the conference to be held by the three organizations directly affected, to-wit, the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and the International Longshoremen's Association, in the city of Washington during the month of March, 1916, as per recommendations of the Building Trades Committee, San Francisco Convention (see page 456).

"At this point your investigators desire to bring out their views concerning the agreement mentioned above. We feel it is a document that should never have been signed by

trade union men and certainly never should have been underwritten by an International Union. Its legal phrasing is perfect, but the benefits to accrue to the union under it are hazy and doubtful. It trespasses upon the rights of other organizations, and as a trade union document it is unsound.

"But our teaching has been to hold inviolable an agreement, however bad, when once signed by representatives of the union. We have been taught that contracts are made to be carried out. And as we demand that employers obey an agreement, having once become parties to it, so we insist that unions must fulfill their obligations.

"It was this sentiment which influenced us in making the recommendations on paragraph (C).

"In conclusion, we desire to emphasize the deplorable and unfortunate condition of affairs as we found it in the wharf and dock building industry in the city of New York, brought about by the selfish ambitions of individuals interfering with and hindering the progress and ultimate success of the recognized labor movement. We condemn unequivocally the use of members of one international union affiliated to the American Federation of Labor to destroy the efforts of another international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to secure better conditions and a more thorough organization of the workers. And feeling as we do in this matter we earnestly urge the organizations affected to comply with the recommendations of this committee, to the end that peace may be restored, solidarity be obtained, and the advancement of the organized labor movement be assured.

"Respectfully submitted,
"JOHN H. FERGUSON,
"SAM GRIGGS,
"WILLIAM J. McSORLEY.

The report was furnished to the Carpenters and to the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; both organizations were requested to designate their representatives to meet in conference for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations of the committee.

Under date of January 29, President McClory, of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers replied as follows:

International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers and Pile Drivers.

"January 29, 1916.

"J. E. McClory,
American Central Life Building,
"Indianapolis, Ind.

"Samuel Gompers,
"801-809 G St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir and Brother: Upon my return to headquarters this morning I found yours of the 26th inst., among the accumulated mail matter on my desk, together with the enclosed report of the Investigating Committee appointed by you to investigate the controversy between our Association and the Brotherhood of Carpenters, relative to our chartering a local union of Pile Drivers in New York and I will say that I was not at all surprised at the report as I realized from the very outset that it was going to be one-sided and favorable to the Carpenters, of course.

"I have been of the opinion, and nothing has developed during the investigation to cause me to alter the opinion, that this report has been prearranged, preconceived, and carefully premediated and I will now say to you, President Gompers, that it is not going to alter the situation in New York. Why should we observe or obey a decision or rather recommendations of a committee so constituted and biased when their report is favorable to an organization that has never in its history observed or obeyed any decision handed down against it. I am going to be brief and say that the only way this matter can be settled is through a mutual understanding and agreement between both organizations along the lines I set forth to President Hutcheson in your presence and in your room at the Continental Hotel at New York, Saturday afternoon, January 22nd. If he or his representatives of the Carpenters empowered to negotiate an agreement along these lines are willing to meet myself and associates along such lines, then we will gladly meet them in a spirit of fairness, but there will be no revocation of charter on my part, for in the first place I have not that power and in the second place, I would not revoke the charter of Local Union No. 177 for the reasons set forth in that report, even though I had the power.

"In conclusion, I will say that I will be willing to meet President Hutcheson at any date during the coming month that may be convenient to him, provided I am given a day or two notice in advance. This is all I care to say at this time on this subject. With best wishes, I remain,

"Fraternally yours,
"J. E. McCLORY."

Under the same date President Hutcheson of the Carpenters replied as follows:

"Office of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President,
"Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

January 29, 1916.

"Mr. Samuel Gompers,
"President, American Federation of Labor,
"801 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir and Brother: Your communication of the 26th inst., enclosing copy of the report

of the committee which investigated the matter of controversy between the United Brotherhood and the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers as it affects the Dock Builders of New York City, has been received and I wish to thank you for forwarding this to me.

"As to a conference with the President of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers will say that owing to arrangements already made, it will be impossible for the undersigned to attend such a conference until some time during the month of March, but at that time will be only too glad to do so.

"With best wishes, I remain,

"Fraternally yours,

"WM. L. HUTCHESON,

"General President."

Later, February 17, President McClory wrote President Gompers as follows:

"Office of the International Association of Bridge and Ornamental Iron Workers and Pile Drivers.

"J. E. McClory,

"American Central Life Building,

"Indianapolis, Ind.

New York, Feb. 17, 1916.

"Mr. Samuel Gompers,

"President, American Federation of Labor,

"Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother: After submitting a copy of the report of the Investigating Committee that was appointed by you to investigate the status of the controversy between our International Association and the Brotherhood of Carpenters' and Joiners in the pile driving and dock building dispute in New York, I am instructed by my colleagues of the Executive Board, to enter a protest against said report and recommendations contained therein on the following grounds, to-wit:

"First. That the committee did not render its report on the evidence that was submitted to them for their consideration, and showed undue partiality in favor of the Carpenters during the investigation.

"Second. Upon the ground that the committee appointed were not authorized by the report adopted by the San Francisco Convention to render any decisions, but were simply empowered to investigate and report facts.

"Third. Upon the ground that the work of pile driving and wharf building has long since been conceded to the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers and Pile Drivers at the Seattle Convention of the American Federation of Labor and its Building Trades Department; and the only body that has the right to decide to whom such work belongs is the American Federation of Labor in its Convention assembled to the next Convention, to which this appeal is to be taken.

In view of this, we respectfully request a copy of the minutes of the committee and with extracts of testimony submitted therein. We sincerely trust you will see that we get copy of these minutes.

"Fraternally yours,

"J. E. McCLORY,

"President.

It will be observed that President McClory of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers states in his letter of January 29, 1916, that "from the very outset it (the report) was going to be one-sided and favorable to the Carpenters, of course;" then again in that same letter he says "that this report (of the committee) had been prearranged, preconceived, and carefully premediated," and as we have already stated, the course pursued was that one member of the committee was appointed by President McClory himself, another by President Hutcheson, and the third by President Gompers. It should be further noted that the report and the recommendations of the committee were unanimous; it is peculiar that President McClory should cast such a reflection not only upon the other two members of the committee but upon the member of the committee whom he officially appointed.

The entire subject-matter is referred to this Convention for such further action as your judgment may warrant.

On this same subject the following Resolution was presented to the Convention:

Resolution No. 13.—By Delegate Robert P. Brindell of the New York Central Federated Union.

"Whereas, The men employed in pile driving, dock, pier and wharf building in and around the city of New York have maintained, for more than twenty years prior to 1910, organizations of that craft, independent of and unaffiliated with any national or international organization; and

Whereas, On July 7, 1910, the American Federation of Labor granted a Federal Union charter to the Pile Drivers and Dock, Pier and Wharf Builders employed by the city of New York; and

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America later claimed that the men composing the Independent Dock Builders' organization, as well as those holding membership in the Federal Labor Union of Pile Drivers and Dock Builders employed by the city of New York were doing carpenters' work, and therefore should become part of the United Carpenters and Joiners of America. Those claims were presented to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and a demand made that inasmuch as organizations of dock builders were connected with the Central Federated Union of New York, and also

one chartered by the American Federation of Labor, they should connect themselves with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and failing to do so the charter of the Federal Union of Pile Drivers and Dock Builders should be revoked, and the independent union of Pile Drivers and Dock Builders should be revoked, and the independent union of Pile Drivers and Dock Builders should be unseated by the Central Federated Union of New York; and

Whereas, After a thorough investigation and conferences held by representatives of all organizations in interest, it was decided by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor that all dock builders and pile drivers in New York City and vicinity should become part of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and

Whereas, In compliance with this decision, on February 13, 1915, the Independent Union of Dock Builders and Pile Drivers became L. U. 1456 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and

Whereas, For failure to comply with the decision of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, the charter of the Federal Union of Municipal Dock Builders was revoked by the American Federation of Labor on June 15, 1915, and in obedience to the laws of the American Federation of Labor the Central Federated Union of New York City unseated their delegates; and

Whereas, Up to June 15, 1915, no claim was ever made by the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, either to the American Federation of Labor or to the Central Federated Union of New York, for jurisdiction over the men composing the membership of either of those organizations, and the granting of jurisdiction over dock building and pile driving to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was not protested by that organization, and no effort was ever made by representatives of that organization to organize the men employed in this industry into unions of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers prior to the above named date; and

Whereas, The organization of Pile Drivers and Dock Builders which had become a part of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at that time had declared a strike against the contracting dock builders of New York for the purpose of securing an increase of wages for their members, and during this conflict the officers of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers did on July 10, 1915, grant a charter to men who were employed by the contractors to fill the place of the men who went on strike, and in the name of this newly chartered organization, which was known as Local Union No. 177 of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, they entered into an agreement with the Contracting Dock Builders' Association, and the said agreement was entirely at variance with the demands for better conditions, and wholly in the interests of the employers; and

Whereas, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor requested the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to revoke the charter granted to this body of men, which they refused to do. Their action in granting the above charter was considered at the San Francisco Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the committee appointed to consider the matter reported the following which was adopted:

"That the President of the American Federation of Labor be empowered to appoint a committee of three to make a thorough investigation of the status of the Dock Builders in New York City relative to the chartering of a local by an affiliated organization while the said charter had been revoked by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and we further recommend that the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers be requested to suspend the charter granted by them in New York City, known as Local No. 177, pending the proposed investigation;" and

Whereas, In compliance with the above Resolution a committee of three was appointed, one of whom was named by the President of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, one by the President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the other named by President Samuel Gompers; and

Whereas, The findings of this committee sustain all of the statements hereinabove mentioned and sustain the statement made in the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the San Francisco Convention, and, by its unanimous vote, declares that the granting of the charter by the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to the men now composing Local No. 177 of their body was unwarranted, and the continuance of the holding of the same inexcusable, if not worthy of severe condemnation, and further declare that the agreement entered into by this Local No. 177 with the contractors whose men were on strike should never have been signed by a trade union man, and certainly never should have been underwritten by an international union. They recommend that the charter of Local No. 177 of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers be revoked; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the findings of this special committee be approved and its recommendations adopted, and that the action of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be endorsed; and be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, does hereby instruct the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to revoke the

charter granted to the men composing Local Union No. 177 of their organization; and be it further

Resolved, That if the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers fails to revoke the said charter on or before January 1, 1917, that the charter of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers is hereby declared revoked, to take effect on January 2, 1917, and the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to notify all Central Bodies, Building Trades Councils and State Federations affiliated with and chartered by the American Federation of Labor to unseat the representatives or delegates of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and not to again seat the delegates or representatives of that association until they are officially notified by the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor that the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers has complied with the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

After thorough discussion before the committee and on the floor of the Convention the following action was taken that the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers revoke the charter of Local No. 177, failure to do so by the 1st of April, 1917, the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers shall stand suspended from the American Federation of Labor from the Departments and from Central Bodies until such time as they do comply.

Roll call was demanded on this decision and it was carried by 14,399 votes for, to 4,968 votes against.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Change In Title

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners protested to the Executive Council against the action taken by the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in changing the title of that organization to "International Association of Bridge, Structural, Ornamental Iron Workers and Pile Drivers."

The attention of the officers of that organization was called to the fact that this course on their part was in violation of Section 11, Article IX of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, which provides that, "No affiliated international, national, or local union shall be permitted to change its title or name, if any trespass is made thereby on the jurisdiction of an affiliated organization, without having first obtained the consent and approval of a Convention of the American Federation of Labor."

This matter is referred to this Convention for consideration and action.

Longshoremen — Carpenters — Bridge and Structural Iron Workers

The last Convention directed that the representatives of these three organizations should meet in conference, upon call of President Gompers for the purpose of endeavoring to reach a mutually satisfactory adjustment of their respective claims of jurisdictions, as set forth in Resolution No. 106.

The conference was held at our headquarters in Washington on March 20, and continued for nearly three hours. There appeared to be no dispute as to the right of the Longshoremen's jurisdiction over crib and breakwater work. The Longshoremen stated that a number of years ago there was an agreement between that organization and the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, which provided that where a local union of pile drivers existed, holding charter from either organization, that the other would not interfere. The representatives of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers declared that they had no knowledge of such an agreement. The representatives of the Longshoremen stated that some years ago there was a provision in the Constitution of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to that effect but that it was eliminated in the 1914 Convention.

The Longshoremen's representatives also claimed the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers had organized local unions from members of local unions of Longshoremen. It developed at that conference that pile driving and dock building was claimed to be a composite trade, not only from the viewpoint of the workers but from that of the contractors, and that the men performing that class of work should belong to one organization.

There was no conclusion reached in the conference as to which organization properly held jurisdiction.

Since that time the Carpenters have complained against the change in the title of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, whereby the title of that organization as it appears upon their letter-heads now reads, "International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers and Pile Drivers."

Section 11 of Article 9 of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor reads as follows:

"No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any national, international, trade, or federal labor union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without the written consent of such unions; no affiliated international, national, or local union shall be permitted to change its title or name, if any trespass is made thereby on the jurisdiction of an

affiliated organization, without having first obtained the consent and approval of a Convention of the American Federation of Labor; and it is further provided, that should any of the members of such national, international, trade or federal labor union work at any other vocation, trade or profession they shall join the union of such vocation, trade, or profession, provided such are organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The entire subject matter together with the assumption of the new title by the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, must necessarily receive the attention of this Convention.

These two subjects were referred to the Adjustment Committee and were reported on as follows:

Your committee recommends the subject matter be referred to the Executive Council and the President of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to call a conference of all the parties in interest within ninety days after the adjournment of this Convention, with a view of bringing about an amicable understanding as to the jurisdiction over pile driving. Failure on the part of the conference to agree on the question of jurisdiction, the Executive Council is authorized to decide which organization or organizations is to hold jurisdiction over pile driving. Pending adjustment either by conference or decision of the Executive Council, the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers are ordered to discontinue the use of the words "pile drivers" in their title.

The Convention concurred in this report.

Machinists—Carpenters

The San Francisco Convention directed the same course to be followed in the case of jurisdictional dispute between the Machinists and Carpenters as in the case of the Carpenters and Sheet Metal Workers.

We had this case also in mind when we authorized President Gompers and the committee of four to refrain from attending the Fort Worth Convention of the Carpenters.

The executive officers of the International Association of Machinists and of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners were invited to meet in conference with a representative of the Executive Council during our meeting at headquarters the week of October 16.

The Carpenters later requested the conference to be postponed until a few days prior to this, the Baltimore Convention. The Machinists agreed to the proposition. We anticipate, therefore, making a supplemental report upon this subject.

Supplemental report of the Executive Council on above herewith follows:

Under this heading we reported to the Convention on page 116. We now desire to report that some progress has been made; that is, that the officers of the Carpenters and the Machinists held a conference and agreed upon the following:

Baltimore, Md., November 20, 1916.

To the Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

The representatives of the International Association of Machinists and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held a conference in the Rennert Hotel, November 20, 1916, for the purpose of considering the dispute between the two organizations and arriving at some understanding that may eventually lead to a satisfactory adjustment of same.

Realizing the grave importance of the questions at issue and that several conferences may be necessary to work out an agreement, it was agreed that the international president of each organization appoint a sub-committee to confer, from time to time, until an agreement has been reached.

The representatives present felt that it would take some time to complete this work but to show their earnestness and determination, before the conference adjourned, each president appointed a sub-committee to immediately take up the work referred to.

These committees are now in session in this city, laying plans for future conferences.

It was further agreed that pending a final adjustment of the dispute in question, if local troubles or disputes arise between the two organizations they should be referred to the presidents of both organizations for settlement.

A report giving the result of the conferences will be made to the next Convention.

WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
O. E. WOODBURY,
JAMES P. OGLETREE,
JACK FLYNN,

On behalf of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON,
J. A. TAYLOR,
THOMAS VAN LEAR,
A. O. WHARTON,
JAMES O'CONNELL,

On behalf of the International Association of Machinists.

The Convention adopted this report.

Carpenters — Sheet Metal Workers — Building Trades Department

The San Francisco Convention directed the President of the American Federation of Labor to appoint a committee of four to accompany him to the Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America which would convene at Fort Worth, Texas, September 18, and would remain in session

for about two weeks thereafter, for the purpose of pressing upon the Convention the necessity of the Brotherhood so changing its claim to jurisdiction as to conform to the rights of other organizations, particularly the Sheet Metal Workers and the Machinists.

After the San Francisco Convention the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance appealed to the Executive Council against the action of the Building Trades Department in reversing the decision of the Tampa Convention of that Department.

The appeal was not sustained as we held that deliberative bodies, in accordance with customary procedure, have a right to change decisions previously rendered.

While not sustaining the appeal of the Sheet Metal Workers, yet at the same time we advised and strongly recommended that the Sheet Metal Workers and the Carpenters, through their executive officers, should meet with a committee of the Executive Council to be appointed by President Gompers to carry into effect the action of the American Federation of Labor, and the Building Trades Department Conventions at San Francisco, namely, to draft a mutual agreement in settlement of the dispute.

The conference was held in New York City, August 28 and 29 as follows:

Representing the Carpenters: William Hutcheson, President; Frank Duffy, Secretary; J. H. Potts, Executive Board Member.

Representing the Sheet Metal Workers' organization: John J. Hynes, President; John E. Bray, Secretary-Treasurer; Thomas Redding, First Vice-President.

The American Federation of Labor was represented by: Samuel Gompers, President; James Duncan, First Vice-President; James O'Connell, Second Vice-President.

There was no tangible result from the conference other than an agreement for another conference to be held during our meeting the week of October 16.

Therefore, in view of these circumstances we were convinced that scarcely any particular result would be achieved by a visit of President Gompers and a committee selected by him to the Carpenters' Convention, and taking into consideration the time involved in traveling to, remaining at, and returning from Fort Worth, as well as the expense which would be incurred, and having in mind that in all probability something tangible could be accomplished by a further conference between the officers of the two organizations and the Executive Council at our October meeting we decided that instead of President Gompers and the committee attending the Carpenters' Convention that President Gompers should address a letter to the Convention of a practical, suggestive nature, in the hope that the best results in the interest of all organizations involved might be accomplished.

President Gompers' letter reads as follows:

"American Federation of Labor Building,
"Washington, D. C., Sept. 12, 1916.
"To the Officers and Delegates to the Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Fort Worth, Texas.

"Dear Sirs and Brothers: It is with the deepest regret that I cannot in person convey to the officers and delegates of your Convention the appreciation which I feel for your great Brotherhood and to orally extend the fraternal greetings of the rank and file of the organized labor movement of America. Events of transcendent importance and circumstances beyond my control make my visit to Fort Worth at this time impossible. My whole desire would be to be with you, not only to communicate officially the conclusions of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor and to appeal to you for a more general acceptance of the American Federation of Labor's conception as to what will make not only to the greater expansion and effectiveness of your Brotherhood, but also aid in the establishment of more effective, co-operative and harmonious action among the several great trade unions in the American labor movement.

"I should have liked to review the history, the growth, the wonderful achievements of your Brotherhood, and the great advantages in the life, the work, and the homes of the carpenters of America. It would have been a great pleasure to me to recount the splendid contribution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to the general growth of our movement and of our fellow-workers, our fellow-men. It would have been an occasion where I could recount some of the achievements not only of the men who are now so splendidly giving service to your organization, but to pay tribute to the memory of some of the great men who have now passed to the Great Beyond; the founder of the Brotherhood, the late P. J. McGuire; the great work and the passing away of James Kirby, the late President of your organization, whom it was your and my great pleasure to observe occupy the presidential chair of your organization at the last Convention, where I had the honor and privilege of meeting you and him; and all the other men, those who have done so much and because of their number can not here be named. It is not vain to express the hope and the confidence that the men, the officers, and the great rank and file of your Brotherhood, will measure up to the great responsibilities devolving upon you and them, and that the work of your Convention will redound to the great benefit of the men engaged in the carpentry trade, to the growth, development, strength, power and influence of the United Brotherhood.

"The San Francisco Convention of the American Federation of Labor, after thorough discussion, adopted the following:

"Resolved, That the President of the Ameri-

can Federation of Labor appoint a committee of five representing international unions, of which he (the President) shall be a member, with instructions that this committee of five attend the Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and endeavor to get them to recede from the position they have taken in respect to this claim of jurisdiction."

The duty of selecting a committee of five representing international unions was a task of utmost difficulty. Men not only qualified to perform this duty but occupying positions of responsibility are not available. They are all, or nearly all of them, busily occupied in the affairs affecting their own trades and organizations. In addition, the affairs of the labor movement at the present time have so shaped themselves that it is an utter impossibility for the President of the American Federation of Labor to leave this vicinity for the time which would be required in traveling to Fort Worth, remaining there for the necessary period required in the performance of the mission directed by our Convention, and the time that would necessarily be involved in the return trip. Indeed, you will realize that I cannot very well undertake a trip to Fort Worth, Tex., without accepting the invitations of some of our fellow-trade unionists of Texas and other states.

"In addition, the most keenly interesting conference was held covering fully two days in New York City, in which President Hutcheson, General Secretary Duffy, and Executive Board Member Potts, representing your Brotherhood, and President Hynes, Secretary Bray, and committeeman Redding representing the Sheet Metal Workers, with Vice-Presidents Duncan and O'Connell and the undersigned representing the American Federation of Labor. Every effort was made for the purpose of bringing about an adjustment of the differences and claims to jurisdiction of the respective organizations, but without avail, and yet an arrangement was made by which another conference of the representatives of your Brotherhood and of the Sheet Metal Workers shall be held at the time of the meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, about the middle of October, 1916, and there to make a further effort to reach an agreement.

"And inasmuch as a conference had not yet been arranged between the representatives of your Brotherhood and of the International Association of Machinists, in which the same instruction was conveyed as in the case of the Sheet Metal Workers, above, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, realizing all these circumstances, have therefore directed that I should write you instead of at this time undertaking to select a committee to accompany me to your Convention.

"Of course, I realize that it is not an easy matter to try to persuade men, and particularly a Convention of men representing your great Brotherhood, to recede from a course upon which a previous Convention had already decided. And yet I feel and express the feelings and the hopes of the great labor movement of America that your Convention will rise to the importance of this occasion and authorize your Executive Board, in making agreements with other trades, to recede from some of the claims to jurisdiction which are not only new to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners but held by many to be unjustified. There is no action which your Convention can take in pursuance of such a course but what will bring honor, credit and advantage to your membership and your organization respecting the rights of the men of other crafts and organizations, and make toward a greater effectiveness, harmony, and solidarity of the entire labor movement in general and the building trades in particular. May I not join in the hope that the appeal which the organized workers of America have commissioned me to express and convey to you will find lodgment in your judgment and your conscience?

"Never in the history of the labor movement of America, never in the history of America, has our labor movement been confronted with such potential antagonism on the part of labor's enemies. Never has it been quite so necessary for the toilers of America to unite, to federate, and act in the spirit of fraternity and solidarity. Never has opportunity been quite so much at our disposal and shaping as now.

"The world of labor looks upon the leadership of our great organizations, of our great trade unions,to guide aright the interests and the welfare of the toilers. The hopes of labor for justice, freedom and humanity lie in the hands of the organized labor movement, of which your Brotherhood is so great a part. May the hopes and expectations of the rank and file of labor not be disappointed. Officers, delegates, men of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, I appeal to you not only as a man and a citizen, but as President of the American Federation of Labor, that you may rise to the fullest opportunity and occasion which are now in your hands.

"For the general work before you at your Convention, as well as that upon which I am addressing you, I hope for the fullest measure of harmony and success and again express to you my deepest regret that I cannot be with you at this time to convey the message in person with whatever earnestness there may be in my whole makeup.

"Sincerely and Fraternally yours,

"SAMUEL GOMPERS,

"President, American Federation of Labor.

To that letter Secretary Duffy replied:

"Office of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"Indianapolis, Oct. 7, 1916.

"Mr. Samuel Gompers,
"President, American Federation of Labor,
"Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir and Brother: Your communication under date of September 12, addressed to the officers and delegates of the Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at Fort Worth, Tex., was received by me in due time and read to the Convention at the morning session of the second day, after which a motion was made that the communication from the American Federation of Labor be received, that the apology of the President for his non-attendance be accepted and that the subject matter of the communication be referred to the General Executive Board to be disposed of before the adjournment of the Convention.

"As our General Executive Board is the authorized party in our organization to handle such matters as contained and mentioned in your communication, and as that body had already very minutely defined our claims of jurisdiction, the motion was amended to the effect that a sub-committee of five delegates from the Convention be appointed to consider the matter and report back to the Convention before adjournment. This amendment was accepted by the maker of the original motion to the effect that instead of the matter being referred to the General Executive Board, it be referred to a special committee of five. This when put to vote was carried.

"On the third day, morning session, President Hutcheson appointed the following delegates as a special committee to deal with the subject matter of the letter received from you:

"BARNEY FITZPATRICK, Chicago, Ill.
"W. A. CRISSMAN, Pittsburgh, Pa.
"M. J. McDERMOTT, Philadelphia, Pa.
"THOMAS FLYNN, Chicago, Ill.
"S. B. SHARPE, Kansas City, Kans."

On the ninth day, afternoon session, this committee reported as follows:

"'Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 27, 1916.

"'We have carefully considered the letter from President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, in which is embodied the motion passed in the San Francisco Convention of that body, wherein our organization is requested to recede from the stand taken with respect to our jurisdiction, and after hearing statements from delegations from various localities, and also from President Hutcheson and General Secretary Duffy, we are of the opinion that the subject matter referred to should be taken care of by our delegates to the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department Conventions.

"'Your committee recommends to that effect.'

"The report of the committee was concurred in by the Convention.

"Any understanding or agreement reached by our delegates with the representatives of any other organization at the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor or the Building Trades Department or elsewhere must be approved by our General Executive Board before becoming operative. You can, therefore, realize that in all matters of this kind our General Executive Board is the body authorized to act under our laws.

"Hoping this vexed question of jurisdiction may soon be adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned and with best wishes and kindest regards, I am,

"Fraternally yours,
"FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary."

For the purpose of conserving time, travel, and expense, President Hutcheson requested that the conference should be postponed until just before the opening of this, the Baltimore Convention. The Sheet Metal Workers were agreeable to his proposition. At the time this report is being prepared the conference has not been held. Therefore, it will be necessary to make a supplemental report upon this subject.

Executive Council Supplemental Report

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 24, 1916.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Thirty-Sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

In the report we had the honor to submit to this Convention under the heading "Carpenters — Sheet Metal Workers — Building Trades Department," pages 112-116 we recounted the various stages of procedure regarding the effort to secure an harmonious arrangement of the dispute between the two first named organizations, and added that we anticipated that a conference would be held between the officers of the said organizations sometime during this Convention and that it would be necessary to make a supplemental report thereon.

President Gompers and Vice-President Duncan had several conferences with the representatives of both organizations prior to the Convention. Since the Convention President Gompers has had many conferences with President Hynes and President Hutcheson and these, too, without beneficial result.

For the information of this Convention we desire to say that each was asked to submit a proposition which the other might accept. President Hynes for the Sheet Metal Workers proposed the following:

SHEET METAL WORKERS' PROPOSITION

With the purpose in view of establishing a means whereby the strained relations existing between the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Work-

ers' International Alliance and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, as applied to disputed trade jurisdiction, may be brought to a point of adjustment, we, the representatives of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance submit the following memorandum, which briefly sets forth conditions we believe to be equitable, and such as we are willing to subscribe to. In this connection we only make reference to the two different classifications of manufactured material that have been the subject of controversy, viz., sheet metal frames and sash and hollow sheet metal door and trim.

Reference No. 1.—The manufacture, fabrication, erection and adjusting of all sheet metal window frames and sash is recognized as the work of the sheet metal worker, and such work shall be performed by members of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

Reference No. 2.—The manufacture and fabrication of all hollow sheet metal doors and trim is recognized as the work of the sheet metal worker, and which work shall be performed by the members of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

Reference No. 3.—Any sheet metal contractor who operates a plant manufacturing general sheet metal products that are used in building construction, and in connection with the operation of said plant also manufactures and fabricates hollow sheet metal doors and trim shall employ members of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, International Alliance to erect all work that he manufactures, without interference from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, their employers or the general contractors.

Reference No. 4.—A contractor operating a plant engaged largely or exclusively in the manufactured for erection in any locality said shall have the privilege of using such craftsmen as he may desire in the erection of said hollow metal doors and trim, provided, however, that he employ only union men in the prosecution of said work. It is furthermore willed and understood that of all such work manufactured for erection in any locality said work must be made and erected under conditions as good as established by the sheet metal workers having jurisdiction over the locality where said material is to be erected. The foregoing reference to "conditions" being interpreted as meaning wages, hours of labor, etc., and the procedure to govern shall be as set forth in Article 13, Section 12, of the Constitution of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

Hollow metal doors and metal trim, as interpreted and agreed to by the committee, is sheet metal drawn or pressed, painted, grained and baked to represent a wood product when finished.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters pledge themselves to use all honorable means to help the sheet metal workers to organize the factories where hollow metal doors and metal trim is manufactured.

CARPENTERS' PROPOSITION

On the action of the San Francisco Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor annulling the Tampa decision of the Building Trades Department in the controversy between the Carpenters and Sheet Metal Workers the representatives of the Carpenters propose as a settlement of this controversy:

1. That the manufacture of hollow metal trim and doors be conceded to the Sheet Metal Workers.
2. That the erection of all hollow metal trim and doors be conceded to the Carpenters.
3. That the Carpenters co-operate with the Sheet Metal Workers in organizing the plants where hollow metal trim and doors are manufactured.

METAL WINDOW FRAMES AND SASH

1. The making of metal window frames and metal sash is conceded to the Sheet Metal Workers.
2. The setting of metal window frames is conceded to the Carpenters.
3. The fitting and hanging of metal sash is conceded to the Sheet Metal Workers, providing this agreement is accepted by them.

From neither of these propositions would anyone yield.

We, therefore, recommend that the General Presidents of both organizations be urged to meet and agree upon an adjustment on or before April 1, 1917, that in the event of failure to do so or their failure to reach an agreement the Executive Council be and is hereby directed to use their best efforts to the end that an amicable adjustment may be arranged between the two organizations.

The report was adopted by the Convention.

Building Trades Department — Boiler Makers—Machinists

At the San Francisco Convention of the Building Trades Department last year the Boiler Makers and Machinists were suspended for the reason that they were not recognized as building trades.

The Boiler Makers appealed to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor against this suspension. The Executive Council denied the appeal for the reason that a Department of the American Federation of Labor has the right to decide who are eligible and who are not to membership. The Boiler Makers were not satisfied with this ruling and appealed to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
27684	Mary Hanford	357	10	4	Carcinoma	75.00
27685	James D. Byers	483	14	7	Shock following operation	300.00
27686	C. E. Vaughn	1281	4	7	Tuberculosis	50.00
27687	Mayo Pekartsick (Dis.)	1520	3	1	Accidental injuries	200.00
27688	James Brown	142	17	5	Railroad accident	300.00
27689	Raymond Yanda	142	24	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27690	Robert Evans	308	1	3	Run over by engine	50.00
27691	John Bormann	419	16	..	Myocarditis	125.00
27692	Charles Stratton	667	16	11	Fall from ladder	125.00
27693	Elizabeth Marring	723	13	6	Endocarditis	75.00
27694	Bertha Gillespie	728	5	2	Peritonitis	75.00
27695	Georgianna Richardson	1574	2	5	Tuberculosis	50.00
27696	James W. McCune	1805	3	2	Mitral insufficiency	50.00
27697	Dorothea M. Klemm	9	13	4	Pneumonia	75.00
27698	Barbara Elsbett	12	19	8	Intestinal paresis	75.00
27699	Inja Reinertsen	12	9	9	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
27700	Nancy J. Neuhart	17	9	4	Cirrhosis of liver	75.00
27701	George Bollinger	22	10	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27702	Benjamin F. King	176	15	5	Mitral regurgitation	300.00
27703	Stanley Pelkowski	341	9	5	Pneumonia	300.00
27704	Bertha Kiffer	601	5	1	Carcinoma	75.00
27705	Mattie Sillanpaa	613	2	1	Cancer	100.00
27706	Bernard J. Bradley	701	5	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27707	Elsie Messerschmidt	1714	9	1	Typhoid fever	75.00
27708	Tillie German	504	9	5	Endocarditis	75.00
27709	J. W. Watson (Dis.)	526	1	4	Accidental injuries	100.00
27710	Chas. A. Murphy (Dis.)	1093	9	6	Accidental injuries	400.00
27711	H. E. Davis	7	17	11	Complications	125.00
27712	Jennie Schreader	8	16	10	Odema of lungs	75.00
27713	A. J. Sanders	11	4	7	Cirrhosis of liver	50.00
27714	Mary O'Brien	80	11	4	Suicide	75.00
27715	Peter Boom	84	5	2	Nephritis	287.93
27716	John Bensel	101	23	2	Nephritis	300.00
27717	Fred G. Hohman	117	12	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27718	John W. Clem	131	15	2	Dilated heart	90.00
27719	Frank Zahn	137	19	4	Gastric carcinoma	300.00
27720	Andrew Kaner	231	4	4	Acute indigestion	50.00
27721	Minnie P. Fusselman	349	14	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
27722	J. C. Lewis	437	13	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27723	Frank P. Treat	437	11	5	Cancer	125.00
27724	Anders G. Soderberg	720	15	7	Carcinoma	300.00
27725	Sarah A. Miller	899	4	7	Uremic poisoning	75.00
27726	M. F. Mahoney	1096	14	5	Nephritis	300.00
27727	Obelina P. Lavoie	1760	5	..	Duodenal ulcers	75.00
27728	Gunnar Lindstrom	13	1	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
27729	Nellie M. Greening	24	4	6	Septicaemia	75.00
27730	Anna Lochmann	45	8	4	Nephritis	75.00
27731	Samuel O. Barber	217	1	6	Struck by train	50.00
27732	Elmer E. Ehly	287	12	1	Typhoid fever	300.00
27733	Victoriano Luciano	1455	5	2	Aortic regurgitation	300.00
27734	Carlos Sanchez	1589	1	4	Malaria	50.00
27735	Ada Thorpe	1874	4	1	Pneumonia	75.00
27736	Louie Fargeson	639	4	1	Mitral insufficiency	200.00
27737	Henrick Sandholm	639	6	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27738	Dora Freeman	17	12	11	Endocarditis and nephritis	75.00
27739	Mary L. Johnson	262	7	4	Suicide	75.00
27740	J. B. Sisk	296	6	..	Auto accident	300.00
27741	W. S. McCreary	1563	14	8	Carcinoma	125.00
27742	Peter August Swanson	48	15	4	Acute cardiac dilitation	300.00
27743	William C. Cornell	48	15	5	Cerebral thrombosis	300.00
27744	Agnes Nixon	27	15	10	Nephritis	75.00
27745	Sophie Fritzsche	80	4	5	Pneumonia	75.00
27746	William Williams	105	3	5	General emphysema	50.00
27747	John O'Hagerty	395	16	11	Apoplexy	125.00
27748	Joseph I. White	540	7	1	General paresis	300.00
27749	Charles Rottman	687	21	1	Nephritis	212.50
27750	F. M. Courtright	790	5	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
27751	Henry Werner	22	2	11	Ruptured aorta	200.00
27752	Anthony McDonald	22	18	4	Hemorrhage of brain	300.00
27753	Katherine Breen	55	11	4	Hemophlegia	75.00
27754	Louis Hansen	62	7	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27755	Loretta J. Tuttle	334	2	6	Consumption	50.00
27756	Robert Hodge	895	6	1	Nephritis	75.00
27757	John Ebert	375	21	9	Apoplexy	300.00
27758	R. E. Gilbert	476	18	4	Paricarditis	125.00
27759	Catherine N. Anderson	486	15	11	Heart disease	75.00
27760	Johanna S. Engebrigtsen	948	14	3	Carcinoma	75.00
27761	J. D. Dowell	948	4	6	Nephritis	200.00
27762	Gertie Kronetzky	1008	6	7	Septicaemia	75.00
27763	George H. Murphy	1181	14	3	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
27764	John G. Duelfer	1747	11	3	Accident	300.00
27765	L. M. Holmes	1	16	..	Cancer	300.00
27766	Florence A. Gibbs	63	14	11	Uremic poisoning	75.00
27767	Chas. W. Conway	200	13	6	Diabetes	300.00
27768	Chas. E. Nicholson	200	5	4	Suicide	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
27769	Alice M. Bandy	208	17	..	Endocarditis	75.00
27770	Lulu T. Terwilliger	210	16	5	Endocarditis	75.00
27771	John F. Reed	239	6	6	General paralysis of the insane	300.00
27772	John Link	242	13	5	Suicide	300.00
27773	Kathlyn Kimmel	246	2	3	Tuberculosis	50.00
27774	Rose Nicols	272	7	..	Nephritis and myocarditis	75.00
27775	John J. Piersaull	273	22	6	Suicide	125.00
27776	Thomas Laughlin	306	20	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27777	Joseph Bernier	390	11	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27778	Madeline Weaver	416	10	1	Hemorrhage from swallowing pin	75.00
27779	E. J. Hartley	483	16	1	Myocarditis	300.00
27780	Wilson S. Keener	492	13	8	Uremia	300.00
27781	Wm. A. Blieler	519	9	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
27782	Joseph F. Roberts	599	11	2	Pneumonia	300.00
27783	J. W. Miller	603	14	7	Cardiac dilitation	125.00
27784	Reuben H. Worth	750	17	4	Cancer	300.00
27785	Alfred W. Thompson	910	4	5	Carcinoma	200.00
27786	Alice Deacheneaux	1021	9	..	Eclampsia	75.00
27787	Michael Cauley	1242	4	3	Meningitis	200.00
27788	Charles H. Poland	1463	6	8	Pneumonia	300.00
27789	Marie Bermier	1545	5	..	Tuberculosis	75.00
27790	Pierre Morency	13	20	7	Myocarditis and nephritis	300.00
27791	John H. Danges	208	17	..	Suicide	137.50
27792	James Morissey	724	15	5	Cancer	300.00
27793	Mary E. Wyrick	75	13	7	Myocarditis	75.00
27794	Jane Shultz	365	17	4	Dropsy	75.00
27795	Mary E. Dickey	7	2	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
27796	Guy F. Wright	101	1	1	Railroad accident	50.00
27797	Frances C. Guerin	186	30	2	Hemiphlegia	75.00
27798	Otto Zoll	1041	2	7	Acute indigestion	100.00
					Total	$32,884.38

90	Full beneficial claims	$23,384.38
64	Wife's claims	4,500.00
28	Semi-beneficial claims	2,700.00
7	Disability claims	2,300.00
Total 189		$32,884.38

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR NOVEMBER, 1916

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
3001	Cora M. Longee	1725	13	1	Received one wife's benefit	$ 75.00
3002	Frank Lapan	656	..	9	Not a member one year	.....
3003	Peter T. Anderson	1128	3	10	Alcoholism	75.00
3004	Fred Edwards (Dis.)	1146	6	..	Three months in arrears	400.00
3005	John Cochran	4	13	3	Three months in arrears	300.00
3006	Flora L. Patton	266	10	10	Six months in arrears	75.00
3007	Carrie Korinek	1786	7	2	_____	75.00
3008	Lena Banks	345	2	10	Not in good health at time of husband's initiation	50.00
3009	August Bradke	1950	..	2	Semi-Beneficial, not a member two years	.....
3010	R. H. Pruitt	1632	11	3	Six months in arrears	125.00
3011	B. M. Drum (Dis.)	943	..	11	Not a member one year	.....
3012	Arthur Chenvert	390	7	5	Six months in arrears	300.00
3013	Ernest R. Allen	1677	4	1	Six months in arrears	200.00

Ohio State Council

Secretary Treasurer J. W. Beam of 550 Jarvis St., Toledo, O., has issued the call for the third annual Convention of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters, which will be held at Carpenters' Hall, 2nd floor of No. 25 N. Howard St., Akron, O., beginning at 9:00 A. M. Monday, February 5, 1917, and continuing until the work of the Convention is completed. Local Unions who are in good standing, having paid the per capita for January, 1917, will be entitled to representation on the following basis: One hundred members or less, one delegate; more than 100 and less than 500 members, two delegates; more than 500 and less than 1,000 members, three delegates; 1,000 or any greater number of members, four delegates.

Craft Problems

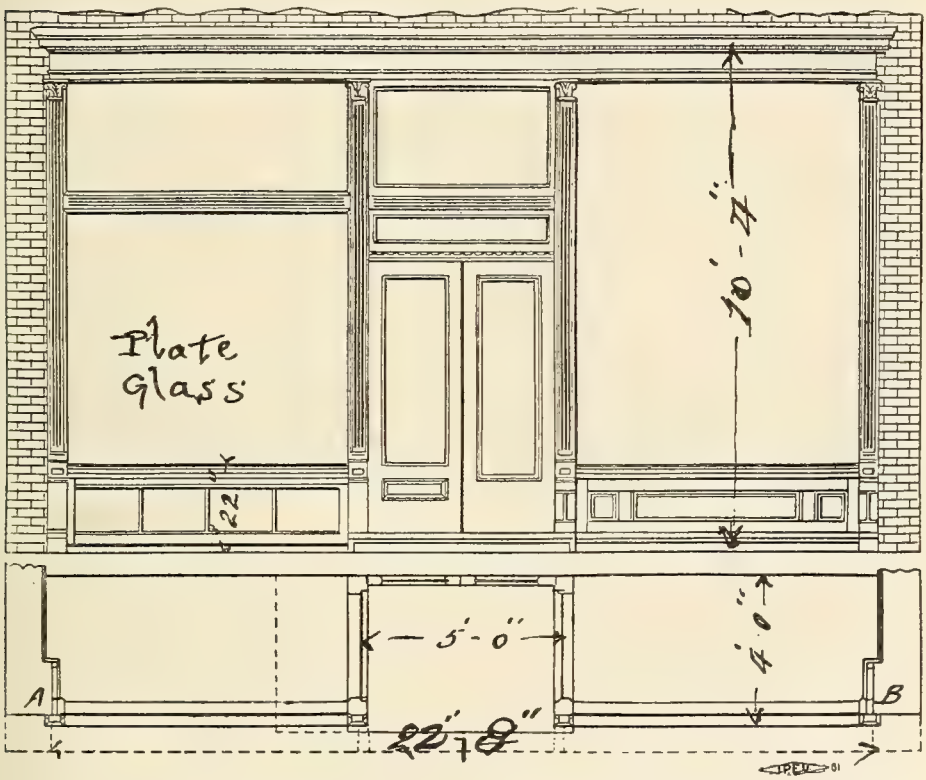
How to Measure for Store Fronts

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Almost all of the details of carpentry, joinery, and woodworking depend upon measurements, and consequently the following information relative to work on store fronts will be found useful

As a general rule it may be said that these are rarely or never made and placed until the main parts of every brick, frame, stone, or concrete building are completed; in fact, until the building is ready for trimming and finishing, and when ready and the walls are plastered and dry, the sizes of the openings and spacings can be determined.

As a practical example and to fully explain in a clear manner how to proceed, let readers refer to Fig. 1, where they will observe the plan at the bottom of the illustration showing the whole dimension between the right and left hand brick walls, to be 22 feet and 8 inches, or 11 feet and 4 inches to the center or middle of joint of the folding doors which have a 5-foot opening, or two doors 2 feet, 6½ inches each, allowing ½-inch extra width on each door for the head and rabbet at the joint. The height to the show-window shelf is 22 inches or 1 foot, 10 inches, and can be either of sash to light the basement underneath as shown to the left on the elevation or a framed wood panel as on the right. The whole height to store



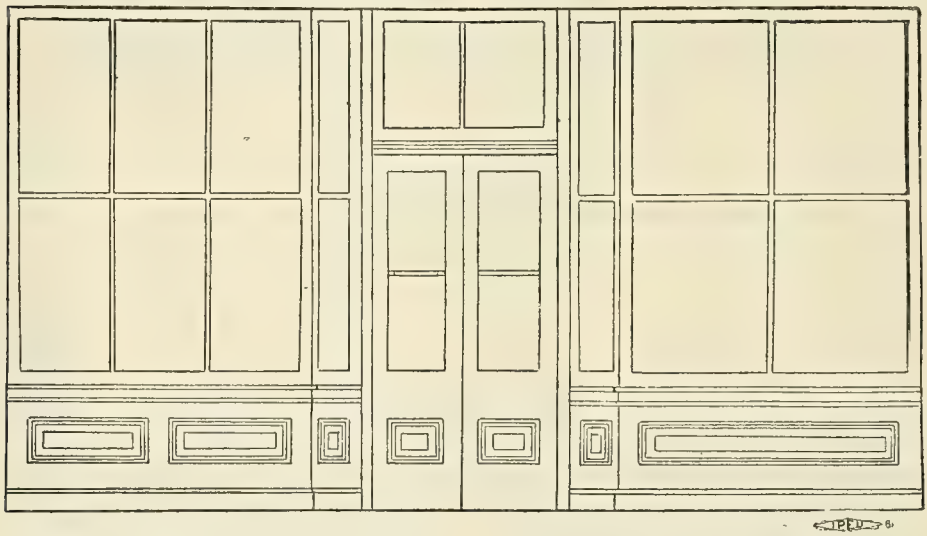
ceiling is 10 feet, 4 inches, and the doors 7 feet. All these sizes are those which they generally average, but can be increased or diminished according to the widths and heigths of the walls and stories; and a 10-foot pole or tape-line should be employed in the measuring, which must be done accurately and exactly; allowing ¼ of an inch over for fitting and variations of the brick work.

It is a wise precaution to measure at top and bottom and not at right and left sides of all openings, because the walls may either be slightly out of plumb or level, or the work rough; necessitating "scribing" for which extra widths of wood must be added on, and allowed for, say, ½-inch.

In laying out the sashes, it is desirable to try and arrange that the glass, especially if it is to be "plate," of large sheets, as in Fig. 1, be obtained in stock sizes; commensurate, of course, with the proper proportional dimensions of the woodwork, which should average for slites and top rails 2¼-inchs to 3 inches in width and bottom rails 4 to 5 inches. same to be rabbeted ½-inch or ⅜ of an inch deep and fitted with stop-beads to be nailed in all show-sashes, doors, transoms, etc., after glass has been set.

One-eighth of an inch more than the neat width of plate-glass sheets must be allowed in each sash and door to allow for the expansion and contraction to which glass of all large areas is subject to, by reason of heat and cold acting on its surfaces according to the changes of the weather. This is an important item to be attended to as is likewise tacking in of the stop-beads which must just fill and not be too tight nor so loose as to allow the glass to rattle. If these matters are not properly done the glass will surely buckle and twist, and sooner or later, crack.

All of this out-door woodwork should be primed with a good, first coat of white lead paint before being set lest the damp or wet weather injure the joints or raise the grains.



At Fig. 2 there are shown two more designs of store fronts of cheaper and simpler styles, each having splayed or beveled returns or ends at each side of the entrance doors. These can be made much cheaper than those in Fig. 1, being ordinary large window sashes 1¾ inches thick with 1¼-inch sash bars and double thick A-A glass secured with points or putty. For suburban or country stores these are the most economical and may readily be made to any desired dimensions, but if as in far-out localities they must be made in a town or city, shop or factory, a rough pencil

diagram may be sent with the figured sizes and the following data:

(a) State if only sash, doors and transoms are wanted or the front with paneling, etc., complete as shown in elevations.

(b) State if wanted glazed or open, and if glazed, with what kind of glass, D. S., sheet or plate.

(c) State if front is for frame or brick building.

(d) Give width of opening between grounds, or where pilasters and casings are wanted, from outside to outside of finished front as well.

(e) Give height in clear, and when cornice or head-trim is wanted give extreme outside height also.

(f) Give depth of recess, if any.

(g) Give size of doors and state if they are to be rabbeted.

(h) Give thickness of sash and doors.

(i) The regular height of paneling under sash is 22 inches; if any other height is desired, order must so state.

How to Take Care of Oak Floors

(By W. L. Claffey, Chicago.)

ALL floors require some attention and certainly no one can hope to keep floors looking beautiful without adequate care. Naturally every housewife wants to find the simplest way of giving her floors the attention they need and in searching for the simplest way many housewives have adopted methods that experts on floor finishes know are very ruinous to the finish, and very often to the wood itself.

If one only knows how, nothing is easier than the care of a well-finished oak floor. Usually the care of floors is entrusted to the discretion of servants whose intentions may be good but whose methods are more often bad.

There are several preparations put up by varnish and wax manufacturers that give excellent results for cleaning and the care of oak floors which can be bought at any department or paint store.

For the purpose of cleansing oak floors never use water, oil, kerosene, turpentine, soap, "Gold Dust," "Dutch Cleanser," or any other cleansing agents, except as follows:

Shellac Finish: If water has been spilled upon the floor and it has turned white in places, moisten a soft cloth with a little alcohol and lightly rub the spots, which should immediately disappear. Do not repeat this operation too often, however, or the finish will be entirely removed. Shellaced floors sometimes take on a clouded or grayish appearance due to dampness in the air. This condition can usually be greatly improved by the same treatment as above. If the finish has become so dirty that it is necessary to remove same entirely, first scrub the floor with wood alcohol and then bleach it with oxalic acid—never use lye, as it turns the wood black and ruins the surface permanently. After all moisture has evaporated the original finish may be applied.

Varnish Finish: If the finish has become badly worn, thoroughly scrub it with a brush and Sapolio and water (never flood the floor.) After it has dried out, apply a thin coat of varnish; or in case time cannot be allowed for the varnish to dry, wax may be substituted. Do not use shellac on top of old varnish or varnish on top of old shellac.

Wax Finish: Waxed floors should be dusted daily with a broom covered with canton flannel. Keep a can of wax on hand, and should the finish become worn in the doorways or elsewhere, apply a thin coat, rubbing well into the wood. Allow the wax to dry for one hour and then polish thoroughly. Before re-waxing the floor, scrub it thoroughly with turpentine and a piece of cheese cloth.

Making and Setting of Foundation Forms

Surfaced lumber is the cheapest in the long run, as it fits together better, makes the forms easier to construct, is easier to clean, and makes a much smoother concrete surface.

The Carpenter

In order to prevent particles of concrete sticking to the forms, give the surface next the concrete a coat of oil or soft soap. Linseed, black or cylinder oil may be used, but never use kerosene. Before erecting, paint the forms with oil or soap, taking care to protect them as much as is possible from the dust and dirt. Upon removal, the forms should be immediately cleaned of all particles of concrete on the surface. A short handled hoe or wire brush can be used effectively for this work, but be careful not to gouge the wood, as it will have a tendency to spoil the surface of the next section of concrete. It is not necessary to paint the surface each time the forms are used, but you should always repaint whenever the surface appears to be dry.

Plan forms so that there will be no difficult measurements to understand, and make as few pieces of lumber do the work as you can. Whenever possible it will be found more practical to build forms in permanent sections, using average dimensions as a basis for their building.

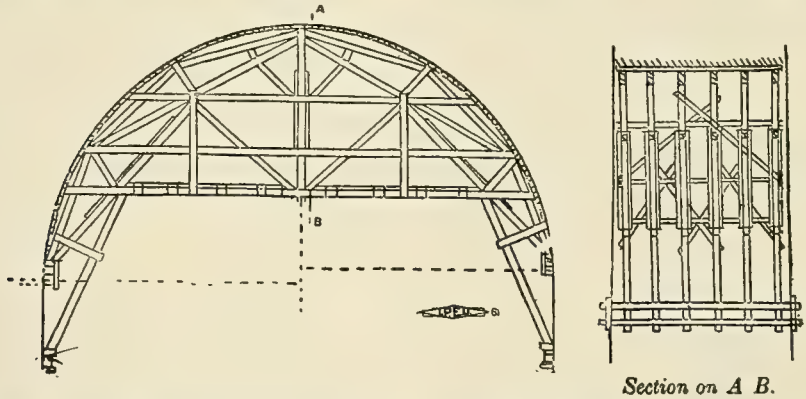
The average depth of a dwelling basement is usually 7½ to 8 feet in the clear, and if you allow for three courses of 8-inch concrete blocks, or 2 feet of stone work, you will ordinarily have from 5½ to 6 feet of monolithic concrete to put in.

In most instances, a dwelling foundation is 4 feet longer than it is wide, as 20x24, 24x28 and 28x32, although in some localities foundations 24x26 and 22x28 are very popular.

In most cases forms will be needed on the inside, and considering an 8-inch thick wall as an average, and assuming that the above dimensions are a standard, your forms should be built to best meet these requirements.

Form dimensions will, of course, be taken from inside measurements; naturally they will be 16 inches shorter than the outside dimensions of the wall on an 8-inch thick foundation, or 24 inches shorter on a 12-inch thick wall, etc.

For example, a 20x24 foundation with 8-inch wall will require forms 18 feet, 8 inches by 22 feet, 8 inches. A 24x28 will require forms 22 feet, 8 inches by 26 feet, 8 inches. A 28x32 foundation will require forms 26 feet, 8 inches by 30 feet, 8 inches, etc.



Section on A B.

It would appear then that for all practical purposes, twelve form sections 8 feet long and 6 feet high, two form sections, 6 feet long and 6 feet high, and two form sections 2 feet, 8 inches long and 6 feet high, would furnish you with a complete set of forms to take care of any building foundation, up to and including 28x32.

For example, suppose you wish to set the forms for a 24x28 foundation. On each 28-foot side, you will require three of your 8-foot sections, and one section 2 feet, 8 inches, or for both sides it will take six of your 8-foot sections and two of your 2 feet, 8 inch sections. On the 24-foot side it will take 8-foot sections and one 6-foot section or for both sides it will take four 8-foot sections and two 6-foot sections.

The reason that we would make the

6-foot section on the 24-foot side exactly 6 feet instead of 6 feet, 8 inches, is because your forms should be made of 2x4 uprights and will be practically 4 inches thick. Consequently in setting forms, if you put in sections on the 28-foot sides first, the distance left between these sections instead of being 22 feet, 8 inches, will be 22 feet even.

In building forms use 1-inch flooring or some other well-surfaced tongued and grooved material. Nail solidly to 2x4 uprights. This will make a substantial, as well as a water-tight form.

Care should be taken to make form sections perfectly square and true on all sides, so they will come flush at all joints. Use as few nails as possible, especially in assembling, and if you arrange to fasten your forms together with bolts you will avoid a great deal of trouble in erecting and taking down.

There are really no dead set rules for the building of concrete forms, and the most valuable asset is good mechanical carpenter's ability and common sense.

—Time for Removing Forms—

No exact time schedule for removing forms is wise in concrete work, for the consistency of the mixed batch and the climatic conditions must necessarily govern this to a great extent.

The nature of stresses in the member to be relieved of support, must also be given consideration. As an example of individual practice the following from a large firm of contractors is given:

Walls and mass work, one to three days, or until the concrete will bear the pressure of the thumb without indentation.

Thin walls in summer, two days; in cold weather, five days.

Slabs up to 6-foot span, in summer six days, in cold weather, two weeks.

Beams, girders and long span slab, in summer, ten days or two weeks; in cold weather, three weeks to one month. If shores are left undisturbed, the sheeting can be removed in the summer time after one week.

Column forms, two days in summer; in cold weather, four days, providing girders are shored to prevent appreciable weight reaching columns.

Conduits, two or three days, provided there is no heavy fill upon them.

Arches of small size, one week; large arches with heavy dead load, one month. We want it understood that these suggestions are general and must be followed with good judgment. The method of removing forms must necessarily vary according to the character of the structure. The forms will ordinarily come away from the concrete with a modern amount of sledge and bar work. We would, by all means, recommend that a competent carpenter be put in charge when the forms are removed.

Practical Form Centering

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Form centers for fireplaces or small lintels, also for segmental arches of small span, showing methods of construction.

Form centering may be described as an auxiliary art employed in building construction for the purpose of sustaining temporarily the concrete rings or pieces of stone or brick which form an arch, holding all in until the whole arch

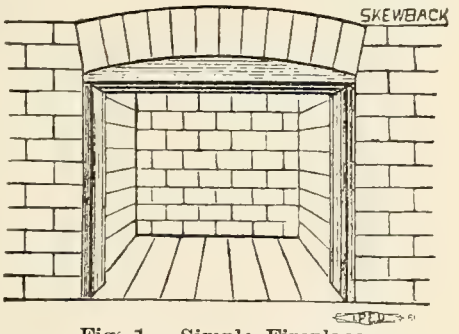


Fig. 1.—Simple Fireplace.

has had time to settle into place. The temporary supports used are called "form centers," and are usually made and supplied by carpenters. It devolves upon them to put them in correct position for the intended arch whenever required. Accordingly, they must be constructed to correct shape, and have sufficient strength, both by nature of the

form and the material employed, to resist the weight which is to be placed upon them. They must be firmly fixed in place, and yet, as they are only for temporary use, provision must be made for gradually lowering them for the purpose of taking them out when they have fulfilled their mission. There are many kinds required for the different designs of arches which are constructed, reaching from the simple brick lintel to the complex groin. All of these demand care in their design and construction.

Fig. 2.—Getting the Curve.

In an attempt to illustrate principles and show methods of construction I will commence at the simplest form—namely, that which is illustrated in Fig. 1 of the accompanying sketches. While this example may be considered elementary, and is certainly easy to understand, it, in fact, involves the whole system of centering. The view represents an open cavity or fireplace, 2 feet, 6 inches wide, and 3 feet high, over which the bricklayer has to build an arch, or, as it is commonly called, "extend a brick lintel." To construct the center necessary for this purpose the carpenter would use first a piece of ¼-inch pine somewhat longer than the width of the opening between the jambs, and would joint one of its edges. He would then square across both ends 1-16 inch shorten than the width of the opening, and draw a line parallel to and 1 inch removed from the jointed edge, all as shown in Fig. 2 of the illustration. He would then divide the length into two equal parts, and square across the division point. Then, laying the piece of board down on the bench, and tacking it there, he would drive three nails, as shown in the sketch, one at each springing point, or where the curve cuts the parallel line already referred to. He would drive one also at the crown or middle point, as indicated. He would then bend a pliable lath around the three nails and mark by it the required curve of the form as shown.

Casual Comment

The midnight of disunion and disorganization has been followed by the dawn of solidarity and cohesion, and the members of our craft are awake to the opportunities thus presented.

* * *

Greater cohesion, greater co-ordination, greater solidarity between all the members of the wood-working trade on this continent is the great objective, the great aim toward which we are driving.

* * *

Toward that end our best and most strenuous efforts should be directed. Each succeeding convention contributes something toward it in ratifying alliances, cementing friendships and insuring closer co-operation.

* * *

Dr. Woods Hutcheson, the eminent medical publicist, has of late become an enthusiastic advocate of the shorter work day. The eight-hour day, he says, is essential to public welfare and he hopes to see the time in all industries when the hours will be reduced to six. Thus do medical authorities verify the stand of labor.

* * *

Apparently from all the belligerents engaged in the European war have come expressions endorsing the movement initiated in the last year in this country to force peace among the nations of the world after the close of this calamitous war. Such a "league to enforce peace" would go far toward preventing such another world conflict.

* * *

Any such step of course would have to be based on the highest motives and in strict justice to all the nations of the world, little as well as big. Otherwise the movement would fail of its own momentum and become merely an instrument in the hands of the most powerful nations to encourage further unrestricted aggressions.

* * *

Those who bring sunshine into the lives of others cannot keep it from themselves.—Barrie.

Union Smashing Costly

September financial reports, issued by the New York Railways Company and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, should convince the stockholders of these corporations that union smashing ventures are costly.

During September the New York Railways Company carried 11,010,300 passengers, a decrease of 12,525,015, or more than 50 per cent,. from the number carried in the corresponding month of 1915. The passenger revenues were only $538,248, a decrease of $608,065.

The report makes no mention of the cost of the army of strikebreakers, the double time paid them, housing and feeding, and the large number of private detectives employed.

The strike started last September and was caused by the companies attempting to force employes to sign individual contracts. Every effort has been made to minimize the strike and local newspapers persist in referring to it as "the recent strike."

While in St. Anthony, Idaho, recently, Brother George R. Venables, a member of L. U. 609, of Idaho Falls, had a box of tools stolen from him. The tool chest is painted grey with canvas colored top, black iron corners and handles. It contained two trays full of tools, all marked G. R. Venables or "V." Information leading to their recovery should be sent to H. G. Chapman, Box 405, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 28 of Bartlesville, Okla.

Above are shown members of Ladies Auxiliary No. 28 of Bartlesville, Okla., and their float which attracted much attention during the local celebration on last Labor Day. Though still practically in its infancy, the Auxiliary has made much progress.

Death Roll

CAMPBELL, JOHN D., of L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal.

MEANWELL, CHARLES, of L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal.

PEARSON, JOHN, of L. U. 673, Fort Edward, N. Y.

BERRY, HARVEY C., of L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

News Notes

San Francisco, Cal., L. U. 22.—Again we are called on to mourn the loss of our oldest and most faithful member, Brother John D. Campbell, who was born September 25, 1846, joined L. U. 22 October 26, 1882 and died November 23, 1916, leaving a record of thirty-four years in continuous good standing. With Brother Campbell it was not only a duty but a pleasure to give his earnest assistance in whatever work was necessary for the upbuilding of the organization. He ably filled many offices in the union, including that of President, and was the first Business Agent of the Carpenters in San Francisco, serving without pay and doing the work on his own time at night. Until prevented by failing health, Brother Campbell was a regular attendant at meetings and the members will sadly miss his cheerful presence.

A Life Boat on the Industrial Sea

"The labor movement grants the right of the non-unionist to 'sell his labor to whom he will and to work where he pleases;' also, it grants the right of the employer to buy his labor of whom he will and to hire where he pleases. The labor movement grants these rights upon legal, although it questions them upon moral grounds. Practically, the only obstacle to these rights offered by the labor movement consists in the refusal of its members to work where these rights are insisted upon. In the latter regard the trade-unionist is simply exercising his own right in the premises. As long as the right of the trade-unionist to refuse to work is recognized as equal with that of the non-unionist to work where he pleases the argument against the union shop will never rise above the dignity of bugaboo.

"Of course, it is contended that the refusal of the trade unionist to work with the non-unionist results practically in one or the other of two conditions. Either the non-unionist must join a union, or he must remain idle. This, so far as it is true, is merely confessing that the organized workers in a given industry are in the majority. In such case the question becomes simply one as to whose rights—those of the majority or those of the minority—shall prevail. The answer to that question seems obvious. Certainly, when it is considered that the rights of the trade unionist are a practical substantial quantity, while those of the non-unionist are purely theoretical, there can be no room for argument among sensible, unprejudiced men. The shipwrecked man undoubtedly has both a legal and a moral right to share the life boat with his mates, yet his refusal to share the labor of keeping her afloat, should it result in the refusal of his companions in distress to take him on board, may mean his death by drowning. But who can blame the men in the boat if they refuse to give practical effect to the right of one man at the risk of drowning all hands? The union shop is a life boat on the industrial sea, open to every swimmer and closed only to the fellow who won't bail." —Paul Scharrenburg.

Millions of men, women and children look to trade unionism for better conditions of life and work.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Protokoll der dritten vierteljährlichen Sitzung des G. E. B., 1916.

(Fortsetzung vom letzten Monat.)

27. Juli 1916.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Die Ausarbeitung des Berichtes an die Fort Worth Konvention wurde weiter erwogen und durch die G. E. B. bestätigt.

28. Juli 1916.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

San Diego, Cal.—Die G. E. B. stimmt mit der Empfehlung des G. P. überein, daß die L. U. No. 810 und 1916 von San Diego verschmolzen werden.

New Haven, Conn.—Auf einen aus New Haven eingelaufenen Bericht über den Fortschritt des Streikes hin, bewilligte die Behörde die Summe von $96.00 zur Unterstützung der betroffenen Männer.

Tullahoma, Tenn. — Information lief ein von der L. U. No. 1378 bezüglich des Lockout in Tullahoma. Die G. E. B. beschloß, daß finanzielle Unterstützung gegeben werden soll, sobald Berichte bezüglich der Anzahl der betroffenen Männer an die G. O. gemacht werden.

New York, N. Y.—Das Komitee der G. E. B. das New York besuchte, dort mit einem Komitee der suspendirten Lokal-Unionen zusammenzutreffen, eine Beilegung der Kontroverse zu erwirken, berichtete der in Sitzung sich befindenden Behörde, daß sie nicht im Stande waren eine zufriedenstellende Lösung der Trubel zu treffen, aus dem Grunde, daß das Komitee, welches die suspendirten Lokal-Unionen vertrat, unter sich nicht einig werden konnte, obschon es volle Gewalt hatte in der Sache zu handeln.

In Sachen eingelaufener Kommunikationen bezüglich der New Yorker Kontroverse, ist der G. S. instruirt, dieselben zu beantworten und die gewünschte Auskunft zu geben.

New York, N. Y.—Der G. S. ist instruirt, den suspendirten Lokal-Unionen in New York die von ihnen erhaltene Kopfsteuer zurückzusenden, die von den genannten Unionen nach dem Tag ihrer Suspendirung, 20. Mai 1916, eingezahlt wurde.

Cincinnati, O.—Eine Kommunikation der Kistenmacher-Union No. 1348, bezüglich eines vorgeschlagenen Uebereinkommens, wurde verlesen und dem G. P. überwiesen.

Da zu dieser Zeit keine weiteren Geschäfte vor die Behörde zu legen waren, wurden die Protokolle verlesen und angenommen, und die Behörde vertagte sich, um in Fort Worth, Texas, am Freitag, den 15. September 1916, sich wieder zu versammeln.

Achtungsvoll unterbreitet,

Frank Duffy,
Sekretär.

Protokoll der vierten Quartalssitzung der G. E. B., 1916.

Während des Interregnums zwischen der Juli- und der September-Sitzung wurden der Behörde die folgenden Sachen brieflich unterbreitet:

1. August 1916.

New York, N. Y.—Der General-Sekretär unterbreitete die Abschrift eines Briefes vom Komitee, das den suspendirten Distrikt-Council und Lokal-Unionen des Größeren New York und Umgegend vertritt, besagend sie könnten den von der G. E. B. angebotenen Vorschlag nicht annehmen.

2. August 1916.

Boston, Mass.—Ersuchen des Boston D. C. um eine Bewilligung für die ausgeschlossenen Männer, wurde durch den G. P. der Behörde unterbreitet. Die Summe von $1,500.00 wurde bewilligt.

15. August 1916.

Augusta, Ga.—Der G. P. unterbreitete der Behörde die Angelegenheit bezüglich einer Bewilligung für Organisationszwecke in Atlanta, Ga. Die Summe von $200.00 wurde bewilligt, zu verausgaben unter der Anleitung des G. P.

New York, N. Y.—Die Summe von $5,000.00 wurde für Organisationszwecke in New York und Umgebung bewilligt.

17. August 1916.

Montreal, Que., Can.—Auf Information hin, die vom G. P. unterbreitet wurde, bewilligte die Behörde die Summe von $350.00 den Montreal D. C. zu unterstützen.

Fort Worth, Tex., 15. September 1916.

Die vierte Quartalsversammlung der General Exekutiv-Behörde wurde am obigen Tage durch General-Präsident Hutcheson im Metropolitan Hotel, Fort Worth, Tex., zur Ordnung gerufen.

Alle Mitglieder mit Ausnahme von Bruder Post waren anwesend.

Bruder Thomas Gilmore, Brüderschafts-Delegat des New York Council der Zimmerleute zur 19. General-Konvention, starb im Union-Bahnhofe in Fort Worth bei seiner Ankunft am 14. September und traf die G. E. B. die nöthigen Schritte, die Leiche an seine Familie in Albany, N. Y., zu senden. Die Behörde beschloß, dieselben Schritte zu treffen wie bei der letzten Konvention in Indianapolis, als Delegat Fitzgerald aus Boston starb. Die Brüder Neale, Potts, Guerin und Martel wurden als ein Komitee ernannt, die nothigen Vorbereitungen zur Zurücksendung der Leiche zu treffen. Ein Komitee von zwei Brüdern der L. U. 208 von Fort Worth, die Brüder Lightfoot und LaBuef, wurden ernannt, die Leiche nach Albany zu begleiten und dieselbe der Familie des verstorbenen Bruders zu übergeben.

Das Komitee berichtete später bezüglich der getroffenen Schritte, und wurde der Bericht von der Behörde entgegengenommen und genehmigt.

Es wurde beschlossen, daß die General-Beamten, Mitglieder der Komitees und Delegaten, zur Zeit in Fort Worth Nachmittags 3 Uhr als Geleite von der Leichenbestatter-Halle nach der Bahnstation fungiren sollten.

San Diego, Cal.—Ein Schreiben lief ein von der L. U. 2553 von San Diego, gegen die Schritte der Behörde in der Entscheidung, daß A. S. Sektion Lokale mit weniger wie sieben Mitglieder sich mit anderen Lokalen verschmelzen sollen. Der G. P. ist beauftragt die Ordre durchzuführen, wenn dieselbe nicht innerhalb 30 Tagen vom Datum befolgt wird.

San Francisco, Cal.—Verlangen des Bay County D. C. um finanzielle Unterstützung für ausseitige Mitglieder, die herausgerufen werden könnten in Verbindung mit den Forderungen des Maritime Bay D. C. Die G. E. B. schließt sich der Entscheidung des G. P. an, daß diese Männer dem Maritime Bay D. C. angehören sollten und, welch finanzielle Unterstützung sie immer erhalten, wird durch jenen D. C. sein.

Cleveland, O.—Appell von Chas. A. Kreß, von der L. U. 1108 von Cleveland, gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. in Sachen von Chas. A. Kreß gegen L. U. 1108, in der Sache der Erwählung des Delegaten zur 19. General-Konvention. Die Entscheidung des G. P. ist aufrecht erhalten, auf die in derselben angegebenen Gründe hin, und der Appell verworfen.

16. September 1916.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

St. Louis, Mo.—Verlangen der Kistenmacher Union 795 unterstützt vom St. Louis D. C. um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Hilfe in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne, in Kraft am 1. Oktober 1916. Das Verlangen wurde zurückgelegt bis die vom G. Sek. verlangte Information eingetroffen ist.

Richmond, Va.—Verlangen der L. U. 388 von Richmond nach offizieller Genehmigung und finanzieller Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 37½ auf 43¾ Cents pro Stunde. Die Angelegenheit wurde dem G. P. überwiesen und, wenn man den Bestimmungen der Konstitution nachgekommen ist, wird die G. E. B. die Bewegung genehmigen.

Glenn Park, N. Y.—Verlangen der L. U. 439 um offizielle Genehmigung in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 3 Cents pro Stunde, in Kraft am 8 Oktober 1916. Genehmigung gewährt, wie verlangt.

Richmond, Cal.—Verlangen der L. U. 642 nach offizieller Genehmigung in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von $4.50 auf $5.00 pro Tag, in Kraft 60 Tage nach Annahme des Beschlusses. Genehmigung wie verlangt gewährt.

New Milford, Conn.—Verlangen der L. U. 1005 nach offizieller Genehmigung in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von $3.00 auf $3.50 pro Tag, in

Kraft am 1. Oktober 1916. Offizielle Genehmigung, wie verlangt, gewährt.

Marshalltown, Iowa.—Verlangen der L. U. 1112 nach offizieller Genehmigung in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erlangung des Achtstunden-Tages, in Kraft am 1. November 1916. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt wie verlangt.

Boston, Mass.—Ein Dankesschreiben vom D. C. für geleistete Hilfe in Schwierigkeiten mit der Massachusetts Manufacturers' Association of Building Finish wurde entgegengenommen, und wurde angeordnet dasselbe im „Carpenter" zu veröffentlichen.

St. Louis, Mo.—Appell von W. H. Dowdall, Mitglied der L. U. 257 von St. Louis, Mo., von der Entscheidung des General-Schatzmeisters in Nichterlaubung eines Anspruches für Beerdigungs-Beitrag im Todesfalle seiner Frau. Die Entscheidung des G. Sch. wurde aufrecht erhalten auf die in derselben angegebenen Gründe hin, nämlich, daß der Bruder bereits Beerdigungs-Beiträge beim Tode einer seiner Frauen erhielt, und die Konstitution nur für Beitrage für e i n e Frau vorsieht. Der Appell wurde verworfen.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Appell von Frau Frank Dockstader, durch ihren Anwalt, gegen die Entscheidung des General-Schatzmeisters in Nichterlaubung der Forderung einer Beerdigungs-Beisteuer beim Tode ihres Gatten, Frank L. Dockstader, ehemalig ein Mitglied der L. U. 603. Die Einscheidung des G. Sch. wurde aufrecht erhalten auf die in derselben angegebenen Gründe hin, nämlich, daß das Mitglied nicht gutstehend war zur Zeit seines Todes, und wurde der Appell verworfen.

Hartford, Conn.—Appell von Enoch Parker, Mitglied der L. U. 43 von Hartford, von der Entscheidung des General-Schatzmeisters in Nichterlaubung des Anspruches für Unfähigkeits-Unterstützung zu Gunsten des genannten Parker. Die Entscheidung des G. Sch. wurde auf die in derselben angegebenen Gründe hin aufrecht erhalten, nämlich, daß der Anspruch nicht innerhalb der durch die Konstitution vorgeschriebenen Zeitgrenze eingereicht wurde. Der Appell wurde daher verworfen.

Detroit, Mich. — Appell der L. U. 1805 von Detroit, Mich., von der Entscheidung des General-Schatzmeisters in Nichtbewilligung eines Anspruches für Beerdigungs-Beitrag im Sterbefalle von Max Gold, ehemalig ein Mitglied der L. U. 1805. Die Entscheidung des G. Sch. ist bestätigt, auf die in derselben angegebenen Gründe hin, und der Appell wurde verworfen. Die Beweise zeigten, daß der Bruder nicht zur Unterstützung berechtigt war zur Zeit seines Todes.

Galveston, Tex.—Appell des Herrn F. H. Swails aus Orange, Tex., von der Entscheidung des General-Schatzmeisters in Nichtbewilligung der Beerdigungsgelder beim Tode von Fritz Meisback, verstorbenes Mitglied der L. U. 874. Die Entscheidung des G. Sch. ist verworfen und der Anspruch zur Zahlung angewiesen.

Hamilton, O.—Ersuchen der L. U. 637 von Hamilton um eine Bewilligung für Organisationszwecke wurde entgegengenommen und dem G. P. zur weiteren Untersuchung überwiesen.

27. September 1916.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Chicago, Ill.—Delegat Metz aus Chicago erschien vor der Behörde bezüglich der Organisirung des Territoriums 50 Meilen nordwestlich von Chicago. Die Angelegenheit wurde dem G. P. für weitere Untersuchung und zur Handlung überwiesen.

Boston, Mass.—Delegaten Howlett und Twoomey aus Boston erschienen vor der G. E. B. bezüglich der Einhaltsbefehls-Fälle, zur Zeit gegen unsere Organisation in jener Stadt in Kraft. Die Sache wurde an den G. P. zwecks Untersuchung überwiesen.

Detroit, Mich.—Delegaten Mullen und Johnson aus Detroit erschienen vor der G. E. B. bezüglich der Durchführung von Gewerbe-Zuständen in jener Stadt, und ersuchten um finanzielle Unterstützung, falls benöthigt. Die Angelegenheit wurde dem G. P. überwiesen.

Delegaten Hill aus Jacksonville, Fla., und Carpenter aus Chattanooga, Tenn., erschienen vor der G. E. B. bezüglich einer Kampagne zwecks Organisirung im vierten Distrikte. Da Organisations-Arbeiten dem G. P. unterstehen, wurde die Angelegenheit jenem Beamten überwiesen zur weiteren Beachtung.

Portland, Ore.—Delegat Sleeman aus Portland erschien vor der Behörde in Verbindung mit einem vom D. C. von Portland gestellten Verlangen nach finanzieller

Unterstützung zur Organisirung der kleineren Städte in der Umgebung von Portland. Die Angelegenheit wurde dem G. P. überwiesen.

28. September 1916.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Delegat Wilkinson aus Phoenix erschien vor der G. E. B. und verlangte die Dienste eines Organisators für Arizona und New Mexico. Da dies eine Angelegenheit ist, die unter der Aufsicht des G. P. steht, wurde die Sache diesem Beamten überwiesen.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Delegaten Ballard, Maloney, Finch und White, in Vertretung von Oklahoma City, erschienen vor der G. E. B. bezüglich der Angelegenheit des Bruders F. H. Davis, der als Geschäftsagent fungirt, dessen Unfähigkeit vor der Indianapolis Konvention günstig angesehen wurde und der jetzt ein Ehrenmitglied ist. Die Behörde entschied, daß ein Ehrenmitglied kein Amt innehaben kann, das in der Konstitution und den Gesetzen vorgesehen ist.

29. September 1916.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Delegat Proctor, in Sachen des Staats-Councils von Texas, erschien vor der G. E. B. bezüglich der Nachlässigkeit mancher der Lokal-Unionen in der Bezahlung ihrer Kopfsteuer an das Staats-Council. Die Sache wurde an den G. P. überwiesen, die Gesetze der Ver. Brüderschaft durchzuführen.

Indianapolis, 3. Oktober 1916.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Princeton, N. J.—Verlangen der L. U. 781 nach offizieller Genehmigung und finanzieller Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 50 Cents pro Tag, in Kraft am 1. Mai 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie sie der Fond erlaubt, wird erwogen, sowie die Berichte an die G. O. gemacht werden.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1330 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 25 Cents pro Tag, in Kraft am 1. Oktober 1916. Die Behörde gewährte die gewünschte Genehmigung; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie sie der Fond erlaubt, wird erwogen, wie die Berichte an die G. O. gemacht werden.

Corpus Christi, Texas.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1423 um offizielle Genehmigung zur Unterstützung einer Bewegung zwecks Erhöhung der Löhne um 5 Cents pro Stunde, in Kraft am 3. Oktober 1916. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt.

Trenton, N. J.—Ersuchen der L. U. 31 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 50 Cents pro Tag, in Kraft am 1. Mai 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünschte offizielle Genehmigung; die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds erlauben, wird erwogen, wie die Berichte an die G. O. gemacht werden.

Tullahoma, Tenn.—Berichte der L. U. 1378, bezüglich des Streiks in Tullahoma, und Berichte vom Organisator bezüglich der Lage, wurden von der Behörde erwägt und er wurde beschlossen, die Streikzahlung fortzusetzen in solchen Summen wie die Fonds erlauben und wie Berichte in der G. O. einlaufen.

La Salle, Ill.—Appell des Illinois Valley D. C. von der vom G. P. abgegebenen Entscheidung in einer Kontroverse zwischen der L. U. 195 von Peru, Ill., und der L. U. 336 von La Salle, Ill. beide affiliirt mit dem Illinois Valley D. C. Die Sache ist an den G. P. zurückverwiesen, der eine Entscheidung in der Angelegenheit in Uebereinstimmung mit Sektion 42 der Allgemeinen Gesetze treffen soll.

St. Louis, Mo.—Appell der Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Union No. 88 von St. Louis um Erlaubniß, die Lokal-Unionen der Ver. Brüderschaft durch Zirkulare um finanzielle Unterstützung der Mitglieder am Streik zu ersuchen. Ersuchen abgeschlagen.

Thetford Mines, Que., Can.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1854 um finanzielle Unterstützung der Männer, die am Streik betheiligt sind. Die Sache wurde zwecks Untersuchung an den G. P. überwiesen.

Hoboken, N. J.—Papiere in dem Anspruche auf Beerdigungs-Unterstützung beim Tode von Catherine Tarabockia, Gattin von Joe Tarabockia, Mitglied der L. U. 1222, wurden erwogen und an den G. Sch. zurückverwiesen, zur Berücksichtigung.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

Departement Francais

Congres Des Metiers El Du Travail Du Canada

Le récent congrès des métiers et du travail du Canada, tenu au Labor Temple, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, durant la semaine du 25 september, 1916, non seulement marque une borne-milliaire dans les affaires laborieuses du Canada, mais aussi du monde laborieux en général.

Deux cent quatre vingt huit délégués étaient là représentant les travailleurs, de Victoria, C. A. à l'ouest, jusqu' à Halifax, N. S., à l'est.

De plus, des délégués fraternels étaient présents du congrès britannique de l'Union de métiers, de la Fédération Américaine du travail, et de la Ligue de l'Union de métiers des femmes.

Les différents sujets soumis au congrès furent discutés d'une manière habile, les différends industriels, et l'acte d'investigation ayant plus que leur part d'attention spéciale. Cet acte fut d'abord connu sous le nom d'acte Lemieux (maintenant appellé "lemon act" par certains travailleurs) d'après le nom de l'honorable R. Lemieux, qui était ministre du travail quand l'acte fut présenté et passé le parlement du Dominion du Canada.

L'honorable W. L. McKenzie-King, maintenant de la "Rockefeller Foundation," était alors député ministre du travail, et on le tient généralement responsable de l'élaboration de cet acte. M. King dévint plus tard ministre du travail et eut beaucoup à faire dans l'administration de l'acte.

La convention des métiers et le congrès du travail du Canada, tenus à Québec le 19 septembre, 1907, appuyèrent le principe de cet acte. Depuis ce temps son opération et son administration ont été le sujet de beaucoup de débats aux conventions annuelles du congrès. En différentes occasions le Conseil Exécutif du congrès a reçu instruction de pétitionner le gouvernement fédéral pour le rappel de l'acte. Le gouvernement ne s'est jamais montré disposé à se rendre à ces appels. De fait, le ministre du travail actuel, l'honorable T. W. Crowthers a définitivement refusé d'entendre aucun appel à ce sujet.

Sur instruction du Congrès le Conseil exécutif a présenté plusieurs requêtes pour amender l'acte dans le but de le mettre plus en rapport avec les besoins des travailleurs. Les amendements qui ont été faits ont été loin d'être satisfaisants.

L'acte, en premier lieu, se rapportait aux utilités publiques et aux mines, mais depuis un an, à-peu-près, il s'est étendu aux travailleurs de munitions. Ceci, probablement, explique l'action récente du congrès, qui, par un vote unanime, demanda au Conseil Exécutif de s'assurer les services d'un aviseur légal pour leur aider à élaborer un nouvel acte. Ceci fut fait à des frais considérables, mais la convention de Toronto ne voulut pas considérer cette demande. Le rappel de l'acte, seul, serait satisfaisant, a-t-on décidé.

Un membre important du barreau Canadien, autorité reconnue dans les affaires laborieuses, dit que le projet apparent des promoteurs de l'acte était d'étonffer à mort le mouvement laborieux.

L'acte pourvoit à ce que tous les différends soient soumis à un bureau d'investigation, devant soumettre un rapport dans les 30 jours. Les déclarations du bureau d'investigation ne peuvent être imposées au patron on à l'employé.

Les principales clauses de l'acte Lemieux, opposées par le mouvement ouvrier, sont comme suit:

Premièrement,—L'on établit le service compulsoire des travailleurs durant l'investigation.

Deuxièmement, — Les manufacturiers prennent avantage de l'avis et des délais

incidents à l'investigation au détriment des travailleurs.

Troisièmement,—Le patron n'est pas obligé d'accepter la décision après l'investigation.

Quatrièmement,—Dans le cas d'un différend à propos de gages et de conditions laborieuses dans une manufacture de munitions de guerre et autres commodités, le contrât du patron peut etre complété et aucun décret favorable aux travailleurs serait sans valeur. Nous avons eu plusieurs cas de ce genre.

Jamais auparavant dans l'histoire du mouvement laborieux Canadien la position de la femme dans le monde ouvrier et dans les affaires de la nation a été plus clairement définie et plus puissamment mise devant le Congrès qu' elle le fut aux récentes sessions tenues à Toronto. Mademoiselle Mary Anderson était présente au Congrès à titre de délégué fraternel de la Ligue des femmes de l'Union de métier. Son message fit une profonde impression sur les délégués. S'il s'est trouvé quelque Thomas doutant de la nésessité d'avoir les femmes dans nos rangs au point de vue politique et industriel, nous ne craignons pas d'affirmer qu' il a été converti.

Mademoiselle Laura Hughes, nièce de Sir Sam Hughes, ministre de la milice du Canada, électrisa la convention avec le récit de ses expériences quand elle alla travailler dans les moulins à tricot dans lesquels l'on manufacturait les objets nécessaires à la guerre. Elle avait entendu parler de "sweating," mais n'avait jamais pu concevoir rien d'aussi pénible. Elle est devenue une alliée du mouvement laborieux, et, sans espoir de rénumération, elle prêche aux femmes l'importance de se syndiquer.

Mademoiselle Rose Henderson de la Juvenile Court" de Montréal, fit une adresse splendide, dans laquelle elle parla fortement en faveur de pensions pour les mères qui sont veuves. Ceci rencontra l'approbation du Congrès.

Les adresses des délégués fraternels de la Fédération Américaine du travail et du Congrès de l'Union britannique des métiers étaient inspirantes et instructives. Elles se rapportaient aux progrès de leurs corps respectifs ainsi qu' aux aspirations des travailleurs de leurs pays.

Le Congrès se prononça contre la conscription en termes énergiques.

L'on demanda une pension plus considérable pour les soldats qui retournaient et ceux qui en dépendent.

On augmenta le Conseil exécutif de 3 à 5. La proposition que la position du président soit honoraire, et que celle du secrétaire soit permanente fut renversée.

Sur la question de la cherté de la vie, la convention décida unanimement que le gouvernement prenne action immédiate et effective.

On observa que depuis le commencement de la guerre, les "Ordres du Conseil" avaient fait des choses merveilleuses.

La question de savoir si la convention devrait envoyer un on des délégueés à la conférence laborieuse de la paix, tel que suggéré par la Fédération Américaine du travail, fut le sujet d'une discussion animée. La question fut laissée au Conseil exécutif.

Cette conférence de la paix est proposée de siéger en même temps et à la même-place que les diplomates européens se réuniront, quand s'arrangeront les termes de paix de la guerre actuelle. On a dit que s'il n'y avait aucun représentant du travail, les diplomates s'imagineront qu' ils représentent l'opinion du travail et agiront en conséquence.

Le rapport du secrétaire porta le nombre des membres à 66,573, une diminution de 4845 depuis le rapport de l'an dernier. Ceci fut réellement considéré comme une augmentation, vû que des milliers de membres des unions de métiers du Canada sont en service actif dans l'armée.

Les recettes de l'année se sont montées à $13,646, avec une balance de $2757.69. Ceci ne comprend pas $10,000 dans le fonds de réserve.

Davis Rees des "Coal Miners" de Fernie, C. A., fut élu délégué fraternel au congrès britannique des unions de métiers. Thomas Stevenson, de l'Union typographique de Toronto et secrétaire du Conseil du district de la même ville,

fut élu comme délégué fraternel à la Fédération Américaine du travail.

Le rapport du Conseil exécutif contenait ce qui suit d'importance majeure:

"De la confusion chaotique de cette guerre beaucoup de puissances, d'organisations et de combinaisons se leveront, avec une nature et un caractère d'antagonisme aux intérêts de la classe travailleuse; il est donc nécessaire que les représentants du travail aient l'oeil alerte sur les conditions présentes et sur les signes des conditions que nous aurons; il est nécessaire qu' ils aient une main ferme au gouvernail et qu' ils ne laissent le navire qui a voyagé à travers les vagues de l'opposition dans le passé se perdre dans une mer de conditions nouvelles et adverses dans le futur. Il fant de la vigilance partout; l'on doit redoubler les efforts dans la perfection de l'organisation; il faut scrutiner tous les mouvements législatifs et tous les signes qui pourraient indiquer ce qui pourrait survenir dans cette direction; finalement, nous devons renouveller notre ardeur dans chaque sphère d'activité, étudier plus profondément tous les problèmes se rattachant à la cause laborieuse, et se déterminer à sortir vainqueurs et mieux que jamais préparés à faire face aux difficultés exceptionnelles et inconnues que l'avenir nous réserve.

Avis aux Secretaires-Greffiers

La circulaire trimestrielle couvrant les mois de Janvier, Février et Mars et contenant le mot de passe a été envoyée à toutes les unions locales de l'union fraternelle. Sous le même pli vous trouverez six imprimés pour le F. S. Trois devront être employes pour les rapports à l'office général pour les mois de Janvier, Février et Mars et les autres serviront de duplicates et devront être conservés dans les archives. Aussi vous trouverez six imprimés pour le trésorier, qui devront être employes quand vous envoyez de l'argent à l'office général.

Les secrétaires qui n'auraient pas reçu cette circulaire et ces divers imprimés au moment où ils recevront le journal devront en informer immédiatement le secrétaire général Frank Duffy, à la maison des charpentiers à Indianapolis, Ind.

Le mouvement des unions de métiers a été harcelé, depuis sa première enfance, par plusieurs espèces de réformateurs sociaux et de visionnaires, qui se présentaient à lui sous les aspects de conseillers en chef et de directeurs. Les panacées suggérées par eux entraînent la solution des problèmes économiques et sociaux les plus ardus dans une période de temps relativement courte, qui aient rempli de perplexité les plus hautes intelligences au cours des siècles, durant l'histoire de la civilisation. On a perdu beaucoup de temps précieux à discuter des plans visionaires et impratiquables. Les leçons pratiques gagnées dans le travail actif du mouvement des unions ouvrières présentent la solution qui seule soit susceptible de réalisation.

La moyenne des salaires payés aux ouvriers est un des baromètres de la civilisation. Quand les salaires sont comparativement élevés, les industries prospèrent de par l'augmentation de la puissance d'achat des salariés. La possibilité pour eux de donner une bonne éducation à leurs enfants est également accrue, de même que les opportunités pour améliorer le foyer et son entourage. Une atmosphère plus gaie est manifeste dans la famille du travailleur qui gagne de bons salaires. Des salaires élevés offrent une sphère plus étendue pour l'amélioration économique et mentale.

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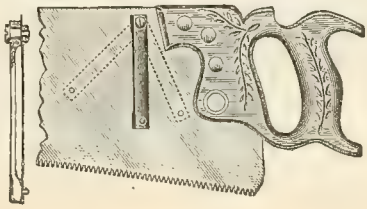

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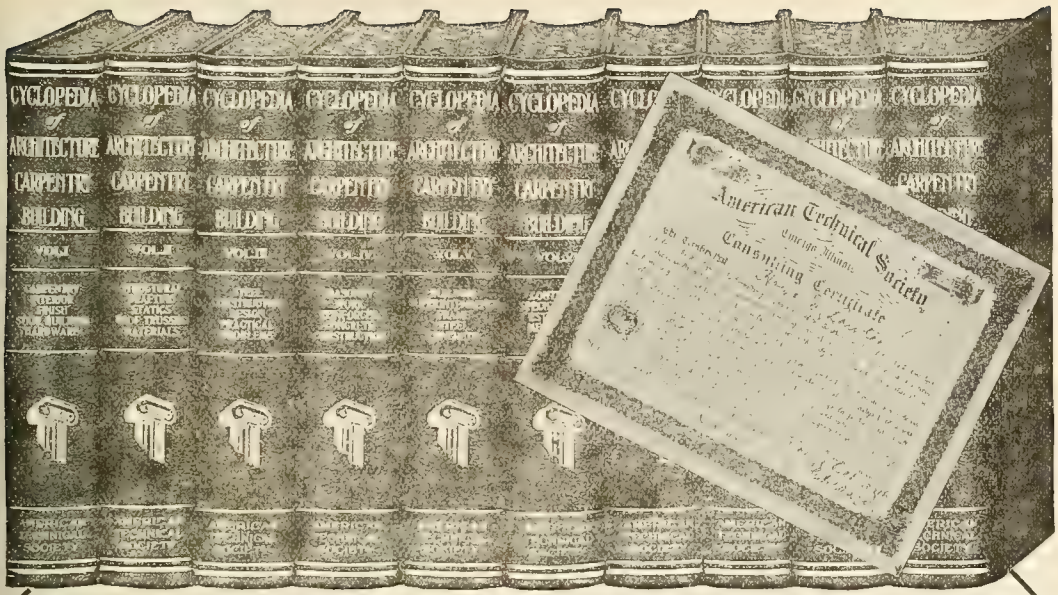

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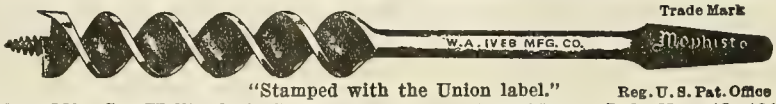

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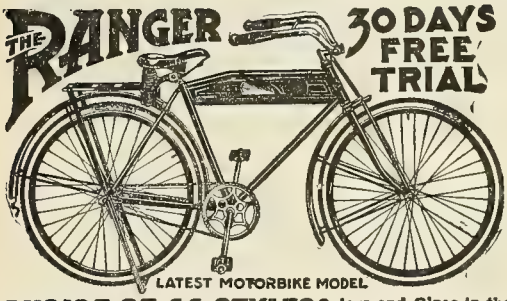

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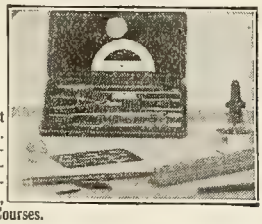

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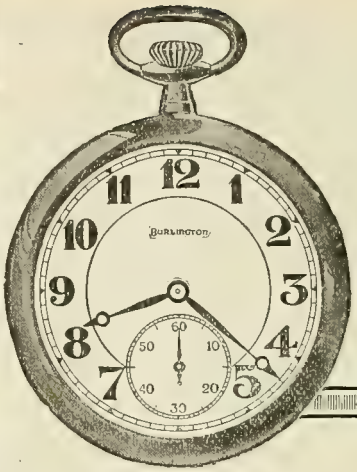

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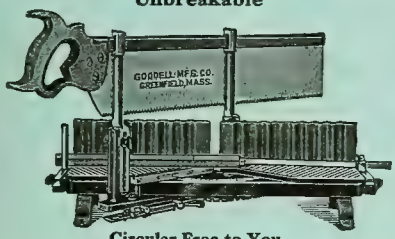

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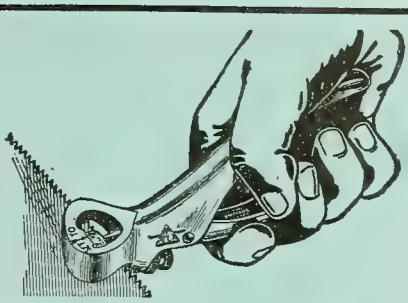

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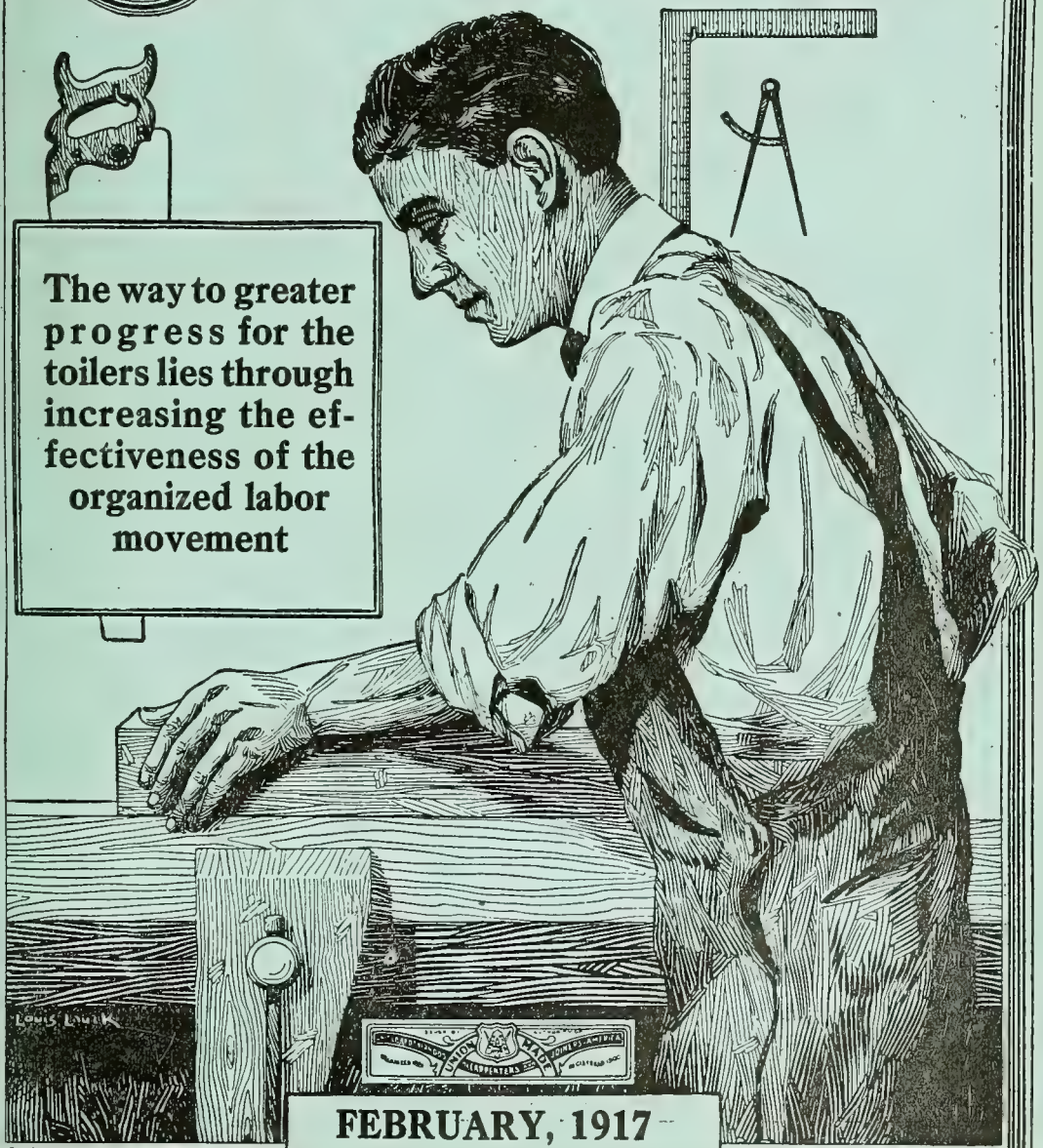

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FEBRUARY, 1917

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind., as Provided for by Section 13 of Its Constitution, Which Reads as Follows: The General Secretary "Shall Publish the Official Journal on the 15th of Each Month, Giving Therein All Business of the Local Unions, and Mail a Copy of Same to the Home Address of Each Member."

Entered July 22, 1915, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.

All communications regarding advertising space in The Carpenter should be addressed to John Morrison, advertising manager, 25 Third Avenue, New York City.

Volume XXXVII—No. 2
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1917

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

The Voice of the Time

Hark to the throbbing of thought
In the breast of the waking world.
Over land, over sea it hath come!
The serf that was yesterday bought
Today his defiance hath hurled—
No more in his slavery dumb—
And tomorrow will break from the fetters that bind
And lift a bold arm for the rights of mankind!

Hark to the voice of the time:
The multitude think for themselves,
And weigh their condition, each one;
The drudge has a spirit sublime;
And whether he hammers or delves,
He reads when his labor is done;
And learns, tho' he groans under penury's ban,
That freedom to think is the birthright of man.

The voice of opinion has grown;
'Twas yesterday changeful and weak,
Like the voice of a boy ere his prime;
Today it has taken the tone
Of an orator worthy to speak,
Who knows the demand of his time,
And tomorrow will sound in oppression's cold ear
Like the trump of the seraph to startle our sphere.

Be wise, oh, ye rulers of earth,
And close not your ears to his voice,
Nor allow it to warn you in vain;
True freedom of yesterday's birth
Will march on its way and rejoice,
And never be conquered again;
The day hath a tongue, aye, the hours utter speech!
Wise, wise will ye be if ye learn what they teach.

—Charles Mackay.

The Carpenter

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

(By Frank Duffy.)

IN a recent review of the general situation in the grocery trade of Chicago, Ill., we are informed that while all other lines of household commodities advanced 50 to 100 per cent., staple lines of foodstuffs have advanced as a whole not more than 20 per cent. It is pointed out that this advance is not proportionate with the general increase in wages and that therefore groceries are cheaper than ever.

Such statements come to us as a surprise. How they can truthfully be made is more than we can understand.

For years the high cost of living has been a source of much concern to the wage worker. No one can deny that year after year the cost of living has gone up until at the present time it is one of the greatest and most important questions we have to deal with.

For several years investigations on this subject have been made, both locally and nationally. Much information has been gathered and reports have been made in detail, but without bringing about the desired and required relief. We are now told that the advance in the cost of staple lines of food is less than the advance in wages. Let us see:

The Indianapolis News of August 22nd, 1916, informs us that the articles found on practically all tables, namely, potatoes, meats, sugar, eggs and beans and the commodities used in the kitchen of every housewife, lard and flour, show sharp advances in price, and a large number of fruits and vegetables not necessarily regarded as staples, but which are to be found in almost every home, likewise are selling at prices far above those of a year ago.

The following table shows the advance in prices of staple articles over the prices of a year ago.

Articles	Pr. 1915	Pr. 1916	Increase
Potatoes, bu.	$ .60	$1.30	233 per cent.
Flour, 20 lb. sack	.80	1.20	50 per cent.
Eggs, doz...	.25	.50	100 per cent.
Butter, lb...	.28	.45	61 per cent.
Lamb, lb....	.25	.35	40 per cent.
Bacon, lb...	.27	.33	22 per cent.
Ham, lb....	.22	.28	27 per cent.
Sugar, lb...	.06	.07½	25 per cent.
Apples, bu..	.75	1.75	133 per cent.
Beans, bu...	3.10	6.25	101 per cent.
Coal	2.25	6.00	166 per cent.

A comparison of the wholesale prices of foods for the years 1915 and 1916 is shown in the following table.

Articles	Pr. 1915	Pr. 1916	Increase
Cabbage, bbl.	$ .50	$2.00	300 per cent.
Peaches, bu.	1.00	3.25	225 per cent.
Lemons, box	3.00	7.50	150 per cent.
Onions, 100 lbs.	1.00	3.00	200 per cent.
Navy beans, bu.	3.10	6.25	101 per cent.
Flour, bbl..	6.20	8.60	77 per cent.
Lard, lb....	.10½	.18	75 per cent.

Meats are selling from 4 to 10c higher per pound than they did a year ago. Clothes, shoes and rents have correspondingly increased. In fact, we know of nothing that has decreased in price during the past year. On the contrary, the tendency has been higher, higher and still higher. Increases in food stuffs in a year have been from 20 to 300 per cent.

Might we ask, have wages increased in proportion? If the wage workers get an increase of from one to ten per cent. on their daily earnings, they may consider themselves mighty lucky. If they asked more, they would be condemned, found fault with and refused and yet the question is asked: What is the cause of all this industrial unrest and discontent that exists all around us? The answer is that the wages paid are not sufficient to meet the obligations incurred. Or to be plainer still, the wage worker cannot live on the wages he receives and consequently goes in debt. This causes discontent. He asks for an increase in wages and as soon as he gets it, up again goes the cost of living, thus placing him in the same position he was in before.

As far back as 1911 the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture said that:

"One of the most pitiable things of modern times is the manner in which the poor of the large cities are being beaten

down by the prices which prevail. * * * The prices are such that any man working for moderate wages cannot meet them. They are beyond the pocket-book of the poor and there is nothing that gives the poor any protection from them. * * * The farmer does not get half the price the consumer pays. The farmer is not benefited by the high prices. The middlemen who step in between the producer and the consumer are the people who reap the benefit."

Another of our public men said: "To increase the cost of living of the average family is not merely a question of a few cents more a day for the necessities of life or a few cents a day less for wages. Far more is at stake. The health or sickness of little babies, the education or ignorance of children, the honesty or criminality of men, the working power of bread winners, the integrity of families, the provision for old age. * * * In a word the welfare and happiness or the misery and degradation of the plain people are involved in the cost of living."

The press of the country has often been heard from on this matter, but none plainer or clearer than the press of Indianapolis. One paper remarked that "there was hardly an interest in the city, no matter how great may seem its separation from the market that is not affected by the high price of food. We have come to the day when we are bound to recognize the fact that the body that is ill-nurtured is ill-fortified to withstand temptation, for the mind soon responds to the lower tones of the body.

"The market problem of course, seems a formidable one, even to the man who has a comfortable income. But his interest is nothing like so vital as that of those who work for a weekly wage whose every dollar counts. When we come to this man and his wife and his children we see the sinister side of the combinations and conditions that extract an unfair price for food from him, and it must be confessed that it is in his welfare that we are most concerned. He has been hard pressed, he has been imposed upon. We want relief for him primarily."

It is plainly evident that the cost of living is high, irrespective of what the Chicago Review says to the contrary.

The producer is dissatisfied, so is the consumer. The producer claims he makes only a bare living, merely an existence. The consumer says he is paying too much for the staple necessities of life. Therefore, in order to curtail the cost of living, the middleman must be held in check in his operations. This thing of getting a corner on foodstuffs must be stopped. The producer and consumer must be brought closer together and we know of no better way than that the farmers and their organizations, cooperate with the trades unionists and their organizations to the end that a better understanding may be reached and a better system of distribution devised, thus giving the farmers better prices for their produce and saving the wage workers the middleman's profits.

ENLIGHTENED INDUSTRIALISM*

(By Governor G. W. P. Hunt of Arizona.)

IN being honored with an invitation to address the workers of the Clifton-Morenci-Metcalf district on that day of the year which is dedicated solely to labor, I cannot feel otherwise than deeply conscious of the priceless tribute paid me as governor of Arizona. These familiar surroundings, and the presence in this audience of hundreds of well-known faces, bring distinctly to memory the incidents of my last visit to this district, when the wheels of industry were stilled and five thousand workingmen were making a valiant fight for those inalienable rights which are guaranteed by their nation's constitution. It is so unusual for the governor of a state in which a serious strike has recently been concluded, to be on speaking terms with the workers whose rights were at issue,

that I might, perhaps, be justified today in taking a certain pride in this manifest achievement. Such, however, as I can earnestly assure you, is not my mental attitude, notwithstanding any honest satisfaction which I may feel in having exercised any opportunity—officially and personally—to be just to the workers of the Clifton-Morenci-Metcalf district in their courageous struggle for the future of Arizona's wage earners and for the security of posterity. That five months' conflict between employer and employe did not, fortunately, unduly embitter either one faction or the other, but paved the way, I believe, for an era of better understanding between capital and labor. You men who underwent the serious hardships of that contest, staking your all upon the integrity and endurance of your fellows, did not, perhaps, fully realize at the time that the eyes of a whole nation were witnessing your championship of human rights. Even at this day, when the Clifton-Morenci-Metcalf strike is rapidly becoming a memory of the past, it is doubtful whether you fully realize the magnitude and far-reaching importance of the precedent which you have set for the workers of the world's greatest country.

While the successful outcome of your struggle was not the result of any individual's effort, but was, rather, a natural consequence of unprecedented cooperation between the workers, employers, state officials and Federal meditators, the originality of the methods pursued was due, after all, to the workmen who contended for their rights amid the scenes which environ us today. Whereas a strike, in the usual accepted sense of the term, connotes violence on the part of the workers, bitter reprisals on the part of the employers and disastrous intervention by public officials and hired soldiers, the Clifton - Morenci - Metcalf strike was scarcely characterized at all by any of these menacing conditions. In the first place, it was the workers themselves who surprised the nation by conducting their protest against wrongful industrial conditions by keeping the peace, protecting property and safeguarding the lives of unoffending residents. The victory, therefore—and it was a victory—was yours, and yours only. The rest of us who were concerned in the struggle by virtue of the official duties placed upon us, deserve credit merely for following the dictates of conscience and humanity by refusing to place dollars above the dignity of honest toil, and property rights above those priceless human rights which must always have precedence in the social equation.

As governor of Arizona, I shall never recall the Clifton-Morenci-Metcalf strike without experiencing a certain sense of exaltation, resulting from nothing more nor less than the conscientiousness that I honestly endeavored to perform my duty.

In paying just tribute to the workers of the Clifton-Morenci-Metcalf district, I have no disposition to exult over those concessions of employers, which became the ultimate basis of a compromise. For the attitude of comparative fairness which the companies of this district finally assumed toward the grievances of their employes, no credit justly due should be withheld, nor should it be the desire of any public official or citizen to widen, either by utterance or action, the breach which usually exists, unfortunately, between employer and employe. In a great democracy such as ours, no citizen, or class of people, should assume an attitude of overweening superiority toward the rest of humankind, or any element thereof. The true slogan of a democracy should be "All for each and each for all." But whatever the factors which most contributed to the successful termination of the Clifton-Morenci-Metcalf strike, the results are plainly apparent throughout this district. Wherever there is capitalistic oppression and undue disregard of the rights of labor, a wage scale far below a justifiable minimum and an unwarranted interference with the privileges of citizenship, there, also, are found inevitable resentment, discontent and a smouldering determination to overthrow conditions which create wage slavery. It is true, conversely, that

wherever employers make a relative application of the Golden Rule, and voluntarily concede to the toiler his unquestionable right to work under healthful conditions, with such return for his labor as will guarantee proper food, shelter and education for his family, the result is not only better citizenship, but also such co-operation between capital and labor as strengthens immeasurably the foundation of the state and nation.

It is quite apparent that Arizona, during her four and one-half years of statehood, has never seriously experienced the iron clutch of capitalistic oppression. As contrasted with many of the older states, and particularly the industrial centers of our country, she may be described as very happily situated. But even here, in this youngest commonwealth, which, in nearly every section of the United States is pointed out as a place where citizens are freely self-assertive whenever their rights are endangered, nothing even remotely approaching the millenium has been attained. The same spirit of ruthless aggression which has crushed life and hope out of millions of lives in the factories, mills and mines of unhappier states, is gradually invading Arizona, calling upon the courage and determination of every citizen for the defence of human rights. It is, regrettably, a fact that the same small, but powerful, coterie of capitalists, which has wrought havoc among the workers of certain other states, which greedily forced wages downward to a minimum far below the point of subsistence, and which—not content with doing that—thrust several millions of children into unsanitary mills and factories—all for the glory of the almighty dollar— is undoubtedly laying its plans to gain control of every function of government in the state of Arizona. It is right and just for every citizen, be he wealthy or be he poor, to take an active interest in public affairs, but the bounds of justice are transcended, and the rights of a free people are seriously menaced when corporations, as such, become compactly organized into political alliances for the influencing of legislation and the election of officials subservient to their interests. It will be a happy day for the nation and state in which we live, when the corporations shall be excluded from political activity and when the laws shall be so framed and so enforced that vast accumulations of capital cannot be employed in an attempted control of government.

Beginning many years ago, while the great masses of the people were lulled into a false sense of security, somewhat justified by tradition and precedent, the exponents of organized wealth invaded national congresses and state legislatures, framing the laws which govern commercial and industrial relations in a manner conforming very closely to their own fancies and selfish desires.

By the fruits of this system of capitalistic devising, we are able to know it, unmistakably, wherever investigations disclose the facts. We find that the working class, plus the professional class, represents 99 per cent. of our population. The remaining 1 per cent. is represented by those who make a business of employing capital. We are reliably informed that the United States has 30,000,000 of wage earners, less than one-half of whom earn $800.00 annually. We find that among the wage earning families in our greatest centers of population, such as New York City, 76 per cent. have an annual income of from $400.00 to $600.00. It is, likewise, disclosed that 32 per cent. of the remainder subsist on an annual income of from $600.00 to $799.00. Only 9 per cent. earn $900.00 or over, in the course of a year.

But when we relate the statistics concerning a minimum wage, the story is only partially told. Government investigators, whose diligence and trustworthiness cannot be questioned, are responsible for the statement that between 1900 and 1913, a period of thirteen years, the retail prices of food necessities in the United States increased by 60 per cent, while the average wage during the same interval showed an increase of less than 30 per cent. It has, at the same time, been ascertained that 8,000,000 women were employed as recently as 1914 in

various industrial pursuits and that the average wage of these women workers ranged between $200.00 and $400.00 a year. It has, in like manner, been revealed that four-fifths of the adult male workers in the principal industries of our large cities, earn less than $800.00 a year, and that in the meantime, the cost of living has increased in such a measure that the actual necessities of life, guaranteeing a fair degree of health, cannot be secured for less than $800.00. Combine with these facts the fact that 2,000,000 children are working to earn a livelihood, and that approximately one-fourth of the normal working time of the average wage earner in the principal industries of the United States is lost through inability to secure employment —and the whole appalling picture of oppression and injustice assumes its true proportions. And, meanwhile, we should not forget the great army of workers—men, women and children—who are annually disabled and thereby placed in danger of actual want. Some writer of economics and social conditions, desirous, no doubt, of coining a phrase to strikingly describe the condition of those millions of people who suffer disabilities through employment, has referred to them as "the human scrap heap of industry"—a very graphic description, and one upon which a few of our so-called financial leaders might profitably reflect. If the best that a man can do, even though he is known in the social scale as a "captain of industry," is to create conditions under which free-born citizens cannot decently live, and to engender misery and discontent wherever he pursues his business activities, the world were better off without him. We can readily afford to sacrifice some of out commercial prowess to the great cause of humanity which demands a moiety of happiness and something resembling equality of opportunity for millions of human beings. Under the present system of industrial organization, 1 per cent. of the population is compactly organized into a financial hierarchy, lolling in the lap of luxury, while not less than 80 per cent. of the country's workers, with their families, are never free from the haunting fear of poverty and from a degree of deprivation which must surely, unless corrected, cause our much vaunted civilization to crumble in ruins.

During the past year and a half, the people of the United States, through the newspapers, innumerable circulars sent through the mails, and from the public rostrum, have heard much concerning preparedness. Beyond a doubt, many advocates of such preparedness are actuated by the best of motives and are bending their energies in the direction which, in their judgment, will bring the surest and best results. How few of them, nevertheless, have paused to reflect that no nation is equipped for a self-defence as long as the great army of its unemployed has to subsist on the crumbs which drop from the capitalistic table, and is compelled, by economic conditions, to forego that nourishment and freedom from anxiety which are directly related to both health and patriotism. If some great benefactor of mankind should come forth in this country, with power to divert the incalculable energy, which is annually wasted in trivial enterprises, toward the re-shaping of the country's industrial life in such a way as to return to every citizen a fair product for his labor, and to protect the home of the American workingman against the onslaughts of organized greed, the United States, following such reforms, would be not less than 80 per cent. more efficient in time of international strife than it can ever be under existing conditions. The kind of preparedness in which I most believe, is preparedness for the duty of citizenship—a duty for which no man or woman is ever wholly fitted unless he or she shall have first been guaranteed the actual necessities of life in return for honest effort.

From war-ridden Europe, the world is learning numerous timely lessons in national efficiency. It is a matter of record that the different nations which are involved in the present unparalleled conflict are devising with utmost resourcefulness, every conceiveable means of

husbanding their resources and energies.

If a soldier in one of these European armies is disabled in battle, he is not relegated for the rest of his life to the poor farm or the slums. He is, on the contrary, carefully attended by surgeons specially employed to return to the battle line every possible human unit. In France, at least, those soldiers who are hopelessly crippled while fighting for their country, are returned to their homes at the nation's expense and there are taught, free of charge, some useful trade or profession by means of which their future livelihood may be insured.

How different is the procedure in those countries which, in times of peace, carelessly ignore their workers who are disabled in the course of employment! There is no more striking illustration of "man's inhumanity to man" than the treatment that is accorded in this country—as in many others—to the workingman who is disabled by accident or sickness incident to his occupation. It is a reproach to our civilization that a thoughtless public extends to such a disabled workman a repugnant charity, rather than timely assistance through training for future self-support. Every condition which results in oppression and a subsequent state of debasing want, is unworthy of a great country founded on democracy, and must, necessarily, be done away with if the United States is to retain its leadership among those nations which are earnestly seeking a solution of problems involving the welfare and the happiness of the great majority. Until this nation's industrial wrongs are righted, the corpulent votaries of wealth, who are so clamorous concerning expensive armaments, should be discouraged in their desire to plunge our country headlong into war, thereby multiplying the burdens of the working people.

Every one of these problems confronting the nation today, is also to be dealt with by every state forming an integral part of the American Union. It remains for Arizona, as one of those states, to do her utmost toward the rectifying of those evils which assail her citizenship. Every loyal Arizonan desires the youngest state of the Union to reject the bonds of industrial thraldom which have been welded upon many other commonwealths and to stand fearless and untrammeled by foolish traditions, an example of government by the people—wholly free from every oppressor. In this work of seeking freedom, justice and humanity, as applied to government, every citizen should be encouraged to engage, for there is no service more ennobling than that which has in view the welfare of mankind.

*The foregoing address delivered at Clifton, Ariz., on Labor Day is of more than ordinary interest because of the stand taken by Governor Hunt in the Clifton Morenci-Metcalf mines strike. His refusal to allow the forces of the state to be used as a weapon against the strikers, was of material assistance in bringing this important strike to a successful termination.

MASSACHUSETTS "LABOR IS PROPERTY" DECISION

From Report of A. F. of L. Executive Council to the 36th Annual Convention of A. F. of L.

THE Supreme Court of Massachusetts has declared unconstitutional the state law which was taken as a basis for the first model law drawn up by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to protect associations of wage earners from the perverted application of anti-trust legislation, and from the abuse of the writ of injunction. The decision of the Massachusetts court has been heralded by the opponents of organized labor as a final refutation of the principles for which labor has contended and as reason for repudiating all similar legislation.

The plain purpose of the lawyers in the employ of the Antiboycott Associations is to create the impression that the methods by which workers have sought protection and the maintenance of their rights will have to be abandoned. The fundamental thesis underlying the contentions of organized labor is that the labor of a human being is not a commodity

or article of commerce. The Massachusetts Supreme Court nullifies the state law and justifies that action upon the principle that labor or labor power is property. This unequivocal assertion of the Massachusetts court is wholly dogmatic; the only line of argument that the judges condescend to offer is the declarations of fellow judges. Without investigation the ipse dixit is accepted as infallible, as the decision of the court states that a former expression of opinion by a judge has closed forever the question as to whether the right to work is property. Of course we recognize the value and the proper use of precedents in determining legal questions. It is important in every new case that arises to examine all of the principles and issues involved. It is a necessary expedient that opinions and decisions that have been rendered shall be accepted, unless obviously wrong or challenged by the formulation of some new principle or the creation of a new condition. In this case a direct challenge was made to former decisions of the Massachusetts court; that challenge insisted in the law which had been enacted by the Massachusetts legislature, declaring that labor power was not property. It followed from this declaration that the right to labor was not a property right but a personal right. Since the challenge existed it became necessary for the Supreme Court of the state, in passing upon the constitutionality of that law, to examine anew the data involved in handing down any decision upon the new principle involved in the new law.

Instead of making the investigation demanded by the situation, the court merely referred to and quoted some former decisions in order to justify its own decisions. No method could have been more unscholarly, unscientific and out of harmony with the purposes of real justice.

The method of procedure adopted by the Massachusetts court in this case would preclude the possibility of a new law, a new concept, a new interpretation ever being recognized by the courts of the state.

We contend that property is a commodity or an article of commerce.

Any property right is derived from ownership or right of use.

If the right to work is property, then human labor must be an article, a commodity, that is some inanimate thing, something that can be bought and sold. It must also be borne in mind that this involved something more than a mere legal question, but the legal aspect of the question is based upon physical facts, and upon the method of reasoning by which the conclusion is educed.

The Massachusetts court, in declaring unconstitutional the anti-trust and injunction limitation law, did not take into account the physical nature of human labor, or the line of argument of former decisions; one was ignored and the other was accepted dogmatically as something that must be axiomatically true. The purely apriori reasoning had been abandoned since the mediaeval ages and the scientific attitude of mind that has given us our modern concepts of rights.

No one who values his reputation as a thinking man will ignore the necessity for dealing with a scientific problem in a way that would be employed by any scientist. Whether after all, human labor is a commodity or is a human attribute inseparable from the living body and the mind of the worker is something that must be determined after examination of what labor really is.

Among real thinking men it has never been held that work is purely manual labor. The work of the hands, however mechanical, involves something of mentality. In all kinds of work the mental and the physical elements are differentials; sometimes the manual predominates, sometimes the mental, but in no kind of work is either wholly absent. Work whether termed mental or manual is the expression of the creative ability of the individual; it is power to create, whether an idea, a fact, or a piece of furniture; in all, it is the human attribute.

Let our friends the judges examine, as a scientific phenomenon, their own power

to work, and determine whether or not they are willing to regard their trained mentalities as commodities or articles of commerce. Then they must pursue their investigation further and examine the power to labor of wage earners. Let them watch a stone mason at his work, and watch him as the building grows under his skilled effort. If that stone mason falls dead at his work, there is no longer any human labor power that fits together the products and creates something of use to society; the labor power ceases with the life of the man, it is part of that life. There is no manner of human labor that is a thing apart from the body and the mind of the human being. Commodities and articles of commerce are the products of human labor exercised upon materials. There is as great a difference between human labor and articles and commodities, as between that wonderful thing we call life, and the materials that have neither thought nor vision.

The Massachusetts court assumes a position that wage earners are different from other human beings and should be classified as a lower order, and that therefore their right to labor and to earn a livelihood are property rights. They are not property rights, they are personal rights; they are characteristics and attributes of free men and women. The decision of the Massachusetts court is logically unsound and physically untrue.

This decision of the Massachusetts court is doubly deplorable because there seems no recourse under present procedure and regulations. The judges themselves cannot be held responsible by the citizens of the state because they hold office for life.

We hold that the right to work is a personal right. The ownership of that right is inherent in the man. If a Massachusetts law court had decided that the right to work is a personal right and the ownership of that right is inherent in a man, none would have more heartily endorsed that position than the American organized labor movement. But a court of equity issued an injunction and such an injunction could not lie unless it was based upon the question of property and property rights. The equity court assumed jurisdiction to issue an injunction to regulate personal relations and could assume that jurisdiction only by assuming the position that the labor of a human being is a commodity or article of commerce, and therefore property, for the application of the writ of injunction is limited only to property or ownership of property.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court cited a number of decisions to substantiate its opinion. All of these judicial decisions were based upon an erroneous conception of the nature of labor power. Upon this false conception the court justified its extension of jurisdiction to regulate personal relations. Refutation of the fundamental underlying basic principle discloses the fact that the jurisdiction assumed by the court was unwarrantable in law or in fact.

Had the court unequivocally declared that the right to work is a personal right and can be controlled only by the person who exercises it, its opinion would have had our hearty endorsement for it is true that no authority outside of a free man has a right to dictate control over the use of labor power, but to declare that labor power is property, even the property of the man who exercises it, is to make a statement that is untrue physically or philosophically. But the classification of labor power as property is necessary to the issuance of a writ of injunction to regulate that labor power, for even a superficial justification by the court.

The Massachusetts court made a serious mistake in classifying labor power as property even though it conceded the ownership of that peculiar kind of property to those who exercised the labor power.

The situation illustrates one of the characteristics of any governmental agency; it is always trying to enlarge its jurisdiction—its scope of action, and when it has once secured increased power, it is not willing to relinquish a particle of authority. Equity courts have a large degree of discretionary

power. This leaves them unusual opportunity to usurp functions that they may deem necessary to better carry out their work. In issuing writs of injunction, equity courts assume, outside of statutory law, what amounts to both legislative and administrative power; they declare what shall be the rule of conduct for certain individuals, determine whether or not that rule has been violated and the penalty for such violations.

The representatives of the state of Massachusetts enacted a law defining and restricting the equity power that had been exercised by state courts. Except during times of prescribed emergencies, the highest law-making power is vested in the state legislature; that legislature speaks by authority of the citizens of the state. The legislators selected by the people, enacted into law what was the expressed will of the people, and declared that the judicial agents of the people should observe certain limitations in the use of the writ of injunction. In their decision on this injunction case the judicial agents declared that they would not be bound by the will of the people, and that the people had no constitutional right to protection under the law.

It is evident that at least some of the judges of the United States will have to learn the fundamental principles of responsible government and human liberty or else we must find ways to protect the institutions of this country against their theories. Neither judges nor any other political agent in our republic can exercise irresponsible power.

After the Massachusetts decision was rendered, President Gompers took up the matter with the officers of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and with the attorney who represented the local union affiliated to the hod carriers, building and common laborers' organization.

We had before us at our June-July meeting several competent attorneys with whom the entire subject-matter of the Massachusetts decision was discussed. By direction President Gompers corresponded with the officers of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, the attorneys in the case, and with a great constitutional lawyer with a view of securing a rehearing of the case before the Massachusetts Supreme Court, have the case reargued, and taking under consideration the right and opportunity of appeal to our highest Federal courts.

From every source of information it appears that by a peculiar course of action of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in rendering its decision and by the practice prevailing in Massachusetts, labor is practically barred from a rehearing or from the opportunity of an appeal. However, we recommend that the Executive Council shall further pursue the investigation of the case, and if there be any opportunity for a rehearing, or appeal, that that procedure be authorized by this Convention.

It appears, therefore, that it devolves upon the organized labor movement of Massachusetts and the co-operation of justice loving citizens of the state to carry out the course laid down by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor—that is, to secure the enactment of legislation embodying the basic principle that human labor is not a commodity or article of commerce, thereby reversing the position taken by the Massachusetts court with a direct stipulation in the law that it shall not be annulled by the courts of the states. A constitutional change to provide for this subject-matter or the right for the recall of court decisions must be established. It may not be amiss to call attention to the following recommendation made by President Gompers to the constitutional convention held in New York last year. It is as follows:

"That the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce, and the legislature shall not pass a law, nor the courts construe any law of the state contrary to this declaration."

Capital the Fruit of Labor

Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, could never have existed if labor had not first existed.—Abraham Lincoln.

AS SEEN THROUGH A POOR MAN'S SPECTACLES

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

SUCCESS is defined in Worcester's Dictionary as luck, good furtune, prosperity, the happy termination of any affair. Success is to be fortunate; but for a true version of success we must look deeper than surface appearances and seek to know incidental results. As far as it goes, the dictionary accurately defines success, but there remains more to be said. Some of the greatest tragedies in life occur through getting what one wants. In our greatest achievements does happiness result in proportion to the effort involved?

The capitalists of the United States may be said to be eminently successful in big business attainments. At the same time, if they stop to realize in slight degree what such attainment means to other lives associated with such achievement, what feelings must haunt their innermost consciousness!

While they have given of themselves —given their level best endeavors to their task, looking within will they not find at least that they have done much they ought not to, and left undone things they should have done. Indeed, they are apt to find their sins of omission great; but does conscience ever trouble them?

Reviewing the years and what and how they have yielded riches, is the rich man always fortunate?

It was so easy—after he learned the game— to pile up dividends and cut down wages! But does he remember when he worked his neighbor's little girl ten hours a day at a bookkeeper's desk and paid her $50.00 a month less than he would be obliged to pay a man for the same task no better done. Fifty dollars per month saved paid him to forget the other fellow's daughter and was a means of providing his own daughter with luxuries to satisfy her extravagant fancies. Then, again, when the girl stenographer collapsed of fatigue under the strain of overwork and long hours, it became a matter of irritation over interrupted routine rather than a matter of sympathetic attention and investigation on the part of the management.

But the job is necessary and the girl sticks to it even if it kills her! Long hours and double duty soon wear out and ruin a girl's youthfulness; but if it is your neighbor's child what is that to you? You consider it none of your concern if she becomes worn out with toil and her life burdensome and unlovely. Especially if your own daughter's every whim is satisfied and she is shielded from every hardship.

The successful man may say to this— Am I my brother's keeper? Yea, some such answer he always makes to conscience and turns again to the art of money getting.

In this fascinating occupation it is easy to forget how the other half of the world must live—sneer at labor unions and remember not the straits and economies of necessity.

A strike is called. Then, Mr. Capitalist, if down in your soul you honestly believe labor has had a square deal, go ahead and condemn in unqualified abuse the spirit that animates a strike.

Be honest with yourself and you will be more capable of justice to your workmen.

If capital has been merciless, why condemn its victims for acting on the same principle?

Emancipation from industrial slavery has not yet been effected for our workers. Until this has been accomplished, labor's task is unfinished.

The women and children of the poor are the most helpless and consequently the most ruthlessly oppressed by existing customs.

The principles of organized labor stand for their protection. The strength of union, rightly exercised can free them from the long hours of labor and its results. What has the successful brother been doing while such evil conditions have prevailed? Achieving success for

himself and opposing the labor union! Accusing them of trying to interfere with his business operations. In the cause of humanity's interest is it not time for interference? Above all things let our success come through clean and honorable channels.

Stanley had the right idea. He says of success: "He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often and loved much—who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task."

What Results Show

A striking tribute to the effectiveness of the shorter work day as an aid to industrial efficiency is contained in the December review published by the bureau of labor statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The result of investigations showing the experience of four American and foreign workshops in regard to the hours of labor are presented. The firms named are: the Commonwealth Steel Company, Granite City, Ill.; the Zeiss Optical Works, Jena, Germany; the Salford Iron Works near Manchester, England, and the Engis Chemical Works near Liege, Belgium. Regarding the experience of the American firm, the Review says:

"The workmen in the open-hearth department and boiler room were changed, in 1912, from a system of two twelve-hour shifts to one of three eight-hour shifts. To do this required increasing the number of men in the open-hearth department from 22 to 33, but in the boiler room it was necessary to increase the number of men only from 8 to 10. The hourly wage rates of all the men concerned were increased an average of 20 per cent. Exactly the same products were made under the two systems of working hours.

"Under the eight-hour system, in spite of the increase of hourly rates, there was a slight decrease in the cost of production, owing to the higher efficiency of the workers. There were very considerable reduction in the amount of pig iron charged and in the amount of fuel oil consumed. Also the quality of the product was very much improved."

The results of the shorter work day in the Belgium and German plants above mentioned, which were more or less similar to the experiences of the American firm, were published several months ago in "The Carpenter." That the shorter work day adds to service, to efficiency and to profits is no longer a theory but a scientific fact, investigation after investigation has proven, and yet it is a sad fact that numerous short-sighted employers of labor hold to the contrary view.

The Hand of Lincoln

Look on this cast, and know the hand
That bore a nation in its hold:
From this mute witness understand
What Lincoln was—how large of mould.

The man who sped the woodman's team,
And deepest sunk the plowman's share
And pushed the laden raft astream,
Of fate before him unaware.

This was the hand that knew to swing
The axe—since thus would Freedom train
Her son—and made the forest ring,
And drove the wedge, and toiled amain.

Firm hand, that loftier office took,
A conscious leader's will obeyed,
And when men sought his word and look,
With steadfast might the gathering swayed.

No courtier's, toying with a sword,
Nor minstrel's, laid across a lute;
A chief's, uplifted to the Lord
When all the kings of earth were mute!

The hand of Anak, sinewed strong,
The fingers that on greatness clutch;
Yet, lo! the marks their lines along
Of one who strove and suffered much.

For here in knotted cord and vein
I trace the varying chart of years;
I know the troubled heart, the strain,
The weight of Atlas—and the tears.

Again I see the patient brow
That palm erewhile was wont to press;
And now 'tis furrowed deep, and now
Made smooth with hope and tenderness.

For something of a formless grace
This moulded outline plays about;
A pitying flame, beyond our trace,
Breathes like a spirit, in and out—

The love that cast an aureole
Round one who, longer to endure,
Called mirth to ease his ceaseless dole,
Yet kept his nobler purpose sure.

Lo! as I gaze, the statured man,
Built up from yon large hand, appears;
A type that Nature wills to plan
But once in all a people's years.

What better than this voiceless cast
To tell of such a one as he,
Since through its living semblance passed
That thought that bade a race be free!

—By Edmund Clarence Stedman.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid

Address all Letters and Money to
FRANK DUFFY,
Carpenters' Building Indianapolis, Ind.

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INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1917

Election of General Officers

The report of the committee elected by the Fort Worth General Convention of the United Brotherhood to tabulate the vote of the membership on the election of General Officers for the ensuing two years is being printed in pamphlet form and will be issued to all locals in the near future as per Paragraph 2, Section 9, of the General Constitution.

* * *

Vote on Constitutional Amendments

The report of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, appointed by General President Hutcheson, to tabulate the vote on the constitutional amendments of the Fort Worth General Convention, submitted to referendum vote of the membership, is being also printed in pamphlet form and will be issued to all locals in accordance with Section 62 of the General Laws of the United Brotherhood.

Spring Trade Movements

Judging from the present outlook there is every indication that this year will be a very prosperous one for the members of our organization. Very good grounds exist for the belief that we are approaching a period of unusual prosperity in the building line, an era of stability that will insure greater surety of employment, higher wages and better conditions, which will in large measure make up for the slackness and depression experienced in the past.

Indications are not lacking also to show that our members intend to make the most of the opportunity thus presented. Upward of two hundred trade movements were presented to the January session of the G. E. B. for sanction, a larger number than was ever previously presented at one session in the past. In the majority of cases the increase in wages desired was necessarily large, the greater number desiring advances of ten, twelve and fifteen cents per hour.

Such demands, taking into consideration the peculiar circumstances surrounding the worker of today, cannot by any means be termed exorbitant. The inroads that the steadily rising cost of foodstuffs and commodities make upon the income of the average wage earner are such as preclude all thought of raising a family according to the most elementary standards of comfort and decency.

Added to that is the uncertainty of his labor; the many idle days the carpenter is accustomed to spend in enforced idleness at different periods of the year, and for which, unlike those engaged in many professions and callings, there is no recompense. Computed on a daily basis the wages paid to many wood workers seem reasonable enough but when one considers the numerous "off" days due to lack of continuous work, bad weather, scarcity of material, or the hundred and

one ills that the craft is heir to in this connection, the wonder is that so many get along at all.

The staff report of the Industrial Relations Commission, published last year, brought out the foregoing facts plainly, and a recognition of them is steadily finding a readier acceptance among the general mass of thinking citizens.

It does indeed look as though we were approaching a newer era, a newer outlook, in the great drama in which the two protagonists have been Capital and Labor. Reason is taking the place of blind, havoc-making force in the negotiations between them. Capital is slowly but surely being brought around to the acceptance of the principle that contended, well fed, well housed and well paid workers are a most valuable asset in any industry. Truth to tell, the latter factors are at the basis of real industrial efficiency.

We trust that our members who have undertaken spring trade movements will succeed in their endeavors. Higher standards of wages are an urgent need of the time, for our members as well as for all other workers.

* * *

The 300,000 Mark

As has often been said, the work of organizing the non-union masses is perhaps the most important end and aim of trade union activity; it might be termed our **raison d'etre,** our reason for existing, so to speak; without it trade unionism would not exist at all or might exist merely as a negligible quantity.

A trade union, more so, perhaps, than any other institution of our time, cannot afford to overlook the importance of organization. The work must go on continuously day after day, winter and summer, otherwise we are not making progress, we are not going forward as we should.

The present year, which has opened very auspiciously for the cause of labor, should prove a successful one for the work of organization and its close should see a very appreciable increase in the membership of the American trade union movement.

As regards the U. B. of C. & J. of A., the bright prospects which the new year seems to have in store for our members should urge us to redouble our organizing activity and push forward in the coming months so that the year's end will see us well across the 300,000 mark in membership.

Every individual member can do effective work in this direction if he will but get in touch with the unorganized wood workers in his vicinity. Do not wait for the coming of an organizer, become a self-constituted organizer for the time being, and go after and land all the prospective members that you may happen to know of.

The work does not demand any special gifts that you have not got in some degree. All that is needed is to convince the non-union man that his place is in the union and not outside of it; that by keeping aloof he is causing an injury to himself and to his fellow workers; that, in short, his interests are identical with those of his fellow workers. It should not be hard to do this at a time when the idea of organization has found a permanent place in the public mind, when even large employers of labor themselves concede the necessity of organization as a means of safeguarding the interests of their employes.

Another effective means of bringing the non-unionist into line is to invite him to the open meetings of your local. Such social gatherings, held from time to time, at which the cause of trade unionism is clearly explained, are most effective in revealing the true spirit of trade unionism and leave a powerful impression upon the outsider and as a rule cause him eventually to join the union.

Much can be done collectively and much can be done individually along similar lines—if one and all will only exert themselves to do it. What is needed most of all in this direction is that we recapture something of the zeal and spirit of the pioneers, whose work, under adverse circumstances, built up the organization in the early stages of our history. These men were all organizers in the sense that whenever they found

a non-union carpenter they strove with great persistency to interest him and to bring him to the union point of view.

There is no reason why the same spirit should not exist today: what a few did then with great thoroughness the majority of us can do now in a smaller way. If we will but resolve to do something of the kind the effort expended will not be wasted. We will have the satisfaction of doing something tangible, something worth while, for the cause of unionism and the great organization in which we are all so deeply interested will greatly increase in influence and power.

* * *

Jail Conditions a Crying Evil

Too little attention is paid to the revolting conditions which exist in numerous jails throughout the country, if any consideration whatever is given to the matter by the great mass of citizens. In the hope of focussing the attention of our readers upon it we present the following unvarnished statement from the report of an Illinois state official:

"Nineteen of Chicago's forty-six jails are underground, and through eleven run open sewers. In one jail the men, the women, the insane, and the prisoners' food are held in one row and the sewer runs the length of the row. When the sewers overflow, the floors are flooded. Rats and vermin are numerous. The men sleep on planks. If there are more than two men in a cell they must lie on the floor beside the open sewer. Sometimes eight or ten are put in the same small cell."

Much the same kind of criticism is given the county jails throughout Illinois, which are cramped, close, dark and damp, insanitary holes.

Surely trade unionists cannot look with indifference upon such a state of affairs. When one recognizes the widespread abuse of police power in times of strikes and other times as well—for it is an every-day occurrence—it must be felt that no wage earner is safe from being obliged to spend hours if not days in such surroundings. Day after day innocent men are held in our various jails and there is no means of seeking redress for the indignities they suffer.

When all is said, our city and county jail system, as it at present exists, is a grave menace to the social, moral and even physical well-being of the community, and a fertile breeding spot for the penitentiary. Of the county jails throughout the nation, Amos Butler, of Indianapolis, former president of the American Prison Association has said: "We seem to have dedicated one institution in every county to the propagation of idleness, viciousness, and crime."

It therefore behooves trade unionists everywhere to protest against the evil and vicious tendency which causes our jails to become rather a means of fostering crime than of preventing it. The remedy lies with the legislatures of the various states and trade unionists should urge them to action.

* * *

A Toast

Here is a toast that I want to drink to a fellow
I'll never know—
To the fellow who's going to take my place,
when it's time for me to go.
I've wondered what kind of a chap he'll be,
and I've wished I could take his hand,
Just to whisper, "I wish you well, old man," in
a way that he'd understand.
I'd like to give him the cheering word that
I've longed at times to hear;
I'd like to give him the warm handclasp when
never a friend seems near.
I've learned my knowledge by sheer hard luck,
and I wish I could pass it on
To the fellow who'll come to take my place,
some day when I am gone.
Will he see all the sad mistakes I've made and
note all the battles lost?
Will he ever guess of the tears they caused, or
the heartaches which they cost?
Will he gaze through the failures and fruitless
toil to the underlying plan,
And catch a glimpse of the real intent and the
heart of the vanquished man?
I dare to hope he may pause some day as he
toils as I have wrought
And gain some strength for his weary task
from the battles which I have fought.
But I've only the task itself to leave with the
cares for him to face,
And never a cheering word may speak to the
fellow who'll take my place.
Then here's to your health, old chap, I drink
as a bridegroom to his bride;
I leave an unfinished work to you, but God
knows how I tried.
I've dreamed my dreams, as all men do, but
never a one came true,
And my prayer today is that all the dreams
may be realized by you.
And we'll meet some day in the great unknown
—out in the realm of space;
You'll know my clasp as I take your hand and
gaze into your face.
Then all our failures will be success in the
light of the new-found dawn—
So I'm drinking your health, old chap, who'll
take my place when I am gone.

—Author Unknown.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First General Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second General Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 95 926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 2500 Durant Ave., (Apartment 403) Berkeley, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chembord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Local Unions Chartered In December

Astoria, Ore. (Shipwrights, Ship Joiners and Boat Builders.)
Washington, D. C. (Millmen.)
Rexburg, Idaho
Vancouver, B. C. (Shipwrights, Shipjoiners, Boatbuilders and Calkers.)

Washington, Ia.	Pendleton, Ore.
Vernon, Tex.	Sidney, Neb.
Bogalusa, La.	Modesto, Cal.
North Platte, Neb.	Kingman, Ariz.
Sour Lake, Tex.	Trenton, Ont., Can.
Mimico, Ont., Can.	Moundsville, W. A.
Danvers, Mass.	Eau Gallie, Fla.

Total, 18 Local Unions.

Proceedings of the First Quarterly Session, 1917, of the G. E. B.

During the interim between the fourth quarterly session, 1916, and the January, 1917, meetings the following matters were acted upon by the Board by correspondence:

October 25, 1916.

Hamilton, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 637 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Two hundred dollars appropriated, to be spent under the direction of the G. P.

December 6, 1916.

Ajo, Ariz.—Request of L. U. 1723 for financial assistance for men involved in general strike of all trades in Ajo and vicinity. The Board votes to grant financial assistance when the necessary reports are made to the G. O.

December 16, 1916.

Memphis, Tenn.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour, effective January 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

January 10, 1917.

The first quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board for the year 1917 was called to order on the above date by General President Hutcheson.

All members present, except Brother Guerin, who is in New York City superintending the consolidating of the Local Unions, under the authority of the General President and in conformity with the action of the Fort Worth Convention.

The Board rules that in all trade movements Local Unions and District Councils are directed not to call their members out on strike until the General President, either personally or by representative, has an opportunity to endeavor to bring about a settlement.

Deleware County, Pa.—Request of the D. C.

for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Jersey City, N. J.—Request of the Hudson County D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $4.50 to $5.00 per day, to take effect May 7, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Lake County, Ind.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Lehigh Valley, Pa.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a minimum wage of 46c per hour, effective May 1, 1917, for L. U.'s 135, 406 and 1680. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Lynn, Mass.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 61c per hour and a reduction in working hours from 44 to 40 per week, also for an increase in wages for the millmen from 43 1-3c to 55c per hour and the 44-hour week. Official sanction is granted the movement insofar as L. U. 595 and 1197 are concerned, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O. The millmen's movement is referred to the General President for investigation.

Memphis, Tenn.—A report was received from the Memphis D. C. stating that a settlement had been accepted by the D. C. providing for an increase in wages of 5c per hour from April 1, 1917.

North Shore, Mass.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 10c per hour and reduction in working hours from 44 to 40 per week. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Portland, Ore.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 62½c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Request of the D. C. for an increase in wages of 10c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Allentown, Pa.—Request of L. U. 1285, endorsed by the Lehigh Valley D. C., for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages, effective May 1, 1917, referred to the G. S. for further information.

Rock Island, Ill.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 7½c per hour and recognition of the Building Trades, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Shamokin, Pa.—Request of L. U. 37 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 8c per hour and a reduction in working hours from 54 to 45 per week. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O. in such sums as the funds will warrant.

White Plains, N. Y.—Application of L. U. 53 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $4.50 to $5.00 per day, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Bloomington, Ill.—Request of L. U. 63 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 10c per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial assistance in such sums as the funds will warwant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Spokane, Wash.—Application of L. U. 98 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 56¼c to 62½c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Request of L. U. 110 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Bay City, Mich.—Request of L. U. 116, endorsed by the Tri-County D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour, effective March 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Derby, Conn.—Request of L. U. 127 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 44c to 53¼c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Hazelton, Pa.—Request of L. U. 129 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for wage increase from 42½c to 55c per hour and reduction in hours from 48 to 44 per week, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Helena, Mont.—Request of L. U. 153 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages from $5.00 to $6.00 per day, effective March 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

January 11, 1917.

The renewal of bond of General Treasurer Neale was received and turned over to the G. P. for safe keeping.

New York, N. Y.—A joint invitation from a committee of the American Federation of Labor, a committee of the New York State Federation of Labor and a committee of the Central Federated Union of New York and Vicinity, in charge of Gompers' golden anniversary in recognition of his fifty years' service in the labor movement, his fiftieth wedding anniversary and his sixty-seventh birthday, to be held in New York City on January 28, 1917, in conformity with the action of the Baltimore convention of the American Federation of Labor was read and accepted, and the G. S. instructed to notify the secretary of the Central Federated Union of New York City that the members of the G. E. B. will be present, representing the U. B. of C. & J. of A. The G. S., in conjunction with the G. P., was further instructed to make all the necessary arrangements required in connection with this celebration.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Brother Vernon Fletcher of Philadelphia appeared before the Board in connection with an invitation from the Philadelphia D. C. to the General Officers to be present at the dedication of the new headquarters recently purchased for the use of our organization. The invitation was accepted.

St. Louis, Mo.—Brothers H. H. Pfohl and E. Roedel, representing L. U. 795 of St. Louis and bearing credentials from that Local Union, appeared before the Board relative to the affiliation of Local Unions not engaged in the building industry with the D. C. As a ruling on a point of law is involved, the Board decides that the Local Union should officially take the matter up with the General President, who is the proper official to first deal with it.

Kenosha, Wis.—Application of L. U. 161 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for wage increase from 60c to 65c per hour, effective May 1, 1917, and an additional 5c increase May 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Geneva, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 187 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 6¼c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Sherman, Tex.—Request of L. U. 197 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective February 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

West Chicago, Ill.—Request of L. U. 233, properly endorsed by the DuPage D. C., for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages for the outside men of 2½c per hour and a two-year agreement, and an increase for the inside men of 2c per hour, the Saturday half-holiday and a three-year agreement, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Elmhurst, Ill.—Request of L. U. 558 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages from 40c to 41c per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, with a three-year agreement and an additional increase of 1c per hour each year. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Naperville, Ill.—Request of L. U. 221 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 60c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Vincennes, Ind.—Request of L. U. 274 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 50c per hour for the outside men and an increase from 33 1-3 to 37½c for the inside men, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted.

Lockport, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 289, endorsed by the Niagara D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour, effective March 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Shawnee, Okla.—Request of L. U. 292 for

official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 56¼c per hour, effective March 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Canton, Ill.—Request of L. U. 293 for official sanction in support of movement for an increase in wages of 10c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted.

Millville, N. J.—Request of L. U. 305 for official sanction in support of movement for a wage increase of 9c per hour, to take effect April 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Norfolk, Va.—Request of L. U. 331 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages of 6c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Saginaw, Mich.—Request of L. U. 334 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 55c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the G. O. (Movement approved by the Tri-County D. C.)

Whitesboro, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 337, endorsed by the Mohawk Valley D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Galesburg, Ill.—Request of L. U. 360 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for wage increase of 10c per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, effective March 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Denison, Tex.—Request of L. U. 371 for official sanction in support of movement for an increase in wages from $4.00 to $4.60 per day, effective January 1, 1917. Official sanction granted.

Edwardsville, Ill.—Request of L. U. 378 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 62½c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

San Angelo, Tex.—Request of L. U. 411 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective January 2, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Belleville, Ill.—Application of L. U. 433 for official sanction in support of a movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Portsmouth, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 437 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages from 43¾c to 56¼c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Ogden, Utah.—Request of L. U. 450 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 12½c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Bar Harbor, Me.—Request of L. U. 459 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement to increase the wage rate from $3.60 to $4.00 per day on April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Kankakee, Ill.—Request of L. U. 496 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Gainesville, Tex.—Request of L. U. 506 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective March 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Rosewell, N. M.—Request of L. U. 511 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 12½c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Coshocton, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 525 for official sanction of a proposed increase of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Burlington, Ia.—Request of L. U. 534 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a three-year agreement, an increase in wages from 45c to 50c per hour May 1, 1917, 5c increase the second year and an additional 5c increase the third year. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums

as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Baker, Ore.—Request of L. U. 536 for official sanction in support of movement for an increase in wages from $4.00 to $5.00 per day, effective February 5, 1917. Official sanction granted.

Georgetown, Tex.—Application of L. U. 572 of Georgetown for official sanction only in support of movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective February 1, 1917. Official sanction granted.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—Request of L. U. 576 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective March 1, 1917. Official sanction granted, the question of financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 603 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired and will consider the matter of financial assistance later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the G. O.

Vineland, N. J.—Request of L. U. 620 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages of 9c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Hamilton, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 637 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for 5c increase in wages on May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired and will consider the matter of financial assistance in such sums as the funds will warrant as reports are received at the G. O.

Pekin, Ill.—Request of L. U. 644, endorsed by the Peoria, Pekin and Washington D. C., for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Jackson, Mich.—Request of L. U. 651 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered later in such sums as funds will warrant when reports are received at the G. O.

Chickasha, Okla.—Request of L. U. 653 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 10c per hour, effective March 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Lebanon, Pa.—Request of L. U. 677 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase of 4c per hour in the wage rate of millmen and 5c per hour in that of the outside men, to take effect May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Burlington, Vt.—Request of L. U. 683 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 6c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Quanah, Tex.—Request of L. U. 704 for official sanction only in support of movement for wage increase from 45c to 47½c per hour, effective February 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Zanesville, Ohio.—Application of L. U. 716 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages from 46¼ to 52½c per hour, effective April 2, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Mansfield, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 735 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 10c per hour and a reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 per day, effective March 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial assistance in such sums as the funds will warrant it to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Decatur, Ill.—Request of L. U. 742 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in the wage rate of 10c per hour on April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered on the receipt of reports made to the G. O.

Shreveport, La.—Request of L. U. 764 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 62½c per hour, effective March 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Woonsocket, R. I.—Request of L. U. 801 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, to take effect May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

West Palm Beach, Fla.—Request of L. U. 819 for official sanction in support of a movement for a wage increase of 50c per day on February 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Sycamore, Ill.—Request of L. U. 826, endorsed by the DeKalb County D. C. for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 55c per hour and a reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 per day on April 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Oil City, Pa.—Application of L. U. 830 for official sanction and financial aid in support of

movement for wage increase from $3.75 to $4.50 per day, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Jenkintown, Pa.—Request of L. U. 843, properly endorsed by the Montgomery County D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase from 50c to 57½c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Manitowoc, Wis.—Request of L. U. 849 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour on April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Greenville, Tex.—Request of L. U. 856 for official sanction in support of a movement for a wage increase of 7½c per hour. Inasmuch as this movement was to have taken effect November 15, 1916, the matter is referred to the G. S. to procure latest details.

Conneaut, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 863 for official sanction in support of movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour and a reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 per day, to take effect April 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Dalhart, Tex.—Request of L. U. 886 for official sanction in support of movement for an increase in the scale of wages of 10c per hour, effective January 22, 1917. Official sanction granted.

Hot Springs, Ark.—Request of L. U. 891 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 10c per hour, effective February 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Brookville, Pa.—Request of L. U. 906 for official sanction in support of movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired and recommends to the L. U. that the next movement entered into be for a shorter work day.

Richmond, Ind.—Request of L. U. 912 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages of 10c per hour and the eight-hour day, effective February 15, 1917. Official sanction granted; the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Meriden, Conn.—Request of L. U. 920 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, effective April 15, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered later in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are made to the G. O.

Maysville, Ky.—Request of L. U. 922 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour, effective March 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board further recommends to the L. U. that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Cleburne, Tex.—Request of L. U. 923 for official sanction in support of movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective February 26, 1917. Sanction granted.

Grinnell, Iowa.—Request of L. U. 929 for official sanction in support of movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour on January 15, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired and recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Sandusky, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 940 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 7½c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board further recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorted work day.

Tulsa, Okla.—Request of L. U. 943 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for wage increase of 6½c per hour. Inasmuch as the movement was to have taken effect January 1, 1917, the matter is referred to the G. S. to secure the latest information.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Application of L. U. 945 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Ridgeway, Pa.—Request of L. U. 947 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 40½c to 55c per hour for the outside men and an increase from 35c to 45c per hour for the millmen, the former effective May 1, 1917, the latter April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

DeKalb, Ill.—Request of L. U. 965, endorsed by the DeKalb County D. C. for official sanction in support of a movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—Request of L. U. 977 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 56¼c per hour, effective March 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; the question of finan-

cial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

McAlester, Okla.—Request of L. U. 986 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 12½c per hour, effective February 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Miami, Fla.—Request of L. U. 993 for official sanction in support of movement for wage increase of 12½c per hour on May 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Greenville, Pa.—Request of L. U. 1000 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages from 46c to 64c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The matter is referred to the General President for investigation, he to report back to the Board at the April meeting.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Application of L. U. 1015 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Rome, N. Y.—Application of L. U. 1016 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Parsons, Kans.—Application of L. U. 1022 for official sanction in support of movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour, effective January 1, 1917. The matter is referred to the General Secretary to secure latest information.

Oskaloosa, Iowa.—Request of L. U. 1034 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Request of Millwrights L. U. 1039 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages from 42½c to 50c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. If the movement is approved by the D. C. of Cedar Rapids the Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

January 12, 1917.

Poplar Bluff, Mo.—Request of L. U. 1049 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 7½c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Santa Barbara, Cal.—Request of L. U. 1062 for official sanction in support of movement for a wage increase from $4.00 to $4.50 per day, effective April 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Salem, Ore.—Request of L. U. 1065 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a wage increase from $3.50 to $4.50 per day, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Muskogee, Okla.—Application of L. U. 1072 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour on February 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Fredericksburg, Va.—Request of L. U. 1078 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a wage increase of 50c per day and a reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 per day, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Longview, Tex.—Request of L. U. 1097 for official sanction in support of a movement for a 5c increase in wages on January 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Gloversville, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 1107 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages of 8c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Kittanning, Pa.—Request of L. U. 1129 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $3.52 to $4.25 per day, effective May 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Titusville, Pa.—Application of L. U. 1130 for official sanction in support of a movement for wage increase from 37½c to 50c per hour, effective March 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Cocoanut Grove, Fla.—Request of L. U. 1149 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a wage increase of 12½c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

San Francisco, Cal.—Request of Box Makers' L. U. 1156 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages, effective January 15, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for, the question of financial aid to be considered later in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are made to the G. O.

Parsons, Kans.—Request of L. U. 1183 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages from

30½c to 37½c per hour, effective January 1, 1917. The matter is referred to the G. S. to secure latest information.

Mt. Carmel, Ill.—Request of L. U. 1188 for official sanction in support of movement for an increase of 10c per hour and reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 per day. Sanction granted.

Merced, Cal.—Request of L. U. 1202 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a wage increase of 50c per day, effective October 1, 1916. The papers are referred to the G. S. to secure the latest details.

Mart, Tex.—Request of L. U. 1203 for official sanction in support of a movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour, effective January 1, 1917. Referred to the G. S. to get the latest information.

Bluefield, W. Va.—Request of L. U. 1228 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 10c per hour and a reduction in working hours from 10 to 9 per day, effective February 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Homestead, Fla.—Request of L. U. 1250 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 43 2-3c to 50c per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, effective February 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Johnstown, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 1268 for official sanction and financial aid in support for an increase in wages of 8c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Salem, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 1282 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a minimum wage of 60c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Lake Worth, Fla.—Request of L. U. 1308 for official sanction in support of movement for a wage increase of 50c per day, effective January 1, 1917. Referred to the G. S. for further information.

Oconomowoc, Wis.—Request of L. U. 1314 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour and reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 per day, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Ajo, Arizona.—A communication was received from L. U. 1723 giving latest details relative to the progress of a strike now under way in that place. The Board appropriates the sum of $270.00 for the relief of the men involved.

Albuquerque, N. M.—Request of L. U. 1319 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a wage increase of 6¼c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

DeLand, Fla.—Request of L. U. 1328 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages of 4c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Douglas, Ariz.—Request of L. U. 1337 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 12½c per hour, effective February 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Morgantown, W. Va.—Request of L. U. 1339 for official sanction in support of a movement for a minimum wage of $3.50 per day and a reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 per day, effective May 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Portage, Wis.—Official sanction asked by L. U. 1344 in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 10c per hour, effective March 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for and recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Ogdensburg, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 1354 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for increase in wages from 37½c to 43¾c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted. Financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—Request of L. U. 1355 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages of 10c per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Flint, Mich.—Request of L. U. 1373, endorsed by the Tri-County D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages of 10c per hour and a reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 per day, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Bedford, Ind.—Request of L. U. 1380 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 10c per hour and reduction

in working hours from 9 to 8 per day, effective April 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Grand Island, Neb.—Request of L. U. 1386 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour and a reduction in working hours from 10 to 9 per day, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Request of L. U. 1394 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 6¼c per hour, effective March 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Fremont, Neb.—Request of L. U. 1395 for official sanction in support of a movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired and recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Bristol, Va.—Request of L. U. 1429 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a 15 per cent. increase in wages, effective March 15, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

El Reno, Okla.—Request of L. U. 1431 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour, effective January 1, 1917. Referred to the G. S. for latest information.

Topeka, Kans.—Request of L. U. 1445 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Lansing, Mich.—Request of L. U. 1449 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 10c per hour and the eight-hour day, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered later in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are made to the G. O.

Three Rivers, Mich.—Request of L. U. 1551 for official sanction in support of movement for an increase in wages of 2c per hour and a reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 per day, effective February 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Marysville, Cal.—Request of L. U. 1570 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $4.50 to $5.00 per day and the Saturday half-holiday, effective March 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

St. Louis, Mo.—Request of Cabinet Makers' Union No. 1596, endorsed by the St. Louis D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 4c per hour, effective April 2, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Chariton, Iowa.—Request of L. U. 1624 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour, effective March 12, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Sapulpa, Okla.—Request of L. U. 1655 for official sanction in support of a movement for a wage increase from $4.00 to $4.50 per day, effective March 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Bartlesville, Okla.—Request of L. U. 1659 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 6¼c per hour, effective January 1, 1917. Referred to the G. S. to secure latest information.

Caney, Kans.—Request of L. U. 1676 for official sanction in support of movement for 5c increase in wages, effective January 2, 1917. Referred to the G. S. for latest details.

Daytona, Fla.—Request of L. U. 1725 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages from $3.50 to $4.00 per day, effective February 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—Request of L. U. 1729 for official sanction in support of movement for a wage increase of 4c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for and recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Fostoria, O.—Request of L. U. 1766 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for increase in wages of 10c per hour for both millmen and outside men, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O. The Board recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Roundup, Mont.—Request of L. U. 1783 for official sanction in support of movement for a wage increase from $5.00 to $6.00 per day on February 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Alamosa, Colo.—Request of L. U. 1809 for official sanction in support of movement for increase in wages of 12½c per hour, effective February 10, 1917. Sanction granted.

Madill, Okla.—Request of L. U. 1827 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 10c per hour and a reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 per day, in effect February 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Electra, Tex.—Request of L. U. 1830 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $3.60 to $4.50 per

day, effective February 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Russellville, Ark.—Request of L. U. 1836 for official sanction in support of movement for wage increase of 7½c per hour on March 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Cedar Falls, Iowa.—Request of L. U. 1862 for official sanction in support of movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Paris, Tex.—Request of L. U. 1885 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour, effective January 1, 1917. Referred to the G. S. to secure the latest information.

Baltimore, Md.—Request of Dock Builders and Pile Drivers' Union No. 1908 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement to establish a minimum wage of $4.00 per day of 8 hours, effective June 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Fulton, Mo.—Request of L. U. 1911 for official sanction in support of movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective January 1, 1917. Referred to G. S. to procure latest information.

Henryetta, Okla.—Application of L. U. 1943 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 6¼c per hour, effective February 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

(Continued Next Month.)

General Organizer Sexton Dies Suddenly

Closely following the announcement last month of the death of General Organizer Macfarlane came the news of the death at Seattle, Wash., on December 26 of General Organizer William A. Sexton, from a stroke of apoplexy suffered a day or two before. Brother Sexton was well known throughout California, the Pacific Northwest and the Inter Mountain states where he worked for a number of years organizing the woodworking crafts. He was a shipwright by trade and when the Maritime Federation of Shipwrights and Caulkers came into the U. B., he was appointed general organizer for the Pacific coast cities. In the latter capacity he proved of valuable service and much of the success of the U. B. in organizing the shipbuilding trades along the west coast was due to his diligent efforts. Following the news of his death a message of condolence was sent to his widow voicing the sympathies of the General Officers and the membership on the loss of a loyal official who rendered faithful service to the U. B. of C. & J. of A.

Mrs. Sexton was present when her husband was taken ill, having come up from Los Angeles to spend the Christmas holidays with him, and his sudden and untimely demise proved a severe shock to her. The remains, accompanied by Mrs. Sexton and Organizer P. W. Dowler of Seattle, were taken, via San Francisco, to his home in Los Angeles for burial where the funeral took place Monday, January 1. G. E. B. Member W. A. Cole, who accompanied the funeral party from Benicia, represented the General Officers at the funeral services.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted concerning C. F. Renard who at one time belonged to L. U. 345 of Memphis, Tenn., but left that city more than four years ago. Renard is 36 years old and of French descent. He is black haired, weighs about 115 pounds, and is 5 feet, 3 inches tall. His wife and three children, whom he left in Memphis, need assistance. News of his whereabouts will be appreciated if sent to O. L. Briggs, 95 South Second St., Memphis, Tenn.

Regarding John C. Paynter of Douglas, Ariz., whose disappearance was previously noted in "The Carpenter," the following description has been forwarded: He is a man about 5 feet, 8 inches tall, weighs about 165 pounds, is auburn haired and smooth shaven. He is 58 or 60 years old and very hard of hearing; in fact deaf. He was a member of L. U. 1337 and left Douglas one night in March, last. He has a young wife, 32 years old, and three young children. It is thought Paynter has gone east, probably to New York or Boston. Send information to J. A. Parker, 624 12th St., Douglas, Ariz.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID DURING DECEMBER, 1916

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
27799	Catherine Mink	2	9	7	Operation for appendicitis	$75.00
27800	Theodoré Werner	12	14	11	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
27801	William C. Faunce	33	14	5	General Paresis	300.00
27802	Charles Hanley	48	15	2	Fall from building	300.00
27803	Jan Antos	54	13	6	Chronic endocarditis	125.00
27804	Lea B. Ainèy	134	29	3	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
27805	Alice A. Moore	224	13	2	Malarial fever	75.00
27806	W. O. McKinney	254	5	10	Tumor of stomach	75.00
27807	Casper Ebitsch	309	13	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27808	Emil F. Hayen	309	21	4	Chronic nephritis	300.00
27809	Charles W. Way	440	26	6	Heart disease and dropsy	300.00
27810	Henry Carlson	457	10	3	Struck by falling timber	300.00
27811	Louis Trost	526	6	4	Lagrippe	300.00
27812	Henry Lawrence	542	13	..	Apoplexy	125.00
27813	Mary Kinney	586	3	4	Pneumonia	50.00
27814	Sarah A. Cloyd	750	30	..	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
27815	Charles F. Decker	1084	11	..	Exhaustion following acute mania	125.00
27816	Adam Fletterer	1401	10	7	Pulmonary edema	300.00
27817	James E. McNeil	1824	2	3	Pneumonia	200.00
27818	Frances Kent	1	14	9	Tubercular peritonitis	75.00
27819	Melina Fregean	96	20	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
27820	James DeBoer	181	6	6	Appendicitis, peritonitis, etc.	300.00
27821	Wilhelmine Barth	211	14	..	Carcinoma of kidney	75.00
27822	John Hodel	309	19	10	Pulmonary edema	300.00
27823	Hiram H. Shear	434	13	4	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
27824	Martin Lundgren	457	10	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27825	Annie Hansen	457	12	8	Carcinoma	75.00
27826	Lorenzo C. Comings	474	13	9	Cerebral apoplexy	125.00
27827	Albert J. Lape (Dis.)	599	5	10	Accidental injuries	400.00
27828	Geo. B. Hankins	603	13	4	Myocardial degeneration	300.00
27829	James Walsh	746	14	7	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
27830	Herman W. Forwood	845	1	3	Phthisis pulmonalis	50.00
27831	M. W. Williams (Dis.)	1009	14	9	Accidental injuries	400.00
27832	Emery Ecker	1015	3	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
27833	James R. Pulis	1091	4	..	Chronic nephritis	50.00
27834	George Jordan	1585	6	2	Typhoid fever	300.00
27835	Jacob P. Cohen (Dis.)	1893	8	..	Accidental injuries	400.00
27836	Donald Munro (Dis.)	10	5	1	Accidental injuries	400.00
27837	Geo. W. Mehaffey	695	15	8	Tuberculosis of knee	300.00
27838	Elsie Christiansen	1456	16	..	Cerebral apoplexy	75.00
27839	Joseph Heineman	1668	22	2	Hemorrhage from perforated ulcer	300.00
27840	Christ Nelson	1	18	7	Chronic nephritis	125.00
27841	Wm. F. Eberhardt	8	35	1	Uraemia	300.00
27842	Mary D. Casey	26	16	3	Pulmonary edema	75.00
27843	Addie D. Hodge	26	9	9	Drowning	75.00
27844	James J. McKeague	88	20	..	Bright's disease	300.00
27845	Josephine Morris	109	29	5	Chronic nephritis	75.00
27846	John G. Ferber	132	13	7	Myocarditis	300.00
27847	William Townsley	141	22	6	Uremia	300.00
27848	Wm. Berg	478	10	2	Myocarditis	300.00
27849	Ella M. Hewitt	1642	13	5	Uremia	75.00
27850	Grace McIntyre	1717	9	..	Hemorrhage	75.00
27851	Patrick F. Hanrahan	10	18	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
27852	George H. Seager	53	9	2	Pulmonary edema	300.00
27853	Jackson W. Rabbitt	55	16	1	Gastritis	300.00
27854	Marie V. Miller	101	3	5	Edema of lungs	75.00
27855	Elizabeth M. Herrington	112	4	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
27856	Ovila Trudeau	178	9	6	Diabetic coma	300.00
27857	John H. Danges (Dis.)	208	17	..	————	162.50
27858	Karl A. Lane	481	15	4	Suicide	300.00
27859	A. L. Weisenberger	695	1	11	Heart disease	25.00
27860	Fred Lawreuz	772	6	6	Cancer	300.00
27861	F. M. Snodgrass	1178	8	5	Nephritis	300.00
27862	William H. Haines	1489	4	10	Suicide	200.00
27863	A. S. Wright	34	21	4	Involution melancholia	300.00
27864	Henry T. Miller	52	10	1	Thoracic aneurysm	300.00
27865	Wm. H. Geiger	122	10	1	Pernicious anemia	125.00
27866	David Luther	179	17	1	Enlargement of heart	300.00
27867	James G. Boyer (Dis.)	200	6	8	Accidental injuries	400.00
27868	John D. Campbell	22	34	..	Heart disease	300.00
27869	Henry Rodemark	25	6	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27870	Mary R. Wiltzins	25	25	8	Accidental arsenical poisoning	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
27871	LeRoy Kelsey	26	13	3	Angina pectoris	300.00
27872	Henry J. Martin	75	3	5	Spinal paralysis	50.00
27873	Leon Bosquett	115	13	..	Pneumonia and typhoid fever	300.00
27874	Joseph Deslauriers	134	13	9	Mitral insufficiency	125.00
27875	Sarah J. Wilson	274	14	3	Cancer	75.00
27876	Ludwig Friederich	309	21	6	Nephritis and oedema	300.00
27877	Elizabeth Linzmeyer	309	21	6	Diabetic coma	75.00
27878	Martha Bohmelt	309	21	7	Myocarditis	75.00
27879	Adolph Straube	309	21	5	Pneumonia	300.00
27880	Alois Boerger	464	24	8	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
27881	Stephen G. Murphy	724	10	10	Nephritis	300.00
27882	James C. Clayton	750	25	8	Colitis and dysentery	300.00
27883	Wm. M. Miller	897	2	4	Street car accident	100.00
27884	L. C. Case (Dis.)	1043	13	4	Accidental injuries	400.00
27885	Wm. A. Trump	1680	1	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
27886	Hyman Iselowitz	1790	9	..	Endocarditis	300.00
27887	Phillippina Asmussen	1	15	8	Heart disease	75.00
27888	Mary Drysdale	62	17	7	Myocarditis	75.00
27889	Oscar Erickson	62	13	6	Asphyxiation by gas	236.50
27890	Mary A. McConnon	261	9	3	Bright's disease	75.00
27891	Charles Meanwell	483	24	2	Pneumonia	300.00
27892	Caroline Bessinger	483	9	11	Mitral and oartic regurgitation	75.00
27893	Joseph Payette	7	19	6	Cancer	125.00
27894	John Nelson	23	19	7	Brain abscess	300.00
27895	Joseph Jantowitz	32	11	5	Cancer	300.00
27896	Hattie Stein	32	3	..	Myocarditis	75.00
27897	Mary Lambert	48	15	2	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
27898	Gus. Nordstrom	106	18	8	Valvular insufficiency	125.00
27899	Alma Wallentine	181	9	7	Shock following hysterectomy	75.00
27900	Bertha Murawski	181	14	2	Suicide	75.00
27901	Einer Johnson	181	14	6	Pericarditis	300.00
27902	John H. Bohn	191	16	7	Dilitation of heart	125.00
27903	Eliza Hart	326	27	8	Senility	75.00
27904	John McElwain	387	10	3	Carcinoma	300.00
27905	Eric M. Carlson	387	7	10	Accidental drowning	300.00
27906	Mary McGuigan	387	13	4	Nephritis	75.00
27907	Mary Smith	414	9	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
27908	Austin Barteaux	471	18	1	Nephritis	300.00
27909	Lydia Brown	601	16	6	Drowning	75.00
27910	Herman Rayhle	698	16	8	Typhoid fever	300.00
27911	Peter Jensen	723	20	1	Fracture of skull by fall	300.00
27912	Fred Hober	723	15	9	Myocarditis	300.00
27913	George M. Plummer	771	15	6	Cerebral softening	300.00
27914	Eleanore Marquardt	940	3	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
27915	W. T. Rapp	1014	13	5	Ulcer of stomach	300.00
27916	E. M. Brogan	1014	3	5	Struck by street car	150.00
27917	Albert L. Paire	1355	11	10	Septicemia	125.00
27918	John Forshee	1453	13	3	Hemorrhage of stomach	300.00
27919	Katherine Alletsee	1548	7	8	Phthisis pulmonalis	75.00
27920	Julia McCarville	1693	6	9	Myocarditis	75.00
27921	William Dockweiler	279	8	..	Aneurysm of aorta	300.00
27922	Reuben Yarnall (Dis.)	316	14	8	Accidental injuries	400.00
27923	Harry D. Rech	369	8	7	Aortic and mitral insufficiency	300.00
27924	Harry L. Bush	574	1	2	Abscess of liver	50.00
27925	Joseph Salmini	1717	2	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
27926	Phillip Sheeser	3	31	6	Dilated heart	300.00
27927	Joseph Laivee	22	7	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27928	John B. Williams	22	3	5	Arterio sclerosis	50.00
27929	Clarence E. Velie	63	4	9	Fall from scaffold	200.00
27930	Ed. A. Horny	64	17	8	Fall from building	300.00
27931	Xenophen F. McIntosh	136	13	6	Paresis	300.00
27932	Anna K. Hansen	161	10	4	Anthritis deformans	75.00
27933	Emma Maahs	264	17	3	Cancer	75.00
27934	William E. Chambers	306	21	..	Pernicious anemia	300.00
27935	Francis V. Liddington	306	7	10	Angina pectoris	75.00
27936	Nicholas Fuhlendorf	309	21	9	Cancer	300.00
27937	Martha E. Breen	325	17	1	Pernicious anemia	75.00
27938	James Z. Chance	364	4	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
27939	Magdalena Roeser	375	21	10	Operation for cancer	75.00
27940	Perry Rummerfield	377	1	7	Fall from roof	200.00
27941	Charles E. Krampe	640	9	1	Pneumonia	300.00
27942	Gust. C. Carlson	792	3	6	Suicide	150.00
27943	James J. Durbin	927	15	6	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
27944	Wm. L. D'Entremont (Dis.)	938	12	10	Accidental injuries	400.00
27945	Mary Houlin	1107	15	..	Heart disease	75.00
27946	Flora Kline	1107	7	5	Cancer	75.00
27947	Hulda Dahlman	1110	5	9	Ulcers of stomach	75.00
27948	Ida Fick	1367	9	1	Myocarditis	75.00
27949	Charles A. Clark	1433	13	9	Angina pectoris	125.00
27950	Charles West	1443	13	9	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
27951	Wm. E. White	1485	7	2	Accidental wound in face	300.00
27952	Isaac B. Gordon	1567	4	3	Heart disease	50.00
27953	Joseph Wiese	1922	7	8	Asphyxiation by gas	143.50
27954	Elizabeth Ewing	1936	4	7	Peritonitis	75.00
27955	George Doney	1641	29	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
27956	Robert Hugenschmidt (Dis.)	9	13	1	Accidental injuries	400.00
27957	Conrad Walters (Dis.)	13	5	11	Accidental injuries	400.00
27958	Ellen Barclay	373	5	2	Typhoid meningitis	75.00
27959	Eugene J. Sullivan	33	14	6	General paresis	300.00
27960	Christ Jaissle	58	21	10	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
27961	John J. McDonald	33	30	8	Pulmonary edema and cancer	300.00
27962	Hector McLeod	386	13	9	Acute dilitation of heart	300.00
27963	Fred Bock	1367	15	5	Pneumonia	300.00
27964	Nettie Davis	2	4	3	Mitral insufficiency	75.00
27965	Catherine Norton	29	10	4	Acute indigestion	75.00
27966	Alga W. Jacobson	416	5	6	Peritonitis	75.00
27967	Rosaria Guida	1565	10	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27968	Frank Hanel	1717	16	4	Nephritis	300.00
27969	Harrison Dreher	37	13	10	Gall stones	300.00
27970	Mathilda C. Nelson	87	17	6	Myocarditis	75.00
27971	Harvey C. Berry	322	15	..	Automobile accident	125.00
27972	Maria Polangi	1790	10	3	Mitral insufficiency	75.00
27973	Alexander Urquhart	1	12	1	Myocarditis	300.00
27974	Ida Kaufman	56	10	4	Carcinoma	75.00
27975	Katherine Leibrock	355	10	..	Cancer	75.00
27976	J. H. Jackson	384	9	7	Meningitis	300.00
27977	Michel Obrean	395	17	..	Apoplexy	300.00
27978	Walter E. Roberts (Dis.)	411	1	5	Accidental injuries	50.00
27979	John W. Mattson	762	4	3	Lobar pneumonia	200.00
27980	J. A. Peterson	13	10	10	Cancer	300.00
27981	Charles Melka	54	12	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27982	Herman Bushouse (Dis.)	72	6	7	Accidental injuries	400.00
27983	John H. Weigand	86	6	10	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
27984	Caetano Guiffre	132	14	6	Cancer	125.00
27985	F. E. Korts	132	13	9	Cancer	300.00
27986	Mary A. Noonan	257	16	8	Pneumonia	75.00
27987	P. A. Luckey	257	11	2	Struck by falling beam	300.00
27988	Theodore C. Wagner	432	14	..	Pneumonia	300.00
27989	Nicholas Lins	1297	13	11	Pneumonia	300.00
27990	Frederick Dorr	1548	6	4	Nephritis	75.00
27991	James P. Hundley	1582	9	2	Diabetes mellitus	75.00
27992	Frank Dolatowski	1727	6	4	Fall with tower	300.00
27993	Annie Demiczak	115	1	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	25.00
27994	Thomas R. Gilkson	356	9	2	Nephritis	300.00
27995	Henry Gutzler	367	12	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
27996	Nathan W. Seybold	413	12	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27997	S. E. Williams	426	25	9	Nephritis	300.00
27998	John Reis	550	10	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
27999	L. N. Shockey (Dis.)	208	3	..	Accidental injuries	300.00
28000	Morris Finney	210	7	..	Fall from building	300.00
28001	Algot B. Clauson	825	13	9	Auto and train accident	300.00
28002	Andrew Swanson	825	11	2	Auto and train accident	300.00
28003	James P. Barnett (Dis.)	33	2	5	Accidental injuries	200.00
					Total	$42,392.50

108	Full beneficial claims	$30,692.50
56	Wife's claims	4,125.00
26	Semi-beneficial claims	2,625.00
14	Disability claims	4,950.00
204		$42,392.50

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR DECEMBER, 1916

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
3014	Max Daren	504	6	6	Three months in arrears	$300.00
3015	Marie Poirier	38	9	11	Six months in arrears	75.00
3016	Thomas Payne	261	3	4	Alcoholism	50.00
3017	Claudie Courts	753	1	7	Semi-Beneficial	25.00
3018	O. C. Lane (Dis.)	1665	7	..	Three months in arrears	400.00
3019	Mary Scheiblauer	87	9	11	Three months in arrears	75.00
3020	Carrie Fort	582	7	8	Three months in arrears	75.00
3021	Ben F. McCulley (Dis.)	686	1	3	Not totally and permanently disabled	50.00
3022	James Corne	440	17	2	Three months in arrears	300.00
3023	George A. Jackson	499	15	7	Three months in arrears	300.00
3024	Charles Heitzmann (Dis.)	612	12	1	Semi-Beneficial	400.00
3025	Frank Mikota (Dis.)	54	10	6	Not filed within 2 years	400.00
3026	Maud Street	286	2	..	Sick when admitted	50.00
3027	Duncan Stewart	894	13	4	Alcoholism	300.00
3028	S. A. Edmonson	1326	..	11	Not member required time	75.00
3029	R. B. Dunsmeir (Dis.)	855	2	3	Not filed within 2 years	200.00
3030	Anna Rezabek	1786	3	8	Not filed in constitutional time	75.00

Casual Comment

Spring approaches!

* * *

And the open season for trade movements is at hand!

* * *

Winter—and the high price of coal—will soon be forgotten.

* * *

But the ways of this workaday world are strange and tantalizing.

* * *

Summer will come—and we will then begin to worry about the price of ice.

* * *

So it behooves us to see that our wages are sufficient to offset the high cost of living.

* * *

We have not set the foregoing to music, but it's what's called "free verse," of a kind—and doesn't it tell the truth?

* * *

The January meeting of the G. E. B. broke all records with regard to the number of trade movements which came before it.

* * *

The number sanctioned were also appreciably greater than at any time in the past, so here's wishing them all good luck!

* * *

The number of these movements unmistakably show the need of higher wages for the men engaged in wood working occupations.

* * *

The value of organization so far as the millmen are concerned is also shown in this particular—steady progress toward better wages is noted.

* * *

The shipbuilding boom now at its height has been effective in raising the wages of ship carpenters, joiners and caulkers in many localities.

* * *

Along the western coast particularly the ship building boom has been of great assistance to our men engaged in that line of work—wages are high and work plentiful.

* * *

The membership showed their complete confidence in our General Officers by re-electing them one and all according to the returns available from the recent referendum vote.

* * *

When the new General Executive Board convenes for its first session in the month of April all the old Board members will automatically succeed themselves, all having been re-elected.

* * *

It was the sad fortune of the United Brotherhood during the month of December to lose two valued members of its organizing staff, General Organizers Wm. B. Macfarlane and Wm. A. Sexton.

* * *

Both were loyal, courageous and conscientious officials who gave their organization faithful and consistent service. They had a large circle of friends among the membership.

* * *

The proposed pension for United Brotherhood members drafted by the Fort Worth General Convention failed to meet approval when submitted to referendum vote. We wonder will that discourage the pension enthusiasts?

* * *

The Gompers' banquet in New York recently was a fine tribute to "labor's grand old man" and unmistakably showed the popularity he enjoys as President of the A. F. of L. and the regard in which he is held by his co-workers.

* * *

The sudden death of Dennis A. Hayes, third vice-president of the A. F. of L. and executive head of the Glass Bottle Blowers, was a severe blow to his numerous friends throughout the country. "Denny" was a real union man.

* * *

As was decided upon some time ago, the Western Federation of Miners have changed the name of their organization

Report of General President Wm. L. Hutcheson for Quarter Ending December 31, 1916

To the Members of the General Executive Board.

Greeting: In submitting this report I desire to call your attention to the many matters pertaining to the welfare and progress of our organization that will be placed before you at this session for consideration.

In pursuance of the custom established, and as is usually the case at this time of the year, in an effort to curtail expenditures of the organization, I have reduced the staff of organizers very materially. You will realize this is practically the only way in which we can reduce expenditures, and it is regrettable that we must dispense with the services of many of our organizers as this is the time when we should be in a position to give every possible attention and assistance to our members in bettering their conditions and to further the standing of the Brotherhood.

From the reports received at this office it is shown that the building industry is exceedingly active for this time of the year, and this, in connection with the outlook for the coming season, will undoubtedly stimulate our members in reference to making trade demands, and from indications there will be many requests for official sanction of trade movements before you for consideration. In view of the increased cost of living I believe our membership is entitled to every possible assistance in furthering their trade conditions.

You will have before you the reports of the delegates to the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department recently held in Baltimore, Md., at which time many matters came up pertaining to the welfare of our Brotherhood. In conformity with the action of these Conventions it is necessary that we hold conferences with the trades with which we have jurisdictional disputes in an effort to reach an agreement or understanding, and as I know it is the desire of our organization to have as few disputes and misunderstandings with kindred trades as possible, and at the same time retain that which rightfully belongs to our craft, I believe we should give consideration to the various points at issue and see if we cannot arrive at some conclusion whereby we can eliminate many of the complications in which our members become involved.

It is with satisfaction that I call to your attention the fact that we have now attained the highest mark in membership our Brotherhood has ever reached as the reports at this office show on December 1, 1916, we had a membership paid up to date and in good standing of 227,033. With the conditions our members are now enjoying we should be able to start the building season of the spring of 1917 with a smaller percentage of the membership in arrears than we have ever experienced in the past.

Since the last meeting of the Board, at which time we gave consideration to the rechartering of the suspended local unions in New York City, in conformity with the action of the Fort Worth Convention, fifty-eight of the suspended local unions were rechartered and the consolidation of same is now taking place under the supervision of Board Member Guerin and preparations are being made for the formation of a new District Council. In the consolidation of the local unions in Greater New York I deemed it advisable to take up all charters, both of the rechartered locals and those that were chartered during the time the former locals were in suspension, believing that thereby a greater spirit of harmony and co-operation could be brought about than if any of the old charters were allowed to remain in that district.

As you well know there has been pending for some years past suits against the Brotherhood, instituted by Morris Drazen, for reinstatement. Action was taken in 1909 and suit was entered for $10,000.00 damages. A judgment for $900.00 was finally secured against us which we appealed and were sustained in. The plaintiff then appealed to a higher court. Another suit was entered

(Continued on Page 36.)

Correspondence

An Open Letter On Strikes

Mr. Thomas Phillips, Santa Barbara, Cal.:

Dear Brother Tom—Some time ago we were discussing strikes as an obsolete weapon. Since I received your letter of July 11, last, I have been physically unable to concentrate my thoughts sufficiently to tackle this subject in a satisfactory manner.

You have asked me, "Is not the strike the most effective weapon at our command?" I will answer, Yes! so far; because we have never seriously tried to find a more sensible remedy. Experience is a hard teacher, and we have in the past proved sluggish scholars. I am not willing to admit that there is no other way.

In the early period of our nation's history our laddies fought the battle of civilization with flintlocks against bow and arrow. It was the best weapon then that won the fight. The flint was discarded for the percussion cap, and then the old muzzle-loader for the breech mechanism. "Peace hath its victories as well as war." Shall we continue to use the old smoothbore, flintlock strike, with its deadly kick at the breech, and not experiment in some improvement? The little undersea boats of commercial enterprise are knocking hades out of our big, unwieldy numbers.

When we won the first fight for wages in the shorter work day, we went into camp life as though the victory was won. But, Brother Tom, I do not think so. When wages advanced 25 per cent., the cost of living moved up one notch. When a further advance in wages was secured, provisions of all kinds moved up another notch, so you will see that as wages advance prices of everything we must buy will keep jumping.

Now, can we retrace our steps to quiet the feverish greed for our surplus? No! The solution lies in a more perfect union, or build a Chinese wall around America and confine the robbery to our own country, where we may by law limit it to a reasonable amount. The income tax offers a suggestion that should not be overlooked.

In a former article published in The Carpenter I said: "We must make our Brotherhood the Ultima Thule of protection to our craft." Can we do this by keeping our faces turned to the past for inspiration? No, brother, the logic of the situation points to a more perfect organization. We have met in conventions at stated intervals and tinkered with our constitution until there is a perfect "Joseph's coat" of patchwork.

The old plan adopted at Chicago in 1881 was framed to suit wages and conditions of that time and has outlived its usefulness at many points. A reorganization is the first step in perfecting our national union.

Our G. E. B. achieved remarkable success with our pension problem, and points to that body as the best means to be employed in this work. It may take years to get the best results, but it is a step in the right direction.

The most pressing need at present is the reorganization of our financial system, which is scandalous so far as it relates to local unions. We must inspire confidence in the stability of our locals by good business management.

When the carpenters have confidence enough to establish their own savings banks, building associations and insurance company, we may confidently look to solidarity. This will go a long ways toward controlling the situation by gathering the whole business in our own hands, and eliminate the bosses and architects, too, if necessary. This is a big job, requiring years of preparation, and the only question is, are we willing to make it our objective? We must

have a strong centralized union to meet the future.

GABRIEL EDMONSTON,

First General President United Brotherhood of Carpenters. Washington, D. C.

Resolution From L. U. 469

Editor, The Carpenter:

In behalf of L. U. 469 we ask you to kindly give space in our Journal to the enclosed Resolution.

Fraternally,

Committee per FRED LARSON.

—Resolution—

To All Members of Organized Labor, Greeting:

Whereas, through the unfortunate condition existing in Europe, it is now claimed by men well qualified to know, that in the event of the war lasting another year, famine will stalk through belligerent and neutral countries alike, thus creating a condition worse than war itself, thereby fulfilling Karl Marx's prophecy of 40 years or more ago, that capitalism will finally create a condition in which the wealth robbed from the worker will either have to be destroyed in wars for conquest of markets in which to dispose of the plunder or doled out to the plundered victims in the form of charity to keep them from dying and starving in their doorways, or both. Thus it will be seen that the fortunes of war and the victories of battles will decide nothing and is at best only useless butchery of millions of human beings. That the victorious of war is a myth. That all must suffer defeat, cornerstoned on the sculls and cross bones of millions of innocent children, that we in America cannot escape as witnessed by the rapidly increasing cost of existence, that through said increased cost, we are now and will be, in an ever-increasing ratio, experiencing an epidemic of labor troubles and unrest that can have but one outcome, the fictitious raising of wages until we are cutting ourselves off from any participation in the competition of industry and commerce of the world. Thereby glutting our own markets with the surplus products that we cannot ourselves consume, thus strangling our industry at home, and,

Whereas, The workers of the world are the greatest suffers and must contribute the most in lives and miseries to carry on this inferno, and,

Whereas, The workers of all lands have nothing at odds therefore it behooves us as organized workers to intercede in behalf of the children and wives of our unfortunate struggling brothers in their death dance in Europe's charnelhouse; and,

Whereas, Through our last national elections, we have demonstrated that we hold the balance of power in chosing our national leaders, thereby qualifying for an equal voice in the councils of our nation; and,

Whereas, we sincerely believe that this carnage ought never to have been permitted and ought now to be stopped; and,

Whereas, We believe that an embargo on all foodstuffs to belligerent and non-belligerents alike would be the speediest way of terminating the war, and at the same time leave us in an industrial condition to participate in the production and exchange of commodities consumed throughout the world after peace shall have been declared; and,

Whereas, We believe that an embargo on all foodstuffs except such as would be distributed through relief and charitable societies, under the supervision of responsible agents would at this time, before Europe has completely exhausted its own storehouse of supplies, greatly lessen the great calamity that must inevitably overtake these unfortunate countries. In view of and with a consciousness of all the above, be it

Resolved, That we, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, through our national organization, call upon all members of organized labor, through their respective organizations to use their best and earnest effort to prevail upon their congressmen and senators in their respective districts

as well as upon our President, Woodrow Wilson, by petition or otherwise, to speedily pass such legislation as will effectually prohibit exportation of foodstuffs except as above stated; and, be it further

Resolved, That we, L. U. 469 of Cheyenne, Wyo., send a copy of this Resolution to our congressmen and senators from Wyoming, at Washington, D. C., and to our official organ, "The Carpenter" and the Wyoming Labor Journal with the request that the same be printed in their next issue.

Respectfully submitted this 4th day of December, 1916.

OSCAR MOODY,
FRED LARSON,
C. R. M. KNUITY,
R. A. BENKE.
Committee.

Endorses Moving Picture

The following communication, dealing with the massive moving picture spectacle, entitled "Intolerance," produced by D. W. Griffith at his Los Angeles studios, has been received from L. U. 426 of that city:

U. B. of C. and J. of A., L. U. 426

Hall 301, Labor Temple, 538 Maple Ave.
Los Angeles Cal., Nov. 15, 1916.

To the Officers and Members of the U. B. and All Trade Union Members.

Greeting: We call your attention to the motion picture "Intolerance," made by Mr. D. W. Griffith in this city and which will be shown in your locality in the near future.

This picture cost two million dollars to produce, of which the amount paid to mechanics in salary is high in six figures, preference was voluntarily given to union labor in every case where it was to be had.

Every building covering the four acres of this producer's studio was built and is maintained under the same union conditions.

It therefore becomes the duty of all union men and women to give this picture the same consideration and preference as was shown by its maker to us and show by our united efforts that union labor does appreciate.

Apart from the money advantage to our people as mentioned, the picture itself is a real entertainment with educational advantages, especially in the presentation of a great strike scene which is shown to redound to the good name of organized labor and sets out in its true light the intolerant injustice of the wage cutting employer.

We earnestly request that you make every effort to have your local press and trade papers publish union labor's endorsement of the motion picture "Intolerance."

Fraternally yours,
Frank Mittenzwei, R. S.

The Late Dennis A. Hayes

In the death of Dennis A. Hayes, third vice-president of the A. F. of L. and president of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, the American labor movement loses a loyal champion and valuable official. Mr. Hayes, whose death occured in Philadelphia, January 2, was 58 years old and unmarried. At an early age he became a worker in a glass factory and soon realized the need of effective organization in that industry. He rapidly rose into prominence in the glass blowers organization and in 1894 became their vice-president. Subsequently he conducted lively campaigns against non-unionism in the Indiana gas belt and in New Jersey, the chief centers of the glass industry, which resulted in great gains for his organization and for the labor movement generally. On assuming the presidency of the glass blowers, a position he held for more than twenty years, he became a power to reckon with in the labor movement and his organization steadily increased in prestige and influence. At the Louisville A. F. of L. Convention in 1900 he was elected a vice-president of the federation and was re-elected at each convention until his death. He was a pioneer in the fight against child labor and lived to see the

agitation against it become nation-wide and achieve some striking victories.

Following the death of Mr. Hayes, President Gompers of the A. F. of L., despite immediate pressure of duties, went to Philadelphia and paid tribute to the memory of the deceased labor leader. The body was then taken to Zanesville, O., his home town, where funeral services were held. At least thirty branches of the glass blowers' association were represented at the obsequies as well as numerous labor officials and glass manufacturers. Fourth Vice-President Joseph F. Valentine, Seventh Vice-President Frank Duffy and Eight Vice-President William Green were present representing the A. F. of L. "The Carpenter" joins with the labor press generally in lamenting the passing away of this well-known labor official. Verily, Dennis A. Hayes is deserving of a place in Labor's Hall of Fame among the illustrious departed who helped to build up the American labor movement!

Information Wanted

Information is wanted concerning the whereabouts of John Muskat, a union carpenter, who disappeared from his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the morning of November 27. Muskat is slim in build, blue eyed, dark haired and smooth shaven. He is 26 years of age, 5 feet,

10 inches tall and weighs about 146 pounds; the thumb of his right hand is missing. Upon leaving home he wore a dark suit of clothes, black overcoat, black derby hat and plain black shoes. Information that may assist in locating him will be thankfully received by his wife, Mrs. Emma Muskat, 38 Union Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Report of General President Wm. L. Hutcheson for Quarter Ending December 31, 1916

(Continued From Page 32.)

against our Brotherhood for $25,000.00. However, the two cases have finally been settled out of court by the plaintiff Drazen entering into a stipulation of discontinuance. Therefore these two cases of long standing are now a matter of past record.

I desire to call to your attention matters pertaining to the Printing Plant of our Brotherhood. You will, by referring to the report of the committee appointed to tabulate the vote on the amendments to the General Constitution, see that the proposition of the local unions sending this office a per capita tax of five cents to pay for the cost of publishing and mailing our official Journal to the individual membership was defeated. The cost of paper has increased to the extent that we are now paying more than double the price we paid when we established our plant. This, together with the increased cost of other supplies, means that the cost of printing our Journal has more than doubled since we started mailing the Journal to the home address of our membership, and while I would not like to see our Journal reduced, yet if the price of paper continues to advance I am of the opinion that it would be advisable for us to give consideration to the question of reducing the size of the Journal.

I will call your attention to the report of the committee elected by the Fort Worth Convention to tabulate the vote on General Officers, as well as the committee appointed to tabulate the vote on the amendments to our General Constitution as soon as their reports are made, and will also advise as to matters referred to me at the last session.

Thanking you for your co-operation and assistance in carrying on the work of the United Brotherhood, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

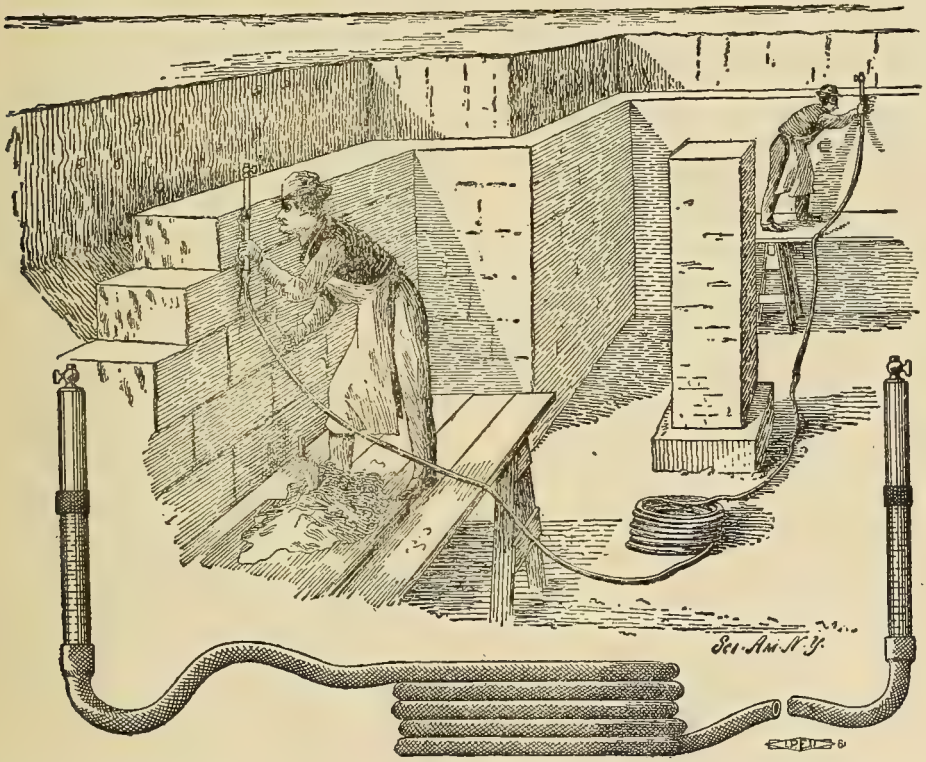
WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.

Craft Problems

The Practical Application of the Hydrostatic Level in Building Construction

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

The science of modern building construction necessitates the introduction of such instruments, tools, and appliances as will expedite the work and lessen expense by economizing time. Such an implement is the hydrostatic or water level, shown in the accompanying drawing. The instruments most popular for leveling in laying out large works are the engineer's transit, theodolite or architect's Y level, all of which are of the utmost utility, for mechanical operations, however, the form of improvised water level shown in the engraving is, perhaps, most adaptable, as it can be easily and cheaply made, is accurate in its action and simple in its application. As will be seen, it consists of a long piece of ribbed rubber hose or pipe, half an inch internal diameter, with pieces of transparent glass tubing, twelve or eighteen inches long, inserted in each end. These glass tubes should, if obtainable, be graduated into inches and parts of inches down to sixteenths, but if graduated tubes are not to be had, smooth tubes or clear, thick glass of chemical tubing will do, and a quarter or half-inch section can be cut off the end of the rubber pipe and set over the glass tubes, which will slide up or down so as to form a gage.



Water is poured into the rubber hose pipe and glass tubes till the ends overflow, when they are kept full by placing

a small tip or faucet at the ends of the tubes, as shown. When in use, the faucets must be opened in order to allow the water to find its own level. One glass tube is placed against the wall which has been built to the required height, being held firmly against the face of the wall with the gage set four, six or eight inches from the top as desired, the gage being kept at the edge of the brick or stone wall templets from which the required level is to be measured. Here it is held by one man, while another carries the other glass tube to the object to be measured. When the water is exactly on the line of the gage, the level point is determined, and the distance of the detail above or below the gage will denote the discrepancy in the relative heights. This will be readily understood from the engraving, where this simple instrument is represented in use as setting the frame cells levels on top of a foundation wall for templets for iron beams, or in a position where the transit or Y level and staff would not be so convenient or so applicable. Many use this instrument with a rod for finding depth of trenches for walls, piers, etc., for leveling for templets, sills, water tables, or other details, especially in an excavation which is crowded with piers, shores, derricks or appliances, which, of course, render the use of the transit or Y level impossible.

Practical Centering

(Article No. 2.)

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

—Segmental Arch of 4 Foot Span.— Centering a Semi-Circular Arch of Small Span, With Methods of Striking the Curve, and Form of Construction—

The consideration of forms for supporting segmental arches from 3 foot span and upward, shows an arch at Fig. 1 turned on its necessary form. The construction of this is a matter of more difficulty and labor than described previously, as there is involved the principle of a trussed frame. The center is formed of two frames like that shown, the face side in Fig. 1 and the reverse side at Fig. 2, consisting of four pieces each—namely, two principal bearers curved on edge to the required arc, and two tie pieces,

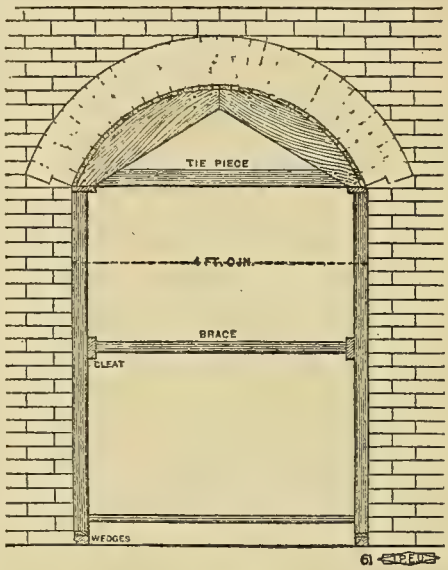


Fig. 1

one across the vertical joint directly under the crown and key brick to hold the bearers together, and a tie or foot piece to prevent the feet from slipping when weighted above. The binding cleats across the bottom and battens are as be-

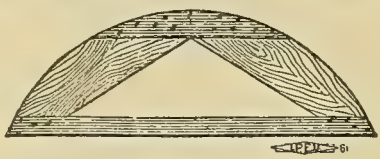


Fig. 2

fore described. To construct this frame, which is employed when the height of the arch to the soffit exceeds the width of an ordinary board, it is usual to describe the curve in the same way as before, using a rod or trammel on a drawing board or floor, and to mark the lines shown under the bevels as on Fig. 3 in such a manner that the 1 inch board which is suitably wide enough can be applied, taking care that there will be enough stuff on to cut out the curve. Then by tacking this board to the floor,

with its bottom edge to the indicated lines, the curve can be struck from the center "A," Fig. 3. Squaring up from the spring line and from the center "A," the plumb joint and bevel at the crown will be found, likewise the foot bevels can be found on the spring line. Fig. 4 is a sketch of a board marked ready for sawing out the piece. Care must be

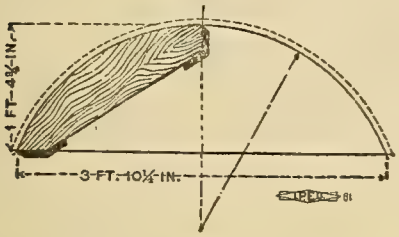


Fig. 3

taken to have the bevelled butt joints and curved edges perfectly square from the face, otherwise the whole construction will be twisted and unfit to sustain an arch whose soffit is intended to be level. Proceed to prepare the upper binding piece and lower tie, each about 3 inches wide and 1 inch thick, and to nail them on to the bearers after the manner of Figs. 1 and 2, using 8d. clinch nails, and turning their points when driven to insure a firm and staple

Fig. 4

frame; also dress off the upper piece to the curve of the bearers. Construct another similar frame to constitute a pair, and place them parallel to each other at a distance apart equal to the thickness of the intended arch, as shown at Fig. 5. Nail on spaced battens and bottom cleats, as before illustrated, and the center will be complete and ready for setting in position.

In order to set this center, four uprights will be necessary, one under each corner of the center proper resting on thin double wedges placed on a block, as shown at Figs. 1 and 6. These are cut to the height of the spring line, less the thickness of cross-cleats, and are also toe-nailed to them. On the opposite faces of the uprights cross-blocks are affixed spanning the two uprights; between and against these blocks the required brace is tightly driven. By employing cross-blocks the necessity of using two braces is obviated, with the same results, that is, pressing the uprights firmly against the jambs by the

Fig. 5

braces acting on the blocks. Should the lower ends of the uprights spring out by the pressure of the upper brace on their middle part, another brace can be placed, as indicated. The construction of the center proper is more clearly shown in section at Fig. 6, representing as it does the brick rowlocks or rings

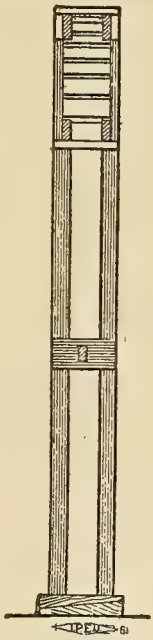


Fig. 6

constituting the arch resting on the battens, the battens on the frames, frames on cleats, cleats on uprights and uprights on wedges. The object in using the latter under the uprights is to gradually lower the center by allowing it to fall by its own weight from the super-

structure above, so that the different brick may come by degrees to their bearings without a too sudden application of the weight exerted on the extrados or upper side of the arch. It is best to allow the form to remain some time in position, as removing it too soon endangers the arch, which is never reliable until the concrete has set.

Miscellaneous Weights

Material	Weight in Lbs., per Cu. Ft.
Bbl. lime	50
Bbl. cement plaster	73
Box tin	278
Box glass	60
Paving brick	150
Common building brick	120
Soft building brick	100
Granite	170
Marble	170
Limestone	160
Sandstone	145
Slag	40
Gravel	120
Slate	175
Sand, clay and earth (dry)	100
Sand, clay and earth (wet)	120
Mortar	100
Stone concrete	130 to 150
Paving, asphaltum	100
Plaster of Paris	140
Glass	160
Spruce	25
Hemlock	25
White Pine	25
Douglas Fir	30
Yellow Pine	40
White Oak	50
Common brick work	100 to 120
Rubble masonry	130 to 150
Ashlar masonry	140 to 160
Cast iron	450
Wrought iron	480
Steel	490
Portland cement	90

Estimating Cost of Form Work

For plain work, such as dams, retaining walls, etc., the cost of framing and erecting forms is estimated at between $7.00 and $8.00 per 1,000 feet of board measure, while the cost of tearing down is estimated at $2.00 per 1000 feet of board measure.

The cost of erecting and removing forms for general work is considered to be about 1 cent per square foot of wall surface to be formed.

In re-inforced concrete building work it is estimated that forms erected will cost about 8 cents per square foot of form surface.

Another rule for estimating ordinary wall work where rough lumber is used is to figure 50 to 75c per cubic yard of concrete. This price includes the cost of lumber and labor for framing both sides of the wall.

A Jolt for Joe

Joe wouldn't join the union, and he swore he would be free;
To any walking delegate he'd never bow his knee.
He settled his own wages, and he said he'd go alone—
He swore he'd 'tend his business and let others 'tend their own.
And Joe swelled up right chesty, and said he'd make bold to state
He'd never be hornswoggled by a walkin' delegate.

A comrade told Joe capital was organized for greed,
But Joe just laughed and hooted, and he didn't give it heed.
He reckoned he was smart enough for holding up his end
Against all schemes of grindin' down that capital could send.
So with a merry "ha ha" Joe kept toilin' until late,
And said he'd stand no bossin' from a walkin' delegate.

The bosses cut down wages and the union men all struck;
But Joe just knuckled under and tight to his job he stuck.
And when employers cheered him and said "Here's a hero, see!"
Joe thought he was one surely and felt proud as he could be.
And then they cut his wages nearer to starvation's rate—
But Joe said, "I'll keep on workin' 'spite of walking' delegate."

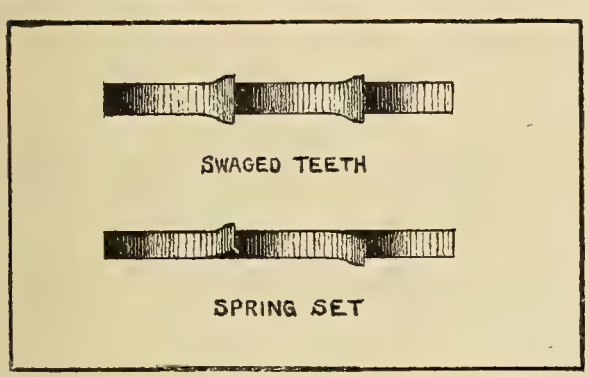
Then work stopped because the bosses couldn' scare up "scabs" enough
And then Joe was on his uppers and was feeling mighty tough.
Then, when union men were sent for 'cause they knew their chosen trade,
An agreement for the union and a higher wage was made.
But Joe found himself at leisure to sit down and contemplate
The freedom he was proud of from the walkin' delegate.

—Will M. Maupin, in the Commoner.

Preventing Injuries Due to Power Saws, By Their Proper Care and Use

(By James L. Gernon, First Deputy Commissioner in Charge of Bureau of Inspection.)

The tabulation of injuries, caused by machinery in factories, made by the New York State Industrial Commission, shows, says the September Bulletin of the New York State Industrial Commission, that in the class known as "working machines," there were 45,699 injuries in a period of three years, 76.6% being due to machinery. Seventy-nine of these injuries were fatal.



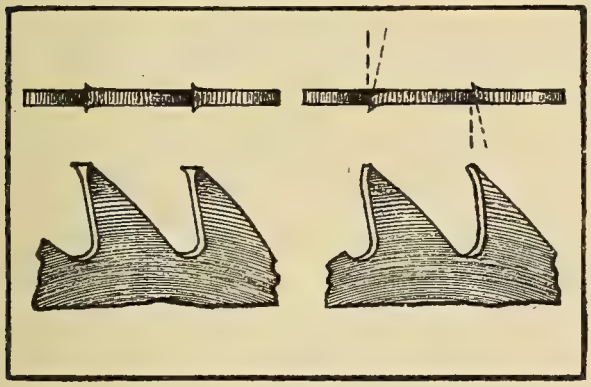


Fig. 1. Fig. 2.

The edge of a swage set sawtooth is equivalent to the sharp edge of a chisel.

The spring set rip saw cuts on the principle of a tilted chisel.

Working machines caused 6,336 out of a total of 45,699 injuries due to working machines. Saws were responsible for 3,798 injuries and 27 of the 79 fatal injuries due to all working machines. In addition to this large percentage of fatal injuries, they have a record for dismemberments. This proves that power saws are conspicious among all the working machines, with the highest record for fatal injuries and a large percentage of dismemberments.

Many of the so-called accidents are charged to carelessness on the part of the operator, when in fact the fault lies in the ignorance or neglect of the employer or operator. Experience shows that if all working machines were kept in proper working condition by experienced persons, the number of industrial injuries would be greatly reduced.

One of the largest concerns manufacturing saws in this country states, in its catalogue, that one-half of the saws sent back to the factory for repairs have been injured or ruined by the neglect of the owner or operator, who, although knowing how to properly fit saw, fails to reset or sharpen the saw, as long as he can force the same through a cut of any kind.

In view of this statement, what should our conclusions be regarding the many thousands of saws used daily by men who lack experience and do not know how to "fit" saws? Is it any wonder that so many injuries are caused by saws?

These figures of industrial injuries reveal the fact that more injuries are caused by power saws than by any other type of machine or machine tool.

This would lead us to inquire whether the saw guards in use are capable of preventing or reducing, in the most efficient way, the number of injuries.

There are numerous styles of guards for circular saws, but it is questionable whether any of them are really practicable for saws that are used for generel work, such as are required in thousands of industrial plants. Where a

guard is practicable for part of such work, it must be adjusted to such operation, which may be an operation where it would take longer to adjust the guard than to perform the work on the saw. Therefore, much depends upon the person operating the saw, and where a number of persons use the same saw, as they do in thousands of wood-working and other manufacturing establishments, some one of the employes fails to replace or adjust the saw guard, and the next employe who has occasion to use the saw is very apt to do so without paying any attention to the guard. Where guards are practicable and can be used, they should always be properly adjusted to the work.

Experience shows that there are more fatal injuries from what is known in the parlance of the wood-working trade as "kick-backs" than from other causes.

The accidents which occur are primarily caused by:

Dull saws, necessitating excessive pressure in order to force the saw to cut. This increases the danger of the hands slipping on the saw and the possibility of a "kick-back." Operators try to force the feed on a dull saw. This is bound to result in trouble for the saw or operator.

Saws not properly set cause the grain or fibre of the wood to close, producing heat at the base of the teeth, which results in expansion at edge of saw, causing wavy or vibrating motion, which may crack saw at bottom of gullets, and, also, cause "kick-back."

Gauge or fence not being parallel with the saw. If the gauge should be closer to the back of the saw than it is to the front, it forms a wedge between saw and gauge and the work is thrown back, striking the operator.

In every instance, saw tables or frames should be so located as to have a firm foundation, and when in operation they should be free from vibration.

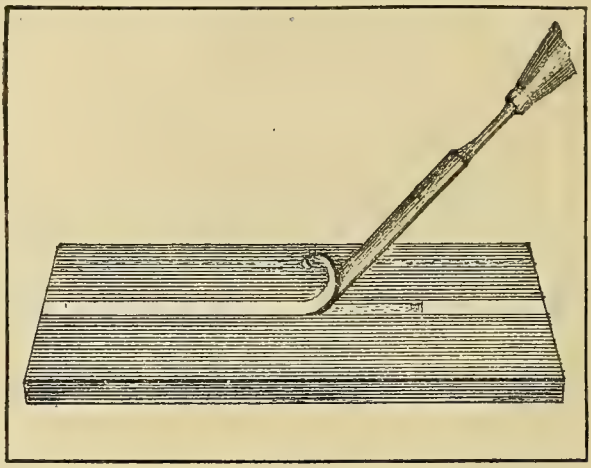


Fig. 3.

Each tooth of swage set saw is a chisel cutting a shaving with the grain of the wood.

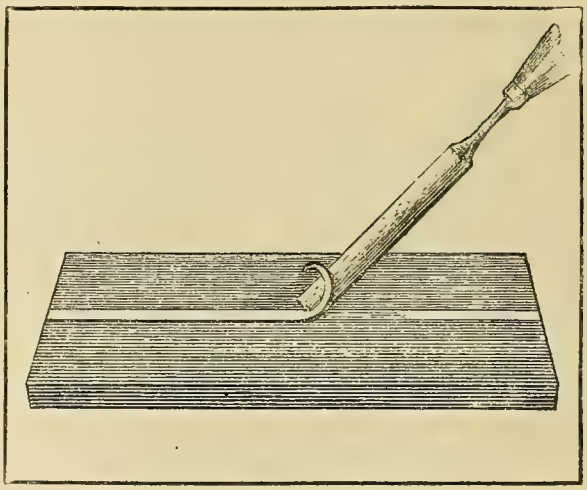


Fig. 4.

Each tooth of a spring set saw is a tilted chisel; alternate teeth cutting on opposite sides of kerf.

More attention should be given to the condition of the saw table, to see that when it is in position on the frame it has a firm bearing; that the opening in table for the saw is not too large; that the gauge is in proper condition and can

be securely fastened to the table; that the bearings and arbor are perfectly fitted and balanced and free from end motion; that the saw fits the mandrel, and the flange is equipped with an expansion device to keep saw in perfect running balance.

There should be at the front and sides of every saw table a non-slipping floor surface.

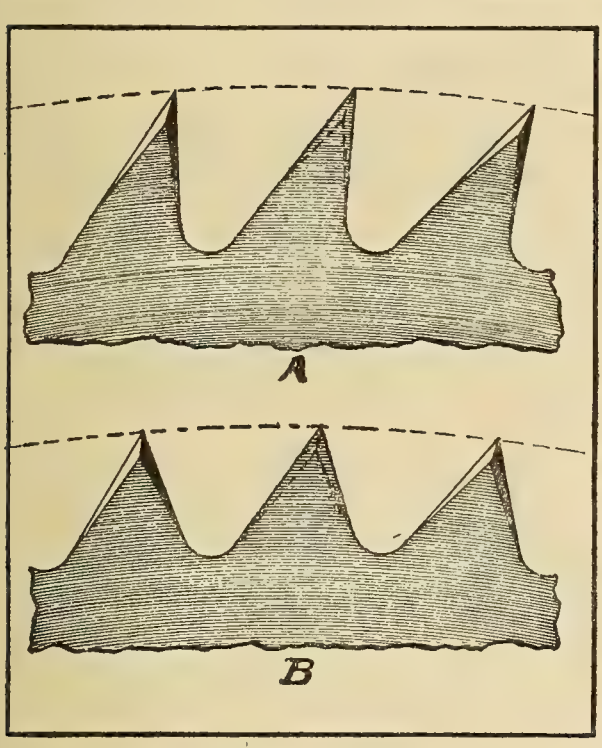


Fig. 5.

Cut "A" illustrates a tooth of proper shape for cross-cutting soft wood.

Cut "B" illustrates a tooth best adapted to cutting hard wood.

Just as important is the proper care of saws, which includes the necessity of seeing that all teeth of the saw cut equally; that the teeth are properly sharpened and set. If proper attention were given to all of these matters, many accidents caused by saws would be eliminated.

In many industrial plants, especially the smaller ones, it is anybody's or nobody's business to sharpen and set saws. Many people sharpen and set saws improperly; consequently, many accidents are caused as a result thereof.

A poster illustrating all these points, and showing the proper way to use, file, set and care for saws would do excellent service, if required to be posted in all establishments using circular or band saws, and a pamphlet, containing full information, should be distributed to the employes operating saws.

Perfection in a saw permits it to cut fast and smooth, with the minimum amount of power.

If saws are kept sharpened and properly set, they cannot bind, but will cut their own clearance and effect a great saving in power and time. The amount of power necessary to cut with a dull or improperly set saw is readily noticed in the reduction of the speed of the saw when cutting.

In many instances, where electric motors have been used for driving circular saws, the motor has burned out in the attempt to work with dull or improperly fitted saws.

It is amazing the number of people who use power saws and are ignorant of the principles on which a rip or cross-cut saw operates. If instructions relative to the proper care of saws were disseminated among those using them, there is every reason to believe much improvement could be made in the direction of reducing the number of injuries caused by power saws.

The tooth of the saw has two functions, viz.: paring and scraping.

A rip saw cannot be used successfully for cross-cutting. The cross-cut saw can be used for ripping. Its shearing edge will separate the fibres with some efficiency. In many instances small band saws are set and filed as cross-cut

saws and used effectively for cutting, both with and across the grain of the wood.

Rip saw. There are different types of teeth for rip saws, known as swage set, as shown in figure 1, and spring set, as shown in figure 2. The edge of a swage set rip saw tooth is equivalent to the sharp edge of a chisel, as shown in figure 3. The swage set rip saw prevents side friction or binding, due to the upset tooth. With the swage tooth, each corner of all the teeth cut. For this reason it will do twice the work of a spring set tooth and will stand more "feed."

A sharp chisel can be pushed lightly with the grain of the wood and will raise a shaving, as shown in figure 3. If the chisel is forced too deep into the wood, great power is required because of the chisel binding, due to friction on its sides and the resilience of the wood. This shows the necessity of the saw being properly set, in order to overcome side friction. The resilience of the wood is mastered by keeping the teeth of the saw sharp.

The spring set rip saw cuts on the principle of a tilted chisel, as shown in figure 4, the point and part of the edge cutting. The set of the teeth prevents friction or binding, the alternate teeth remove shavings from opposite sides of kerf.

Cross-cut saw. The points of tooth act on the same principle as a knife point. The leading edge shown in figure 5 is the knife or blade edge. The alternate teeth of a cross-cut saw break the wood fibre between the knife blade incisions.

It is important that each tooth in a saw should do the same amount of cutting. If the saw is filed by an inexperienced workman, it will have long and short teeth, producing what is known in the trade as "out of round." This increases the possibility of injuries. To remedy this, a piece of corundum should be used to cut the teeth while revolving at a moderate speed, and in

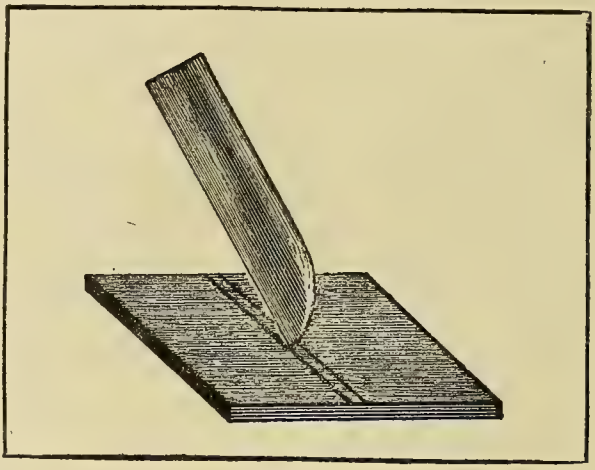


Fig. 6.

The point of each tooth of a cross-cut saw acts as a knife blade; the alternate teeth of the cross-cut saw cut along the two lines shown, and the short fibre between the two lines easily break loose and are removed from the cut by the rounded gullets.

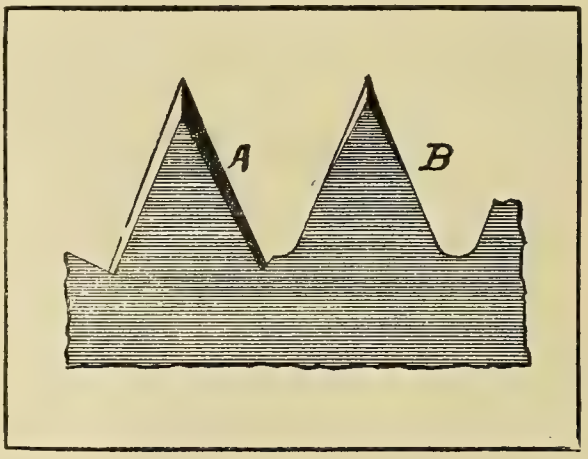


Fig. 7.

This shows two teeth of a cross-cut saw. "A" is not properly filed; the bevel on cross-cut teeth should never extend into the gullets. This prevents the free circulation of sawdust, producing square notches and causing saw to crack.

"B" shows proper tooth; bevel on teeth should never extend into gullets. Only a portion of tooth from point needs beveling.

this manner grind enough off the long points to have the perifery of the saw revolve true, and all teeth, when filed, cut equally.

If a saw has long and short teeth, the long teeth will have the most work to do.

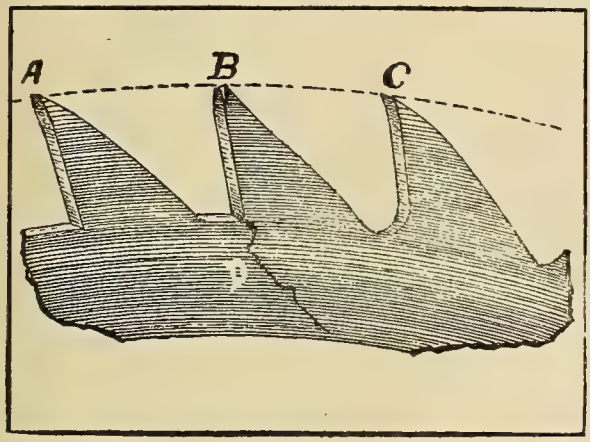


Fig. 8.

This shows a rip saw with square corners in the gullets, which will prevent the removal of saw-dust and cause saw to break as shown in "D" when the saw is dull.
"A" and "B" illustrate dull teeth in addition to square gullets.
"C" shows how point and gullets should be dressed.

HOW TO FOLD AND UNFOLD A BAND SAW WITHOUT INJURY TO BYSTANDERS, OPERATOR OR SAW.

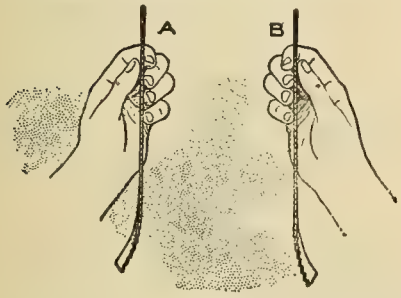


Fig. 9.

Grasp the blade at the middle of the sides, figure 9, thumbs on the outside, teeth toward operator, lower loop touching floor lightly.

This will produce an unequal strain on the saw, causing it to deviate from its line.

The amount of hook, depth, size and shape of gullets, all combine relative to the success or failure of a saw to perform proper work.

A rounded gullet, shown in figure 7-B, takes away saw-dust better than the square notched filled in gullets, shown in figure 7-a, which produce cracked saws and prevent the free circulation of saw-dust.

When sharpening or gumming saws with an emery wheel, a free cutting wheel should be used. Care should be taken to see that the teeth do not become case hardened, blued or glazed, as they are apt to break or crack.

In setting a saw, care should also be used to see that the set is in the point of the tooth and not below the root of tooth.

There should be no end play or lateral motion in mandrel. No matter how good the condition of the saw may be, the grain of the wood will push or draw the mandrel endwise.

When the mandrel heats, the saw heats by transmission and thus expands in the center, producing bad results, and may ruin the saw. The cause of heating is often due to short and tight belt.

It is essential that collar and stem of mandrel are true and fit perfectly. If imperfect at this point, the difficulty is increased as many times as the saw is larger than the collar.

There is much to be said as to hammering and adjusting the tension of saws, but this should be done by some one having a knowledge of the work.

Band saws. The principles applying to the teeth of a circular saw apply to those of a band saw.

The upper and lower saw wheels should be properly enclosed and all of the cutting edge of saw between wheels on the up travel, and all of the cutting edge of saw above the saw guide on the down travel.

The most frequent cause for saws breaking is improper tension. The tension should be reduced after using, to

permit the contraction of blade when cooling, after use.

Before starting a band saw, test the blade with fingers to secure proper tension. Always start slowly.

Improper adjustment of back thrust will produce hardening of the back of saw blade, causing it to crack. Uneven joints, because of improper brazing cause saw to vibrate.

The collection of dust on face of saw wheel will produce uneven surface and cause vibration and bad results.

Using a small saw for large work, or forcing a wide saw to cut on a small radius is bad practice. In all cases, use as large a saw blade as the work will permit.

Saws should not be stopped too quickly, or by thrusting a piece of wood against cutting edge of teeth when power is off.

Band wheels should be round and properly balanced.

Twist or kinks should be properly removed with a hammer.

Those with experience can detect, in many instances, the indications that the saw will break, and it is far better for the saw and operator to remove it before it does break.

Each saw should be carefully examined, as it is put on or taken off the band wheel, in order to detect breaks or fractures.

Saws not in use should be hung on a holder having the same radius as the band wheel, except in the case of small saws, which can be coiled, as shown in figures 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

Speed is an important factor in relation to the efficiency of the saw for work of a general character. A band saw should travel at the rate of ten thousand feet per minute.

There is a standard table for speed of circular saws, and on each saw frame there should be a pin preventing the use of circular saws larger than the size suitable to the speed of the mandrel or arbor.

Should these suggestions be followed a greater number of injuries, resulting from saws, will be prevented than by the guards in use. We must not lose sight of the fact that a large number of injuries happen on saws that are guarded.

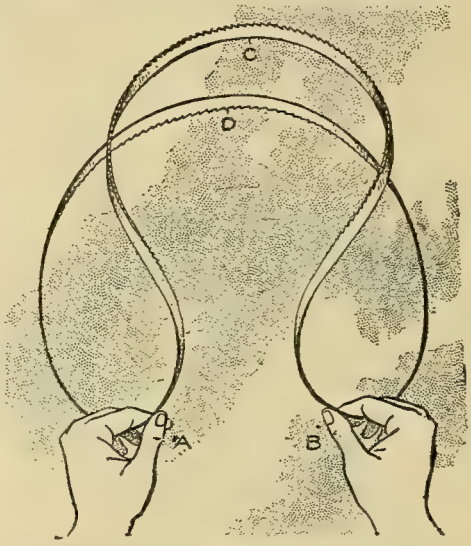


Fig. 10.

Turn the thumbs in and down, figure 10, permitting Loop "C" to touch floor in front of Loop "D."

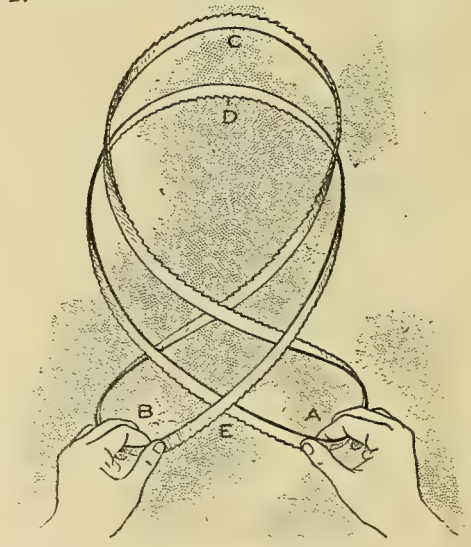


Fig. 11.

Pass Loop "A" through Loop "B," as in figure 11, changing hands.

The posting at all saws, of information properly illustrated, regarding the

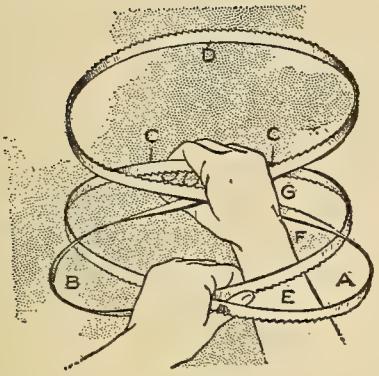


Fig. 12.
Draw Loop "C" forward with left hand, applying pressure at "E," figure 12, and grasp crossing "G" and Loop "C" in right hand, "F."

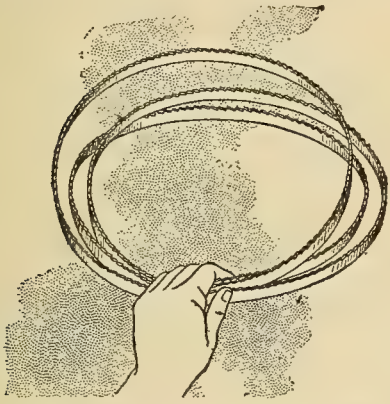


Fig. 13.
Release hold of left hand at "E," figure 12, permitting the three loops to spring together, as in figure 13. Grasp blade with left hand, as in figure 13, and make circles uniform.

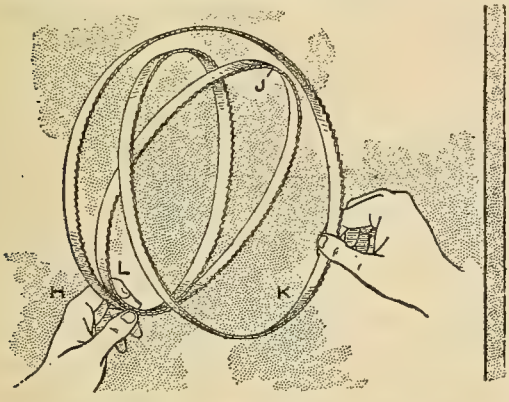


Fig. 14.
To unfold, grasp Loop "K" in right hand, figure 14, and by controlling pressure at "L" gradually permit blade to spring open.

things to do and not to do, in caring for and using saws and having the information distributed to the employes, in pamphlet form, would, there is every reason to believe, accomplish more than has been done by the installation of many so-called guards, which, in numerous instances, are useless or ineffective because of the many operations where it is impossible to use a guard. Experience teaches that many of the serious injuries resulting from the use of saws are due to the lack of proper care and attention to the details mentioned here. It is because of this fact that more attention should be given to the question, as well as the installation of practical and effective safety devices.

What Blackstone Said

"There is nothing which so generally strikes the imagination, and engages the affections of mankind, as the right of property; or that sole and despotic dominion which one man claims and exercises over the external things of the world, in total exclusion of the right of any other individual in the universe. And yet there are very few that will give themselves the trouble to consider the origin and foundation of this right. Pleased as we are with the possession, we seem afraid to look back to the means by which it was acquired, as if fearful of some defect in our title; or at best we rest satisfied with the decision of the laws in our favor, without examining the reason or authority upon which these laws have been built. We think it enough that our title is derived by the grant of the former proprietor, by descent from our ancestors, or by the last will and testament of the dying owner; not caring to reflect that (accurately and strictly speaking) there is no foundation in nature or natural law why a set of words upon parchment should convey the dominion of land." From Blackstone's Commentaries of the Laws of England.

The Carpenter

Uses of the Pocket Rule

(By George Patte, L. U. 351.)

Fig. 1 shows how boards or timbers may be squared with a rule. Fig. 2 shows how the plumb and seat cuts to a common rafter may be obtained with a rule. For example, take a 2x6 timber

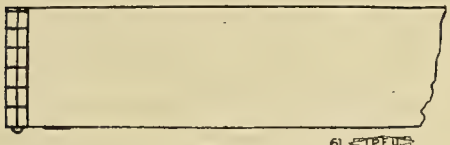


Fig 1

and place your rule on the outside edge, make a mark 6 inches in from squared end. Square across from this mark and you have a 6-inch square; mark across corners and you have the plumb cut for the half pitch roof. For one full pitch measure back 12 inches.

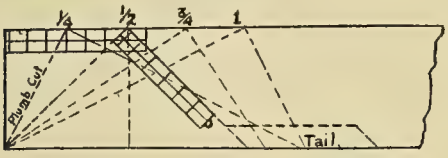


Fig 2

Divide 12 by the pitch desired and it will give you the number of inches to measure back. Illustration shows one quarter, three quarters, one-half, and any rule pitch of 2x6 rafters. The same rule may be applied to any width raft-

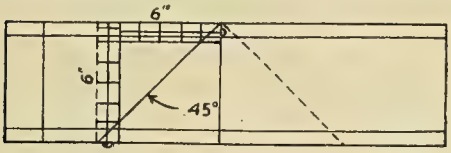


Fig 3

ers. To obtain seat cut, make a triangular drawing at rise, run and length of rafter; mark at plumb cut where rafter rests on plate, square in from the plumb cut gives you seat cut. If the rafter has a tail piece, measure back 2 inches from outside edge of rafter, square back from intersection point and you have it.

Fig. 3 shows how a miter box is marked out with a rule similar to plumb cut on one-half pitch roof.

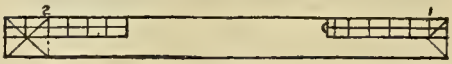


Fig 4

Fig. 4 shows how the side cut of a back rafter for the square roof may be obtained, also cuts on framing a piazza, a floor with a square corner.

Fig 5

Fig. 5. The cuts on gable boarding to a square pitch roof, all the cuts to outside finish except molding for the same roof may be obtained with a rule.

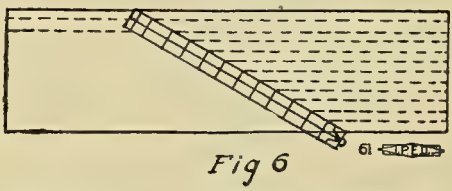


Fig 6

Fig. 6 shows method of dividing a board into any number of equal parts with a rule.

Do It Now!

If you've any bouquets to pass around, just pass them around today; don't wait till I've handed in my checks, and am solemnly laid away. Do some of your decoratin' now, while the lifeblood's in the bloom; I'll enjoy it more than all the flowers you can scatter on my tomb. It isn't the folks beyond the skies that need your friendly hand—it's the outcast soul with the hungry eyes that's wandering over the land. Remember your brother while he lives—don't put it off till he's dead; there's sorrow enough among those alive to soak all the tears you can shed. There are millions enduring a living death—these are the ones you can save—you can't do a thing for the ones that sleep in the silence of the grave.—Henry M. Tichenor.

A Model House Designed By a Woman

(By Mrs. N. J. Maginnis.)

A friend of mine at last has realized her "dream of life" in building her own home after her own plans.

This dream of her's had been well thought out and every detail weighed and studied and consequently when her opportunity came, in the form of a legacy, she was well prepared to give a reason for every unusual detail that she insisted on her builder including. Frequently in discussing her plans she often explained to me how much domestic drudgery and labor could be saved if women who work in the home could learn how to save themselves unnecessary work.

Looking at the house from the outside, perhaps you would regard it as just a craftsman cottage—craftsman ideas were largely used—a craftsman chimney heats it and much of the built-in furniture has followed out craftsman ideas. Perhaps you might notice the low, broad windows giving all the light and air necessary and yet easily reached for cleaning purposes. You might also notice the pergola buried in roses thinking it would give shade in summer and not hinder the light during other seasons of the year. You might also notice that the house was so placed that there was no shadow thrown on garden and that there was an easy approach for trades people with their supplies—but these are all details that you may or may not notice but should, now let me tell you of the inside plan.

The first great difference from other houses is that in this house no stairs are used to approach the broad porch—to reach the upper floor there are inclined planes which are used similar to those at the Grand Central Hudson Terminal, New York City. The builder at first objected, saying that more space would be needed but my friend answered that none would be wasted because she would use this hall for all business purposes. A built-in desk holds all her bills, accounts and so forth. Collectors, and in fact all business people, go no further than this hall, where all ordinary business is transacted without loss of time; furthermore, the space under these planes is used for all kinds of closets—sub-divided—to meet special needs. There are closets for brooms, brushes, iron-board, rubbers and rainy-day needs; closets such as no mere man ever thought of or might be likely to.

Opening on this hall and kitchen is a large porch running from west to east. This porch is screened in summer and glass sashes replace the screens in winter. One portion of this porch leads to hall—the others to kitchen. In the latter is placed the large, modern ice-box, where in the morning the supplies of ice, milk, bread, meat, are put away. A sink for washing vegetables and store closet for canned goods and preserves; a small elevator for bringing up supplies of coal and wood from cellar and closets to hold all utensils when not in use; a low chair and table for preparing vegetables completes this outside kitchen. Now let us go inside, turning to the left we find under a broad window giving adequate light three tubs, a small closet for wash boiler and utensils occupies the corner; the stove comes next and it is easy to reach from stove to tubs with boiler—all together. On top of the pot closet we find a shelf devoted to laundry and right at hand are soaps, starch, blueing, etc. By passing the coal stove boiler we find a modern oil stove always ready on warm days to save heat of coal fire; a closet for extra supplies comes before door to hall.

If on entering kitchen we had turned to right instead of left, we would find a very modern sink and drip boards. The large conservatory window facing west gives with its lovely plants the one touch of color to our blue and white kitchen. Under the window we find right handy a big table with flour compartments and with a roomy drawer in which everything, spoons, forks, rolling pin, mixing board and so forth, are handy.

I should have mentioned that on shelf over sink the oat meal blue and white set contains all daily supplies; in the corner we find a serving table on wheels

and last but most important, is our dual side-board with double doors, drawers opening into either dining room or kitchen, thus making the serving of a meal very simple. When the table has to be laid from the dining room side of our closet we help ourselves to linen, glass or silver. Afterwards in cleaning the table the dirty dishes are piled on a glass shelf and a sliding panel opening on kitchen side—a moment more and they are on the serving table, another moment and they are wheeled to sink, washed, dried and replaced from kitchen side—sisters mine, how many steps does this simple plan save?

To look at the kitchen is a delight, all blue and white, the floor tiled with a drain trap which makes mopping simple, blue rugs under the table, tubs and sink to save feet from cold—tubs covered with the white composition builders are now using—white sink, white table, curtains blue and white madras.

Upstairs the bath-room floor is treated the same way and a separated bath closet and toilet is provided. A sleeping porch with connecting room for dressing and rainy days is a feature.

In this house there are none of the modern helps, such as washing machines,, dish washers, etc.—just a common sense and a little forethought to save the house mistress from unnecessary work. It is about time that we women would realize that the gradual change that has come about in recent years has come to stay and meet it we must, intelligently; the change, I mean, is the present lack and cost of female labor.

Twenty years ago! Then, indeed, female labor was cheap, easily procured and the house mistress was able to have many hands to help her. Now, with the yearly demand for woman's work in the commercial world and the broadening out of chances for girls and women to find places for themselves in the world's work, we find the workers in the homes narrowing each year and if we want our girls to marry and become home builders we must recognize these conditions, meet them and make our intelligence help where human hands did in the old days.

Thus looking at it merely from a commercial standpoint of supply and demand, a good wife and mother is perhaps the greatest product of the nation and it is proper to conserve her health, her usefulness and her full strength by making her labor easier and her work not arduous enough to frighten the growing generation of girls away from following in her footsteps. This is surely one of the greatest problems of our modern day.

News Notes

Buffalo, N. Y., L. U. 9.—The following resolutions were passed at the last meeting in memory of General Organizer Wm. B. Macfarlane, whose death was recorded in our January issue:

Whereas, The Grim Reaper, Death, has removed from our midst our late beloved Brother, Wm. B. Macfarlane, whose memory will always live in the hearts of the members of L. U. 9, U. B. of C. & J. of A.; and,

Whereas, We shall miss his counsel and instructions in dealing with future controversies of our organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That we commemorate his memory through these resolutions and that we tender to his wife and family the heartfelt sorrow and regret of L. U. 9 on the great loss they have sustained; and, be it further

Resolved, That a special page of our official minutes be set aside for insertion of these resolutions and that a copy of same be sent to the bereaved family of our departed brother and that a copy be also published in our monthly Journal, "The Carpenter."

(Signed)

WM. ROBERTSON,
WM. P. RICHARDS,
F. G. SCHANBACHER.

* * *

East Chicago, Ind., L. U. 1110.—At the first meeting of this local held in 1917, a resolution was unanimously adopted felicitating Brother James I. Day on his election to the Indiana State

Death Roll

MACFARLANE, WM. B., of L. U. 9, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEWMAN, L. G., of L. U. 595, Lynn, Mass.

SEXTON, W. A., of L. U. 158, Los Angeles, Cal.

SEGERS, ELMER, of L. U. 580, Du Bois, Pa.

Legislature as a representative from his district. The resolution eulogized Brother Day for the faithful performance of his duty as a union man, as president of L. U. 1110 and as business agent of the District Council of Northern Indiana, and wished him success in his capacity as a law maker for the people of his state.

Some Sound Advice.

To be deliberate and accurate in the execution of all work, be it ever so simple, to be economical in laying sheathing, roofing, flooring and such like, using up all short pieces and overlengths when possible, and working steadily and rapidly. The present systems of working demand more rapid movement on the part of mechanics, especially carpenters and joiners, but it is a mistake to sacrifice quality of workmanship to haste, and it is only by maintaining a high standard of skill that a good fair rate of wages can be asked for, deserved and earned.

In wet or damp weather, to keep bright all steel tools, which must be kept free from rust so as to continue of use, by rubbing them with grease or oil to prevent corrosion.

To be neat in working clothes and wear overalls, which are workmanlike and last well. Khaki, dungaree and blue are best for outside work; white for inside finishing or trimming, as they do not show white plaster stains. They should be large, so as to fit loosely to allow perfect freedom of movement for kneeling, stooping, stretching the arms above the head, as when putting up ceiling, etc., also to allow for the shrinkage of the material when washed or wet.

To avoid all unnecessary conversation during working hours, except on subjects in connection with the work. Chewing tobacco is not objectionable, as it keeps the jaws active and the lips silent while the brain and hands are busy. Smoking out of doors helps, but a great deal depends upon rules and regulations; some mechanics can work and smoke, some can't. A little good judgment and common sense will guide any of us in this matter.

To use a little diplomacy so as to render relations between master foreman and man more agreeable. Sometimes a little give and take on all sides will avoid a dangerous or difficult situation and promote harmony and pleasant progress and relations.

To be thorough in small details; make close, neat-fitting, strong joints; measure and saw without waste of materials or time, and nail every thing and every piece to stay safely and permanently.

Not to be anxious or discouraged if some day's work will not go right and poor progress is made, as this happens in every handicraft trade and profession, but keep cheerful and persevering and you will find that a stout heart and determined purpose will render difficulties easier and your daily labor pleasant and brighter.

Not to forget that the acquisition of the art and trade of a carpenter is, when obtained, a liberal education, which gives the foundation and fundamental principles for proceeding to any of the professions in engineering or architecture by reason of the habits of concentration, effort, industry and manual dexterity which it inculcates in the individual.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Protokoll der vierten Quartalssitzung der G. E. B., 1916

(Fortsetzung vom letzten Monat.)

Evansville, Ind.—Appell der L. U. 90 von der Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten in Sachen von Fred Ulsas gegen L. U. 90. Die Entscheidung des G. P. ist bestätigt, auf die in derselben angegebenen Gründe hin, und der Appell verworfen.

Passaic, N. J.—Appell von Joseph Steinman von der Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten in Sachen von Steinman gegen die L. U. 1157. Die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten ist auf die in derselben angegebenen Gründe hin aufrecht erhalten und der Appell verworfen.

Seattle, Wash.—Appell vom M. Hoard von der Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten in Sachen von M. Hoard gegen die L. U. 131 von Seattle, Wash. Die Entscheidung des G. P. ist aufrecht erhalten, auf die in derselben angegebenen Gründe hin, und der Appell verworfen.

Pinckneyville, Ill.—Appell der L. U. 1056 von der Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten in Sachen von John Happy gegen L. U. 1056. Die Entscheidung der G. P. ist auf die in derselben enthaltenen Gründe hin aufrecht erhalten und der Appell verworfen.

Newark, N. J.—Appell von R. A. Hamilton, E. L. Beach und Andere von der Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten in Sachen von Hamilton, Beach und Andere gegen den Newark D. C. Die Entscheidung des G. P. ist auf die in derselben angegebenen Gründe hin aufrecht erhalten und der Appell verworfen.

Passaic, N. J.—Appell von Abraham Kaplan von der Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten in Sachen von Kaplan gegen die L. U. 1157 von Passaic. Die Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten ist auf die in derselben angegebenen Gründe hin bestätigt und der Appell verworfen.

4. Oktober 1916.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

St. Louis, Mo.—Appell der L. U. 1596 von St. Louis von der Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten in Sachen von Ferrell, Tuebel und Young gegen die L. U. 1596. Die Entscheidung des G. P. ist aufrecht erhalten und L. U. 1596 ist hiermit instruirt der Verfügung des G. P. innerhalb 30 Tagen nachzukommen. Der G. P. ist instruirt die L. U. zu suspendiren, falls sie solches nicht thut.

White Plains, N. Y.—Appell der L. U. 53 gegen eine Entscheidung des ersten General Vize-Präsidenten, in Nicht-Genehmigung einer bestimmten Sektion ihrer Nebengesetze, die einen Emergenz-Fond vorsieht. Die Entscheidung des ersten G. V. P. ist auf die in derselben angegebenen Gründe hin bestätigt und der Appell abgewiesen.

Auf Ersuchen von Mitgliedern, Beamten und Lokal-Unionen unserer Brüderschaft um Information bezüglich der Geschäfte unserer 19. General-Konvention in Fort Worth, Tex., entschied die G. E. B., die gewünschte Information auszusenden und instruirte den General-Sekretär solches in Pamphlet-Form zu thun, sowie auch durch unser monatliches Journal, „The Carpenter."

Indianapolis, Ind.—Der G. P. unterbreitete der Behörde ein Schreiben vom Indianapolis D. C., bezüglich der Geleise-Arbeiten in Schlachthäusern. Die Behörde entschied, daß die in Frage stehende Arbeit in unseren gesetzlichen Ansprüchen unter dem Titel „Millwrights" gedeckt ist. (Siehe die Benennung „Conveyors.")

St. Louis, Mo.—Auf ein vom D. C. von St. Louis gestelltes Ersuchen hin, bewilligte die Behörde eine Beisteuer von $300.00 für Organisationszwecke in jener Stadt, die unter Leitung des G. P. zu verausgaben ist.

Chicago, Ill.—Ersuchen des D. C. um eine Bewilligung für Organisationszwecke in der Gegend nordwestlich von Chicago. Die Behörde bewilligte $300.00, die unter Aufsicht des G. P. zu verausgaben sind.

Little Rock, Ark.—Ersuchen der L. U. 690 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 10 Cents pro Stunde. Die Behörde gewährte die nachgesuchte Genehmi-

gung; die Frage finanzieller Unterstützung wird in solchen Summen erwogen, wie die Fonds erlauben, wenn die Berichte an die G. O. eingereicht werden.

Ardmore, Okla.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1028 um finanzielle Genehmigung in der Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 50 Cents auf 60 Cents pro Stunde, in Kraft am 5. Dezember 1916. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt.

St. Louis.—Ersuchen der Kistenmacher-Union 795, unterstützt vom D. C., um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 31¼ auf 33 Cents pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Oktober 1916. Offizielle Zustimmung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung in solchen Summen, wie die Fonds zulassen, wird erwogen, wie die Berichte an die G. O. gemacht werden.

Nashville, Tenn.—Ein Schreiben lief ein von der American National Bank in Nashville, bezüglich der Deponirung eines Theils der Fonds in jenem Institute. Die G. E. B. beabsichtigt keine Wechsel zur Zeit.

El Paso, Tex.—Ein Schreiben lief ein von der L. U. 425 bezüglich der Deponirung eines Theils der Fonds in einer Bank jener Stadt. Der G. S. ist instruirt der L. U. 425 die nöthigen Informationen zu ertheilen.

Die Bürgschaft des General-Sekretärs für das Jahr 1917 wurde der G. E. B. unterbreitet und dem G. P. überwiesen, damit er denselben für die G. E. B. verwahre.

Montreal, Que., Can.—Ersuchen des D. C. von Montreal um weitere finanzielle Unterstützung für Organisationszwecke. Die Sache wurde dem G. P. überwiesen.

5. Oktober 1916.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Vorsitzer-Hämmer für den General-Präsidenten, den ersten General Vize-Präsidenten und den zweiten General Vize-Präsidenten liefen von der L. U. 913 in der Canal-Zone ein und wurden von Fort Worth, Tex., aus nach der General-Office gesandt. Diese Hämmer trafen zu spät ein, den Beamten in der Sitzung überreicht zu werden. Dieselben wurden dem Präsidenten und den Vize-Präsidenten in der G. O. überreicht und der G. S. ist instruirt, den Empfang derselben mit Dank zu berichten.

Carthage, Mo.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1880 um offizielle Genehmigung zur Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 45 auf 50 Cents pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. November 1916. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt.

New York, N. Y.—In Uebereinstimmung mit der Entscheidung der Fort Worth Konvention bezüglich der Neu-Verfreibriefung der suspendirten Lokal-Unionen in der Stadt New York und der Organisirung eines neuen Distrikt-Council, entscheidet die G. E. B., daß sobald die General-Office benachrichtigt wird, die suspendirten Lokal-Unionen seien bereit der Entscheidung der Fort Worth Konvention nachzukommen, wird die G. E. B. sich in New York versammeln, die Vorschriften der Entscheidung der Konvention durchzuführen.

Da keine weiteren Geschäfte vorlagen, die der Behörde zu dieser Zeit zu unterbreiten waren, wurden die Protokolle verlesen und angenommen und die Behörde vertagte sich, um am 10. Januar 1917, in Indianapolis wieder in Sitzung zu treten.

Achtungsvoll unterbreitet,

Frank Duffy, Sekretär der G. E. B.

Bericht der Delegaten zur 10. Jahreskonvention des Baugewerbe-Departements der A. F. of L.

An die Allgemeine Exekutiv-Behörde:

Brüder: Die 10. Jahresversammlung der Baugewerbe-Abtheilung der Amerikanischen Föderation der Arbeiter wurde in der Moose Halle in Baltimore, Md., am Montag Morgen, den 27. November 1916, eröffnet.

Die in unserer Fort Worth Konvention erwählten Delegaten waren alle anwesend, unsere Organisationen zu vertreten.

Wir hatten ein reges Intresse in, und nahmen aktiven Antheil an den Geschäften der Konvention.

Die Einnahmen und die Ausgaben für das Jahr stellten sich wie folgt:

Balance an Hand 1. September 1915		$4,521.83
Einnahmen von Internationalen Unionen	$17,415.22	
Einnahmen von Lokalen Concilen	3,263.19	
Einnahmen aus verschiedenen		

Quellen	107.27	20,785.68
Total		$25,307.51
Totale Ausgaben		18,499.76
Balance zur Hand 1. September 1916		$6,807.75

Die folgenden Beschlusse waren für uns von besonderem Interesse:

Beschluß No. 7.—Von Delegat James Duncan, Granithauer Internationale Association:

Da die Amerikanische Föderation der Arbeiter, die am letzten Samstag zum Abschluß gelangte, die folgende Vorrede nebst Beschlüsse annahm:

Sintemalen, die Baugewerbe in der Stadt New York gemeinschaftlich weder sich selber noch der organisirten Arbeiter-Bewebung die zielbewußte Thätigkeit widmen, die zum Fortschritt und zur Entwickelung der Gewerbe-Unionen sowohl, als auch zum gegenseitigen Vortheil nötig ist; und

Sintemalen, diese Gewerbe nicht durch ein Gewerbe-Konzil mit dem Baugewerbe-Departement der Amerikanischen Föderation der Arbeiter affiliiren, noch ihre Bemühungen in dieser Richtung in den letzten Jahren erfolgreich waren, so sei es

Beschlossen, daß die Baltimore Konvention der Amerikanischen Föderation der Arbeiter hierdurch ihren Exekutiv-Konzil autorisirt, zusammen mit dem Exekutiv-Konzil der Baugewerbe-Abtheilung am gelegensten Datum zusammentritt, zum Zwecke einen Baugewerbe-Konzil zu organisiren, der mit dem Baugewerbe-Departement affiliirt und seinen allgemeinen Regeln und Bestimmungen unterworfen ist; daher sei es weiter

Beschlossen, daß, um dieses Bestreben, erfolgreich und dauernd zu machen, sind die General-Präsidenten der Baugewerbe, die mit der Amerikanischen Föderation der Arbeiter und dem Baugewerbe-Departement affiliiren, zu dieser Versammlung eingeladen und angewiesen, soweit die Amerikanische Föderation der Arbeiter anweisen kann, bei der hierin vorgesehenen Konferenz anwesend zu sein, daß sie oder ihre Exekutiv-Behörde vor dem Tage der Konferenz arrangiren sollen, daß drei Vertreter ihrer respektiven Arbeiter-Unionen der Konferenz beiwohnen, zum Zwecke und mit der Autorität ausgerüstet, einen Baugewerbe-Konzil der bona fide Baugewerbe gründlich zu organisiren.

In Uebereinstimmung mit dem obigen Beschlusse der Amerikanischen Föderation der Arbeiter.

Beschlossen vom Baugewerbe-Departement, daß sein Exekutiv-Konzil autorisirt und angewiesen ist, zusammen mit dem Exekutiv-Konzil der Amerikanischen Föderation der Arbeiter zu handeln und zu ko-operiren in diesem angestrengten Bemühen einen verfreibrieften Baugewerbe-Konzil in der Stadt New York zu organisiren und in Affiliation zu haben; daher sei es

Beschlossen, daß die in Frage stehende Konferenz und Handlung so schnell wie nur möglich begonnen werden.

Die Konvention stimmte mit diesem Beschlusse überein.

Aenliche Verfahren wurden eingeschlagen mit New Rochelle, N. Y., Hartford, New Haven und Bridgeport, Conn., und Boston, Mass.

Beschluß No. 19.—Von Delegaten der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Nord Amerika:

Sintemalen, die Installirung von Opernsitzen auf Cement Fußböden von beiden, den Zimmerleuten und den Eisenarbeitern beansprucht wird, und

Sintemalen, diese Meinungsverschiedenheit in mehreren Städten Trubel verursacht hat, daher sei es

Beschlossen, daß die beiden betroffenen Organisationen beauftragt werden in nächster Zeit eine Konferenz abzuhalten, zum Zwecke ein Einverständiß zu erzielen, sodaß die Arbeiten aus diesem Grunde in Zukunft nicht behindert werden mögen.

Dem Ausgleichs Komitee überwiesen.

Die Konvention berichtete, daß beide in dem Beschlusse erwähnte Organisationen und die Amalgamirten Eisenblech-Arbeiter übereinkamen, diese Konferenz abzuhalten, und empfahl das Komitee Zustimmung zum Beschlusse. Dieser Bericht wurde von der Konvention angenommen.

Beschluß No. 20.—Von Delegaten der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika:

Sintemalen die Arbeit des Anbringens sogenannter „Grounds" zu dem Zwecke geschieht, den „Trim" recht aufzunehmen, und dieser eine Richtschnur für die Mörtelputzer (Plasterer) ist; und

Sintemalen, diese Arbeit stets von den Zimmerleuten besorgt wurde; und

Sintemalen, eine neue Sorte von „Grounds" jetzt im Markte ist, als „Spot Grounds" bekannt, und

Sintemalen, diese „Grounds" so gesetzt werden müssen, daß sie Zimmerputz und in vielen Fällen Fußbodenbekleidung aufnehmen, und

Sintemalen, einige der Gewerbe, außer den Zimmerleuten, Anspruch darauf erheben, die „Spot Grounds" zu setzen oder anzubringen, deshalb sei es

Beschlossen, daß das Anbringen oder Set-

zen der „Spot Grounds" rechtlich den Zimmerleuten zukommt.

An das Komitee für Ausgleich überwiesen und wie folgt zurückberichtet:

Die Zimmerleute, Mörtelputzer und Latten-Nägeler erschienen vor dem Komitee. Das Komitee kam, nachdem es alle Parteien gehört hatte, zu folgendem Entschlusse:

Daß alle Grund-Arbeit, fortlaufend oder von der „Spot" Art, zum Zwecke Putz aufzunehmen, von den Zimmerleuten gemacht werden soll; alle „Spot" Arbeit, wenn sie nur dazu dient Mörtelputz aufzunehmen, soll von den Kalkputzern verrichtet werden.

Der Bericht des Komitees wurde von der Konvention angenommen.

Beschluß No. 22.—Von Delegat Sam Griggs, Gewerkler der Steinmetze von Nord Amerika:

Sintemalen der Präsident dieses Departements die Aufmerksamkeit der Delegaten zu dieser Konvention auf die nicht zu ersetzenden Verluste lenkte die den Mitgliedern der verschiedenen internationalen Unionen erwachsen durch das Einstellen der Arbeit, veranlaßt dadurch, daß die verschiedenen Lokal-Konzile Gerichtsbarkeit-Zwiste bei Bauten beizulegen suchen, und

Sintemalen viel unseres Erfolges durch die Unterstützung unserer Bewegung durch das allgemeine Publikum errungen wird, und, da durch diese beständig vorkommenden Gerichtsbarkeit-Zwiste zur Einstellung von Arbeiten an Gebäuden führen, an denen viele unserer freundlichen Kontraktoren betheiligt sind, dadurch das Publikum zum Mißtrauen in die Berechtigung unserer Behauptungen verleitend; und

Sintemalen, viele der Streiks, die von lokalen Baugewerbe-Konzilen erklärt werden, zur Unterstützung von Gerichtsbarkeits-Behauptungen, allgemeine Kontraktoren betreffen, die ein zwischenstaatliches Geschäft betreiben; und

Sintemalen, diese beständigen Reibereien dem Baugewerbe-Departement schädlich sind, sowie auch seinen affiliirten Organisationen, und auch dem bauenden Publikum im Allgemeinen, deshalb sei es

Beschlossen, durch diese 10. Jahreskonvention des Baugewerbe-Departements, daß ehe irgend ein Streik erklärt werden kann gegen irgend einen allgemeinen Kontraktor, der ein zwischenstaatliches Geschäft betreibt, oder irgend einen Unterkontraktor, der für einen solchen allgemeinen Kontraktor arbeitet, die in Frage stehende Angelegenheit dem Präsidenten dieses Departements unterbreitet werden muß, und von ihm den Präsidenten der involvirten internationalen Unionen, ehe irgendwelche Schritte von einem Lokal-Konzil unternommen werden können; und sei es weiter

Beschlossen, daß die mit diesem Departement affiliirten Lokal-Konzile behindert sein sollen in Gerichtsbarkeits-Fragen einen Streik gegen einen General-Kontraktor zu erklären, der ein zwischenstaatliches Geschäft betreibt, ehe sie nicht die Zustimmung des Präsidenten dieses Departements eingeholt haben, sowie die der Präsidenten der verschiedenen internationalen Unionen, die mit diesem Departement affiliiren.

Dem Komitee für Ausgleiche überwiesen und von der Konvention genehmigt, die hinter den Worten „internationale Unionen" in dem letzten Beschlusse die Worte „direkt involvirte" einschaltete. Der Komitee-Bericht wurde von der Konvention angenommen.

John Donlin von der Kalkputzer-Organisation (Plasterer) wurde ohne Opposition vom Departement zum Präsidenten erwählt.

Erster Vize-Präsident, Geo. F. Hedrick, Anstreicher; Zweiter Vize-Präsident, Jas. G. Hanrahan, Hebekrahn-Ingineure; Dritter Vize-Präsident, Wm. J. McSorley, Lattennägeler; Vierter Vize-Präsident, D. De-Alessandro, Arbeiter; Fünfter Vize-Präsident, Wm. L. Hutcheson, Zimmerleute; Sekretär-Schatzmeister, Wm. J. Spencer, Plumbers.

Am Montag Abend, den 29. November, schloß die Konvention, um 1917 in Buffalo, N. Y., wieder zusammenzutreten.

Achtungsvoll unterbreitet,

Wm. L. Hutcheson,
P. H. McCarthy,
Thos. Flynn,
J. E. Proctor,
A. J. Howlett,
Albert Ruddy,
Frank Duffy.
Delegaten.

Peace

What was the first prophetic word that rang
When down the starry sky the angels sang,
That night they came as envoys of the Birth—
What word but peace, "peace and good will on earth?"

And what was the last word the Master said
That parting night when they broke brother-bread,
That night He knew men would not let Him live—
Oh, what but "peace I leave" and "peace I give?"

And yet behold; near twice a thousand years
And still the battle-wrath, the grief, the tears.
Let mercy speed the hour when swords shall cease,
And men cry back to God, "There shall be peace."

—Edwin Markham.

Departement Francais

Augmentation De La Charté De La Vie

Chacun se plaint de l'augmentation de la cherté de la vie qui semble affecter tout ce qui contribue à la vie humaine. On a avancé bien des théories pour expliquer les raisons de cette augmentation, et beaucoup de remèdes ont été recommendés; mais l'on ne fait rien, et la grande masse du peuple s'évertue dans un effort désespéré à trouver quelque moyen de rencontrer les dépenses.

Récemment, le Transcript de Boston, un journal éminemment respectueux et conservateur, sous le titre de "How food is made costly," published l'éditorial suivant:

"Ceci est l'histoire d'un char chargé d'oeufs, et du prix qui a plus que doublé. Incidemment, c'est une illustration, prise de la vie réelle, de la manière que le coût des nécessités de la vie est souvent augmenté énormément pour le consommateur sans aucune augmentation de rémunération pour le producteur, au moyen de manipulation artificielle et arbitraire d'une série d'individus.

"L'histoire commence at Decatur, Indiana, le 8 juin. Les oeufs. 311 boîtes, venaient d'être reçus, assez frais, des poulaillers adjacents, par la 'Decatur Produce Company.' Cette compagnie avait payé aux éleveurs de poules moins de 24 centins la douzaine pour ces oeufs, et les revendait, le même jour, à un marchand de gros de New York pour 24½ la douzaine. Celui-ci les envoya au réfrigérateur. Un quinzaine plus tard, le 25 juin, un entreprenant colporteur les acheta pour 25½ la douzaine, avec une petite marge de $218.25; mais au lieu de les colporter par les rues comme il avait l'habitude, il les garda en attendant la hausse du prix. Il les garda jusqu' au 8 septembre; il les revendit alors au même marchand de qui il les avait achetés, pour 29 centins la douzaine, faisant un profit net sans aucun trouble et n'ayant même jamais vu les oeufs. Une heure plus tard, le même jour, le marchand les vendit encore à un autre commerçant pour 30 centins la douzaine.

"Les oeufs étaient alors âgés d'un peu plus de trois mois, puisqu' il s'était écoulé ce temps depuis la première transaction; mais on les mettait encore au rang des 'oeufs frais'—quoiqu' on ait dit que cela avait été fait par inadvertance. Le dernier commerçant les fit examiner, avec le résultat qu' on ne les trouva pas 'frais' mais des 'deuxièmes de réfrigérateurs.' Il demanda donc que le marchand les reprenne, au même prix, 30 centins le douzaine. Ceci se fit et le marchand, pour la troisième fois, redevint propriétaire de ces oeufs, le 10 octobre. Onze jours plus tard il les vendit comme 'deuxièmes de réfrigérateurs' à un commerçant en gros, à 31 centins. Celu-ci en vendit cinq boîtes à un courtier pour 32 centins, et cinq à un autre courtier pour 31¾ la douzaine, et le reste alla à un autre marchand en gros à ce dernier prix. Mais le jour suivant, le 9 novembre, il les racheta à 32 centins. Quelques heures plus tard il vendit dix boîtes à un courtier pour 32 centins, et les autres 311 boîtes allèrent à un autre courtier pour 32½ centins. Quatre jours plus tard un commerçant faisant spécialité de vendre aux hôtels et restaurants, en acheta vingt boîtes à 34 centins, et deux jours plus tard, le 15 novembre, il prit les autres 291 au même prix. Ces derniers oeufs demeurèrent dans les réfrigérateurs pour le commerce d'hiver.

"Les vingt boîtes sorties du réfrigérateur le 13 novembre furent examinées et divisées en quatre grades. Les meilleurs oeufs, âgés, de 5 à 6 mois, furent vendus aux hôtels et aux épiciers de haute classe, de 43 à 44 centins la douzaine. Un des hôtels des plus dispendieux et fashionable de New York en prit une partie. Ceux qui allèrent aux épiceries furent

détaillés à 45 et 55 centins la douzaine. Le deuxième grade, 'liquide et rétréci,' fut envoyé aux institutions, les asiles, les maisons de refuge, etc., pour la cuisine, à 42 centins. Le troisième grade, consistant d'oeufs à coquilles craquées, alla aux manufacturiers de pâtisserie; tandis que le quatrième grade, consistant d'oeufs réellement gâtés, furent traités à l'acide carbolique et vendus aux tanneurs.

"Voilà donc des oeufs, achetés, des producteurs à un prix rapportant un profit minime, retenus pendant près de six mois, et alors, avec leur qualité bien détériorée, vendus aux consommateurs au double du prix originel. Durant ce temps on les vendit et revendit, ici et là, à différents spéculateurs, sur papier: tout comme on le fait à la bourse sur Wall street—dans un cas au moins, la transactions se faisant 'sur marge.' Le fermier vendit les oeufs pour moins de vingt quatre centins la douzaine, et la ménagère de la ville les acheta à cinquante ou plus; la différence alla dans la poche des spéculteurs. Nous concéderons que quelques individus servant d'intermédiaries étaient nécessaires. Mais supposons que la compagnie de l'Indiana aurait vendu les oeufs à des négociants et gros de New York, ceux-ci les revendant à des détailleurs qui les auraient transmis aux consommateurs. Il y aurait eu exactement quatre opérations, avec trois intermédiaires entre producteur et consommateur. Dans ce cas nous comptons pas moins de treize ventes successives au lieu de quartre, et onze intermédiaires au lien de trois.

"Dans de telles circonstances, doit-on s'étonner de la charté de la vie? Mais il est inutile et impertinent de blâmer tout sur la guerre, à l'exportation excessive, à l'augmentation du coût de la nourriture pour les poules, à l'augmentation de gages pour les employés de fermes, ou la demande de prix excessifs par les fermiers. Aucune de ces choses pourrait être concernée dans ce char chargé d'oeufs. Les éleveurs de poules n'ont pas reçu plus pour leurs oeufs qu' ils recevaient autre-fois. Mais une succession d'intermédiaires ajouta au prix de plus en plus, arbitrairement. Ils avaient 'besoin d'argent," et ils crurent qu' ils pouvaient forcer le public à payer rubis sur l'ongle. Voilà le secret de ce cas-ci, et c'est aussi le secret, nous craignons, d'autres cas semblables."

L'histoire ci-dessus concernant les oeufs peut se répéter, sans aucun doute, dans beaucoup de cas se rapportant aux nécessités de la vie. Cela sert à illustrer, que quand le spéculateur peut impunément retenir des produits alimentaires au point qu' ils se détériorent au détriment de la santé, le public entier devient la proie commerciale de ces pirates modernes.

On parle beaucoup d'abolir les intermédiaires. Il semblerait que le premier pas serait d'éliminer le spéculateur, qui n'a aucun enjeu légitime dans tout cela, mais qui, simplement, commerce avec toutes les nésessités de la vie du peuple pour un sale profit.

Ce Que L'Unionisme Veut Dire

Les masses apprennent rapidement la leçon que le mouvement des unions métiers est la seule agence par laquelle elles peuvent compter d'améliorer leurs conditions économiques. Les unions ouvrières ont demontré à tous les travailleurs dans tous les métiers et toutes professions que l'organisation veut dire de meilleurs salaires, de meilleures positions et des maisons plus confortables, qu'elle veut dire plus d'argent avec lequel d'acheter de l'homme des affaires et ainsi créer de meilleures affaires pour la communauté dans laquelle ils demeurent. Des unions métiers ont demontré que les organisations ouvrières veulent dire de la vie enthousiaste dans les affaires sociales et autres affaires de la nation. Ceci est une lecon que la société commence à apprendre, car il est vrai que l'ouvrage organisé est regardé d'un en point de vue différent par la publique en général aujourd'hui qu'il était, aussi recemment qu'une douzaine d'années, et ce qui est encore plus significatif est, que le sentiment public est influencé par les mêmes principes que les unions ont soutenu dans le passé.

The Carpenter

Il n'est pas étonnant alors qu'on entend parler de l'organisation de nouvelles unions dans toutes les sections de Canada et les Etats Unis de le nombre augmenté des membres dans les autres métiers. Si les unions continent à faire des progrès, elles seront, sans aucun doute, et sous peu, les facteurs dominants de la communauté.

C'est une chose impossible de retarder ce progrès, car chaque jour montre une augmentation au point de nombres, et son influence est senti partout, On a essayé pour cent ans d'arrêter son progrès, mais sans reussir. Le mouvement ouvrier vit et il continuera à vivre aussi longtemps qu il demande de la justice pour la classe ouvrière. L'unionisme et le progrès marchent ensemble et ils réussiront, car l'objet pour lequel ils combatten est pour la liberté et le bienfait de la race.—Stove Workers' Journal.

Quand un groupement de travailleurs, à force de sacrifices et par suite d'une serie de luttes coûteuses, a élevé le niveau des conditions du travail jusqu'à un point où ils ont quelque chose qui se rapproche d'une relation à la vie décente, l'étiquette qui marque leur produit non seulement suggère l'histoire de ces efforts, mais identifie aussi l'article comme étant produit dans des endroits où règne l'hygiène, en opposition aux méthodes de "sweat-shop" et de "tenements" infectés de germes morbides. Ceci est tout particulièrement utile lorsqu'il s'agit d'aliments, de vêtements et d'autres articles d'usage personnel. Qui dira alors que l'étiquette d'union ne représente une valeur réelle et tangible, à part des considérations de salaires de vie et d'économie générale en ce qui se rapporte aux hommes?

* * *

Dans l'histoire du mouvement des unions de métiers américaines et canadiennes, il n'y a jamais eu une meilleure opportunité pour organiser les travailleurs, tant expérimentés que sans expérience manuelle. Tous les grands établissements manufacturiers manquent plus ou moins de matières premières et de main d'oeuvre; dans la plupart des cas, ils sont incapables d'exécuter les commandes les plus pressantes. L'opportunité de victimer les ouvriers a disparu pendant cette période d'intense expansion. Ce qu'il faut est donc un peu de courage et de determination. Tout homme, toute femme, capable d'expliquer les bénéfices qui découlent de l'organisation, doit agir comme organisateur volontaire.

* * *

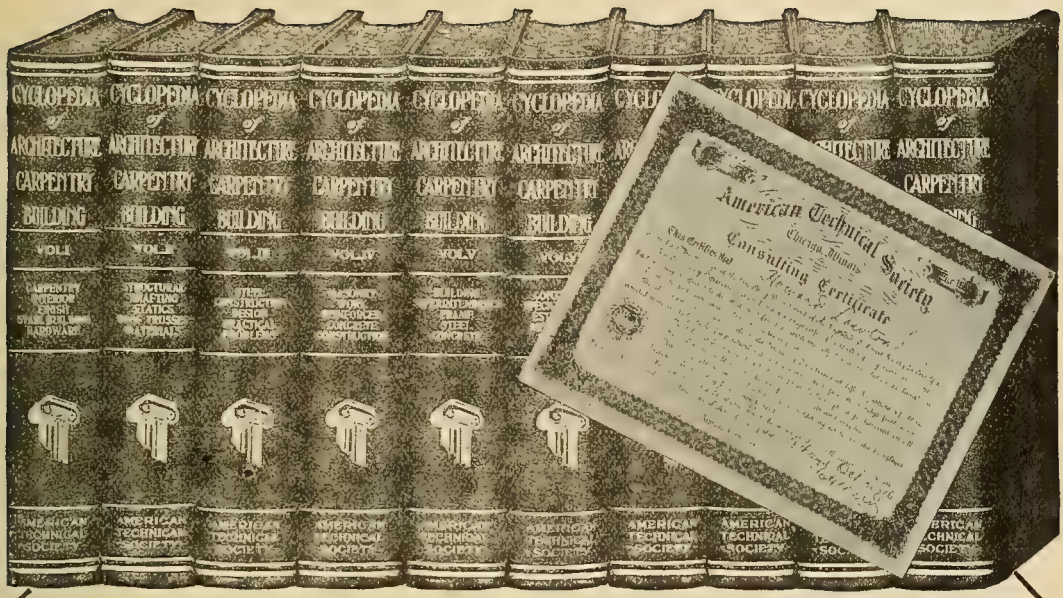
Le mouvement du labeur dans les Etats-Unis, comme les mouvements du labeur dans les autres pays, est essentiellement humanitaire. C'est une lutte contre le gaspillage, contre le gaspillage de vies humaines, d'habiletés et de capacités humaines, de responsabilités en ce qui concerne le développement intellectuel, moral et social. Il voit de grands profits aller à une minorité infine et un maigre subsistance, où pas de subsistance, du tout, à la multitude. De plus, il voit cette minorité dégradeé et affaiblie par l'abondance, même tandis que la multitude souffre. Son idéal est l'amélioration de la race entière. Il anticipe le temps où le labeur, au lieu d'être méprisé comme il l'est aujourd'hui, sera honoré; lorsque la valeur d'un homme sera estimée, non pas en l'argent qui provient du travail des autres, mais dans les services qu'il est capable de rendre au bien public.

* * *

Les travailleurs de tous les métiers doivent apprendre qu'il y a des principes de bien public qui sont de toute première importance. Les conditions du travail et de la vie journaliers ne seront pas d'accord avec ces principes, à moins que ces travailleurs qui y sont principalement intéressés n'aient quelque idée de leurs intérêts et ne soient préparés à faire des efforts soutenus pour atteindre leur idéal.

Smile Always

Start the day with smiling, and it will not seem so long;
Start the day with music, and the heart will join the song.
Start the day with sunshine, and the clouds will soon depart,
There are no clouds or shadaws where there's singing in the heart.
Start the day with kindness, and the toil will not be great;
Start the day with blossoms, and the rose will deck your gate.



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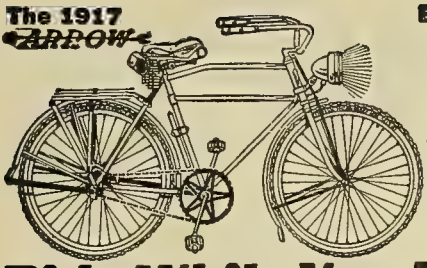

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A slang expression's going around
That's about the best motto I have found
Although it hasn't a lofty sound—
Just deliver the goods.

We hear so much fine talk these days
Of schemes to set the world ablaze,
But we ought to say before we praise,
Just deliver the goods.

There are plans to bring reforms about,
To kick the trusts and grafters out;
But, son, before you raise a shout
Just deliver the goods.

Don't talk about what you can do,
For other folks can sputter, too,
But if you can put something through
Just deliver the goods.

—Florida Times-Union.

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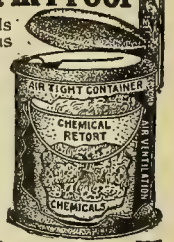

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Withdrawal Cards, each	50
Interchangeable Receipting Dater for F. S. Ink Pads, etc	1 00
Rec. Sec. Order Book, each copy	25
Treasurer's Receipt Book, each copy	25
One 100-page Ledger	1 00
One 200-page Ledger cloth bound	1 50
One 300-page Ledger, cloth bound	2 00
One 100-page Day Book	1 00
One 200-page Day Book, cloth bound	1 50
One Treasurer's Cash Book	50

Guilty of Embezzlement

Harry E. Powell, a former member of L. U. 283, Augusta, Ga., who embezzled funds while serving as financial secretary, was recently tried in the Superior Court of Richmond County, Georgia, and sentenced to five months' imprisonment.

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Rhode Island—President, A. M. Aldrich, 78 Crescent Road; Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, Thomas F. Shea, 42 Waldo st., Pawtucket, R. I.

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Where None Grow Old

Your words the other day, "I'm growing old,"
Sounded in ears which fain would heed them not,
And yet what earnest thoughts they now unfold,
What tender wishes, you may reach that spot
Where none grow old.
Near and still nearer to that borderland
We draw with longing for the promised rest.
Oh, clasp us closely, Great Unfailing Hand,
And guide our faltering feet, that with the blest
We ne'er grow old.

—Lucia Willis Fleming.

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A practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising wooden houses in accordance with the best practice. It also includes an easily understood system of roof framing and shows the framing methods employed in connection with brick buildings. The author presents a very interesting and useful chapter on rustic carpentry and joinery, and a chapter on miscellaneous framing, which contains valuable suggestions and will give assistance in meeting unusual problems. A chapter on house moving is of great value, 169 engravings and simple text.

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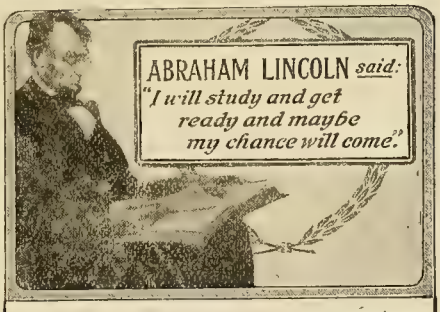

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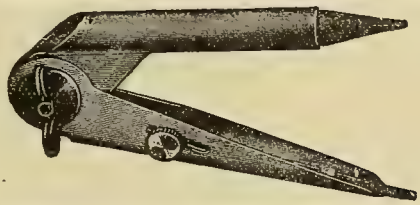

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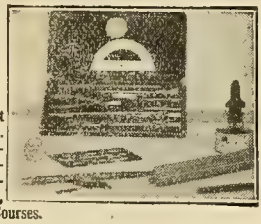

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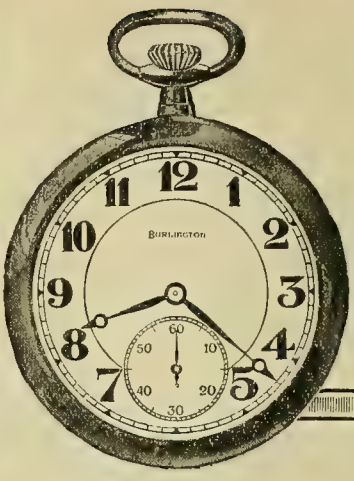

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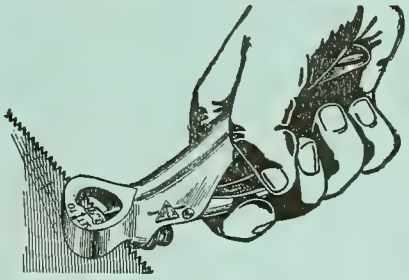

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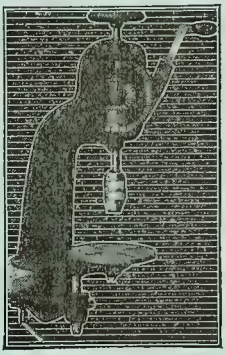

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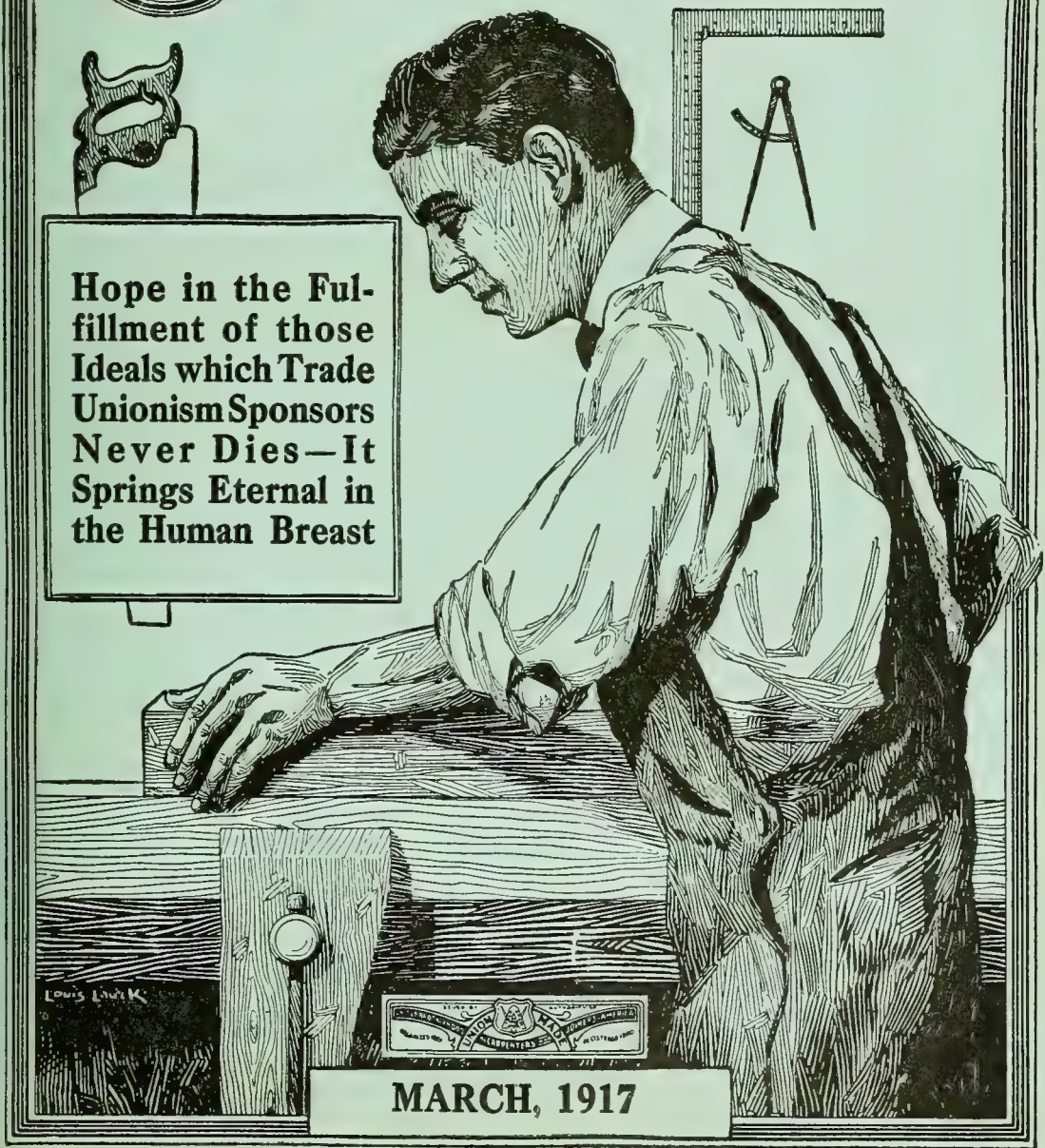

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MARCH, 1917

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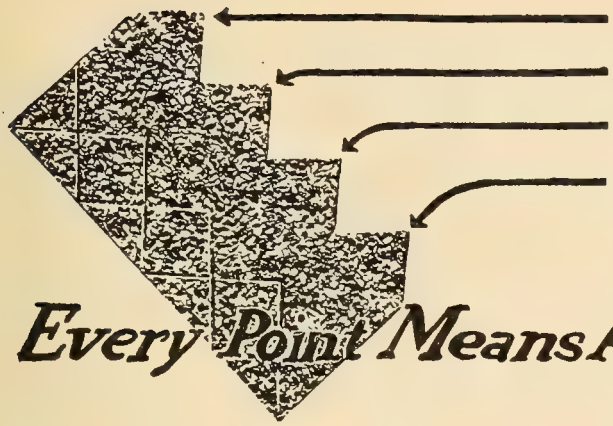

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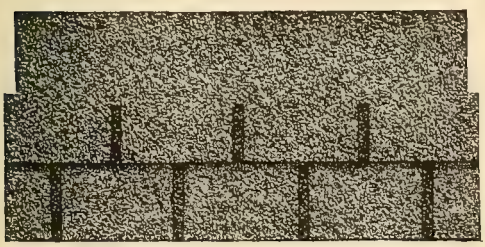

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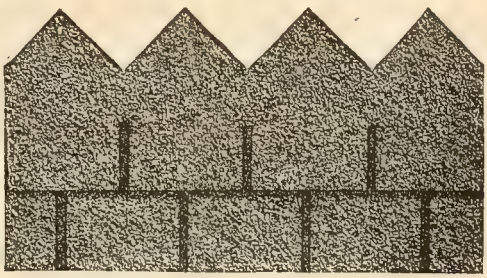

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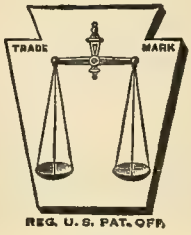

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind., as Provided for by Section 13 of Its Constitution, Which Reads as Follows: The General Secretary "Shall Publish the Official Journal on the 15th of Each Month, Giving Therein All Business of the Local Unions, and Mail a Copy of Same to the Home Address of Each Member."

Entered July 22, 1915, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.

All communications regarding advertising space in The Carpenter should be addressed to John Morrison, advertising manager, 25 Third Avenue, New York City.

Volume XXXVII—No. 3 **Established in 1881** | **INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1917** | One Dollar Per Year Ten Cents a Copy

The Right to Strike

(A law which would make strikes illegal must of necessity carry with it involuntary servitude—compulsory service—is unconstitutional and un-American and makes for unfreedom—Gompers.)

Guard ye the Right to Strike! Let nothing enter in,
To curb that God-given freedom, that heritage of men;
Won through the toil of ages, in hovel and mine and mill,
Through misery, tears and anguish, through life and death, until
The dawn came up and found you, secure against the foe,
The hills of hope high o'er you, the world to win below!

Guard ye the Right to Strike! Remember ancient wrongs,
You've fought for human justice, and surely that belongs
To YOU who've made the Nation the land it is today,
In spite of unrelenting toil and less-than-living pay:
COMPULSION! God forbid that it should come within our time,
To rivet chains upon you and brand your efforts crime!

—P. J. Doyle.

PREPAREDNESS

(By Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President.)

THIS subject is so diversified in its meaning, so paramount in the minds of the people today, so necessary to a man, a state or nation, and such a vital element in the history of mankind, that a discussion of it, or an article on it, would seem superfluous, elementary and unnecessary.

However, nations prepare to protect their citizens, their countries and their possessions, by raising and maintaining armies, building warships and constructing coast and national defenses.

States prepare to protect the health of their citizens by the passage of laws looking toward the drainage of swamps, the stamping out of pestilence, the policing of their confines, and the elimination of obnoxious and contagious diseases.

Cities prepare by passing ordinances, adopting resolutions and the like, looking toward proper sewage disposal plants, the keeping clean of streets, the gathering of refuse, the destruction of weeds, or doing anything of like nature which tends to lower the mortality of the citizens thereof.

Yes! Even man individually prepares for the uncertainties of life; he buys ice in the summer to keep his food in proper condition; coal in the winter to keep him and his family warm and comfortable; he builds, when he can afford it, a habitation for himself and family; takes out insurance in the hours of health, happiness and plentitude so as to prepare for that "great leveler" of all men, and to provide his wife and little ones with some of the necessaries of life, if the unexpected should happen, and he be struck down in the height of his virile manhood.

So, my Brothers, how necessary it should appear to us to prepare as an Organization:

To resist decreases in wages; to resist increases in hours; to resist encroachments on our jurisdiction.

And we should be further prepared:

To fully and adequately insist on increases in wages; to insist on decreases in hours; to maintain and fully protect all our claims of jurisdiction.

Only through and by solidified ranks, singleness of purpose and a prepared organization, can we hope to wipe out and mitigate injustices, or secure the ends we seek.

So then let us go forth **prepared** to speak and preach the gospel of a strong militant organization which enforces its laws, which maintains those made by referendum vote, which believes in the keeping inviolate of all agreements made in accordance with those laws, and which believes in such organization, not only for the purpose of aggressiveness, but for the purpose of defense as well!

ORGANIZATION METHODS—OLD AND NEW.

(By George H. Lakey, 2nd General Vice-President.)

THE early history of the Labor Movement, when read with care, shows, that while its membership was actuated by the same lofty purpose as the men of today, yet in bringing about the objects sought, they used entirely different methods, than those in vogue at the present time, and undoubtedly had good reasons for so doing. The members of all Labor Unions twenty-five years ago were called upon to make greater sacrifices than the men of today, and all men are not so constituted that they are willing to make such sacrifices. In fact, very few are. Hence, those who made the initial efforts depended upon "sympathy with their ideas" rather than on the "businesslike systematic methods" which are rapidly coming into use today; and, in my humble opinion, I believe

that in advancing the interests of our organization, we could and should—without forgetting the sympathetic bond that binds all workers together—make for System and Efficiency.

In the early days of our Brotherhood, when we had but few members and little money with which to support organizers ("Preachers of the Gospel,") many, many requests came in for the services of these men, and but few could be satisfied. The few who were satisfied seemed to form a monopoly on the services of these men, and it was not always that the men could be pleased geographically where the general organization would receive the most benefit, although the particular localities may have done so. Even now the staff of men is inadequate, but how different the distribution of their services. We have maps of the United States, Canada and all the territories over which we claim jurisdiction, and as our men move, a pin with the name of the organizer thereon is stuck into the name of the particular town on the map where he is working, and these pins are moved as the men move, so that by a glance at the map we can see where our entire force is working, and this has brought a tremendous saving and an increased efficiency in our staff.

Then, in these days of progress there is a constant evolution going on, and these new conditions have brought about a wonderful change in the Building Industry, and with these changes in methods and material have come Jurisdictional Disputes. We had these jurisdictional disputes years ago, but not on the scale of today, and usually fought them out with our fists. But now data is collected such as you would present at court, and speakers who have familiarized themselves with every detail of manufacture and erection present the case to a Court of Appeal (The Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor), and while these disputes are hard to settle on account of the prejudice to be overcome, yet they gradually become custom and settled in this manner.

In the early days of our organization when the members in any city desired to have a movement for better conditions they wrote to the General Office, and the writers of the communications very naturally put their propositions in such a light as to secure favorable action. And, while I will not say that a large number of these reports were untruthful, yet I will say that they were highly colored. Hence, in a great many of these movements, after months of struggle and the expenditure of large sums of money (which we could ill-afford) both the effort and the money were lost. Today, however, when a schedule is sent to the office for official sanction, it is brought before the General Executive Board and all the General Officers seated together, and such schedule is discussed in all its bearings, and there is hardly a city or town within our jurisdiction but where there is some member who knows something in regard to the existing conditions, not only as to that particular town but to those around it, and if there is the slightest indication that the inquiries as made by our General Secretary are colored to suit a purpose, then there is an investigation made by men who have only one idea in mind, namely: "The Success of the Movement." Many times we find after having made these investigations that the contemplated movement would be suicidal, and the locality is advised not to make such a move, and are told that, in the opinion of experienced men, it is best to do. Hence, the percentage of movements lost is growing less and less each year, and it is now reduced to such an extent that it is, in fact, less than 2%.

Right here let me say that I think we are losing the power of one of the most valuable instruments of organization by the laxity with which we look after the Stewards' Report Cards. If every city and town had this system rigidly enforced, and faithfully carried out, the result would be astonishing. My experience has been that you never find an open shop where they have a workable stewards' system.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE UNION LABEL

(By John E. Potts.)

IN the opinion of men who are desirous of furthering the union label, there seems to be something radically wrong; there are too many members who don't seem or care very much whether the label is on the trim they use or upon any article they purchase.

Is it because union labeled goods don't appeal to them? Is it because they think they are paying more than they should simply because the label is attached and that they might get "stung," or is it because their vision is too narrow to realize the benefits that the label can bring?

We can answer "yes" to the above to a certain extent, but last and not least, it is simply because the average union man lacks the knowledge and the education along trade union lines to realize his duty as a union man.

The following question often asked in some of our meetings when a vote is being made on trade demands bears out the above. It is this: "Why should we vote on the millmen's demands when they belong to a different organization?"

At times you will hear some of our members who claim to be learners say in public: "I don't care so much about this label stuff and I am not going to bother about it;" and yet, if they would stop for one moment, they will know, and if they don't they ought to know, that all labeled goods can be bought as cheap as those made in non-union shops and mills.

Here is one illustration: We have in the United States and Canada approximately 3,000,000 members in organized labor's ranks and yet the Union Collar Factory, the only one on this continent, employs seven girls. The question comes back to us: "Are we union men in fact as well as name?"

We have seen the labels of other crafts endorsed time and again, and yet some of our members refuse to take a stand to place our own label on our own products. Are they afraid, and if so, what are they afraid of?

In some places we have cities one hundred per cent. organized in our craft and yet in these same places the union men handle about ten per cent. of union trim and ninety per cent. of non-union trim made under the most deplorable conditions. Is this only a case of lack of education along trade union lines?

This can and should be corrected and the quicker it is done the better for all concerned.

Do some of our so-called leaders look upon the obligation in the Ritual as only put there for effect?. Are we not all supposed to know that it is as binding on us all as much as the Constitution?

We hear so much now-a-days about going slow on this, that, and the other thing, that it seems as if it were taking the same course as some epidemic.

Are we getting to the stage where we are anxious to better conditions but must not over-exert ourselves or sacrifice anything to get these conditions?

The union label of any craft is sacred; it signifies that human life is of more value than mere profits.

It is an emblem of justice and humanity; we don't find labeled articles made in the sweat shops or in jails, nor in mills that are grinding out the lives of children that should be in school.

When union men buy articles without the label they become partners in crime and are assisting in building up the business of some heartless tyrant who expects to reap a fortune from the drudgery and degradation of his fellow man.

Again in buying goods without the label you are helping to throw down the institution that made it possible for you to receive good wages and work short hours, besides furnishing to the unscrupulous employer union money to defeat our future aims and objects. Furthermore, you are also making it easier to do things through the assistance of the courts that the slaves years ago would revolt at.

When you insist on union-made goods you can rest secure knowing that you are doing your duty as a union man, a father, a citizen, and a Christian.

It is a humanitarian act to demand the label because you are:

First: Protecting yourself and family from diseases prevalent in sweat-shops and convict cells.

Second: You are doing your part against unscrupulous employers who think more of a dollar than human life.

Third: You are spending your union money with firms that are willing at all times to listen to the request of organized labor and give better conditions to the employes.

Fourth: You are consistent in complying with your obligation as far as it lies in your power.

Fifth: You are showing by your consistency that union firms are entitled to the support of organized labor.

Do we, then, as organized carpenters still desire to erect material that is manufactured in other parts of the country, where the wages are not one-half that which is paid here, and where the working hours are at least twelve hours more per week. So long as we are willing to do this, it shows that we don't care how many hours are worked, how much wages are paid, nor under what conditions the men are compelled to work.

I do not desire to have our members think for a moment that all union men are of this mind; yet I believe that it would be a benefit to all if all union men could be educated to the point that they would be compelled to recognize the label of the craft that gives them their bread and butter.

In conclusion let me ask in all seriousness: "How can we expect others to give justice to our claims when we refuse to do so ourselves?"

"WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH JUDGES WHO VIOLATE THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF LABOR?"—A REJOINDER

(By Joseph J. McCarthy.)

THE article published under this heading in the January, 1917, "Carpenter," in without a doubt, the ablest article on this particular subject that I have ever seen in print, and Mr. W. B. Rubin, the author, certainly deserves great credit for the able and fearless manner in which he sets forth this issue.

And the officer of our Brotherhood who conceived the idea of reprinting this article in our official Journal, "The Carpenter," deserves credit for, by this act, he has given to the rank and file of carpenters a chance to see where a great many of us are not mindful of our duties at the right time, and in the right place.

I sincerely trust that every word of this article of which I speak will be read very carefully by every member of our Brotherhood, and that the gospel which our fearless friend Mr. Rubin, has promulgated will be adopted and put into use by the members of all trades, so that they may look for their constitutional rights, and insist upon them; let them demand it from the representatives, whom they send to the different law making bodies of our individual states, and the national body at Washington, D. C., and make it a paramount issue in all states where we are now or soon will have constitutional conventions, and likewise at all our own conventions.

It is usually conceded that organized labor has the balance of power in its grasp, so why not use it to the fullest extent that we can. and when a person is running for some elective office of the state or nation, extract a pledge from him in consideration of your vote, that he will accept the office as your servant, not as your master, and that he will do your bidding on all matters which pertain to the rights of organized labor, and if he does not accept as you outline, then find some one else who will, for it is a great deal better to be without representation, than to be represented by a person whom you know will be

antagonistic to your rights and welfare.

This matter of neglecting our God given rights at the polls, is something which we often pass over too lightly and without giving it the serious consideration that we should, and when a person announces himself or is nominated for some elective office, simply because he is a friend of ours or is perhaps known to us, we vote for him and mostly always elect him, without even knowing his stand on the very questions which is of the most vital interest to our welfare and to that of our organization, whether it is that of the carpenter or other trades.

As our esteemed friend W. B. Rubin, writes, "the Constitution of the United States and of our own states gives and guarantees to every citizen, etc., the right of free speech, free press and free assembly," which is undoubtedly very true, but the different law making bodies of the different states have members within them who are antagonistic to every principle of organized labor, and when a measure that is favorable to organized labor comes up for the consideration of that body, these enemies of organized labor, will, and do oppose it to fullest extent of their ability and their resources, and ninety-nine times out of a hundred, the person who opposes the passage of a law that will favor organized labor, is the very man we members of organized labor elected to be our representative in that law making body, and he contrives some means to add to, or take from, the law as it originally was, so that a judge is given disretionary power in the matter by which he may, and usually does, oppose organized labor, at every opportunity, and still, not be subject to impeachment for his act while it is legal in one sense it is not in another. For example, we will take the very recent act of a police court judge in one of our middle western states (which is still very fresh in our memories), who allowed the enemies of organized labor to kidnap a certain labor leader and take him forcibly before this judge and ask for extradition to a far off state, to be there tried, convicted and imprisoned. Whether or not this labor leader was guilty, I will not discuss here, but, the police court judge did not have the power or authority to sign the extradition warrant conferred upon him by the laws of this state of which I speak, but the law was so ambiguous in that respect that this judge assumed he had the authority to do as he did, but when it was shown that he had acted beyond his authority this labor leader was beyond the limits of the state, being sped away westward, and this certain labor leader was deprived of his constitutional rights under both the Federal and state Constitutions. What has been done to prevent a recurrence of a similar act in other states or to recompense this man for his rights that were taken away from him, in utter disregard of the law?

This is the condition of affairs right in your own state, and what has been done to remedy them or are you doing anything to prevent a similar recurrence? Have you a trustworthy representative in your law making body that will take instructions from you and work for the passage of a law that will prevent an unlawful act done lawfully, as above set forth?

Massachusetts is soon to have a constitutional convention which has for its main purpose to replace the old Constitution, now become inadequate, by a new and modern, up-to-date Constitution, and there I hope to see and hear the voice of organized labor advocating its rights, and calling for the election of the judges of the courts of Massachusetts, by the people every two or four years, so that the power of the judge may be vested in the voters and not in the chief executive of the state as it is now, thereby asserting and insisting upon the rights of organized labor to be heard at all times, and in all places.

I trust that every member of organized labor, whether a member of our Brotherhood or some other labor organization will pay enough of attention to this very important matter and see that delegates to the constitutional convention in Massachusetts this summer will

be members who carry a card, or men who have proven themselves friends to organized labor, and will insist upon the adoption of each and every clause, or section that is favorable to organized labor, and to fight good and hard for the rejection of any and all clauses or sections proposed that are unfair to organized labor; and likewise the exclusion of any and all propositions which are ambiguous and of a double meaning, whereby the judge at some future day may take advantage of to the detriment of organized labor, for if we don't fight this battle ourselves, nobody else will fight it for us.

It is a paramount duty we owe ourselves and our children to insist upon the recognition of the principle for which others have fought and suffered and which has been handed down to us in a more or less complete form, without much of the worry and trouble it cost to perfect it.

Let every member of organized labor in Massachusetts as well as elsewhere, put their shoulders to the wheel and keep pushing it until they achieve their purpose.

RECIPROCITY

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

I THINK it is Jerome K. Jerome, who in some of his interesting yarns writes that the world gives back to many individuals, exactly in proportion to what they have earned, merited and deserved; or words somewhat to this effect.

We might indeed realize the truth of this if we look into our daily actions and words and find that abusive language brings retorts, good deeds bring thanks or perhaps rewards, and condemnation, reproval or punishment.

In this article, however, it is not the intention to dilate on any moral or philosophical subject, but to use the word "reciprocate" as a practical means to attain our required ends.

For example, every carpenter, joiner, etc., affiliated in and a member of the union should return to every other member mutual good will and assistance, as far as he can; in fact, it is his bounden duty to do so, to all and everyone, and each to each, either individually or collectively, on matters of business, welfare or work, which must of necessity further and promote advancement and progress, but in many minor, nay almost trivial matters in our daily occupations reciprocity should voluntarily be exercised.

Selfishness cannot enter into the question of reciprocity in its widest sense and will be non-existent or dormant if this trait predominates, and generosity, or at least a spirit of give and take, its chief predominant should be characteristic.

To then get down practically as to methods of reciprocation we might cite as a simple example that of obliging each other, in lending tools, in offering succor and assistance in any job or work or financial aid and sympathy in another's affliction, distress, or sickness. All this ought be done voluntarily, and out of the goodness of one's heart, without hint, request or suggestion of anyone else and be the outcome of the care and observation of each other's condition.

Ah! How few of us in the toil and moil of the day ever give a thought to our fellow mechanics as to how they may be getting along or making out, or whether they will go under or not. Engrossed as each one of us is in his work for the nature and skill of the craft necessitates this, we labor steadily along, finding it hard enough sometimes to hold our own end up without giving or offering aid to our fellow mechanic; but still we can help a fellow easily without detriment to our own personal progress, maybe first perhaps by a word of encouragement, a hint as to a better or more rapid method of doing his job, the loan of a tool or appliance which we

may not then be using, a few nails or leads, which a side partner may not have just handy at the particular moment when required. All these minor details can be transmitted from one to another without personal inconvenience or loss of time or reputation.

And if these acts be appreciated by returning similar little favors, the prompt return of things borrowed, free offers of service or labor when a brother asks you to give him a hand, same to be given, instantly, and without excuse or refusal, will in part be the true essence and practice of reciprocity and evince real mutual good will.

Why, the very word reciprocation engenders confidence! It conveys silently and understandingly that each of us can depend upon the other in times of necessity, of emergency or danger; and there should be an unwritten line always kept in all our minds and among all mechanics —"reciprocity to all, and enmity to none"—thus assuring full reliance that not one of us will be wanting or derelict when called upon.

THAT CHEAP LIVING PROPAGANDA!

(By Stoughton Cooley.)

TO prove that the discontent of girls living on $7.00 a week is unreasonable, a boarder at a fashionable hotel has undertaken to live a week on an expenditure of 33c a day for food. This spectacular feat is on a par with the demonstration of the sociologist that there is no need of any man's being unemployed, because he secured seven jobs in one day. It is, indeed, typical of too much of the investigation into social and economic conditions.

This investigator, having divided the dollar into three equal parts, to be expended for rent, clothing, and food, proceeds to demonstrate by practical experience that a girl working for $7.00 a week can live wholesomely on 33c a day; just what this demonstration will prove is uncertain.

Besides, the fact that a girl can live on 33c worth of food a day does not need proving. The girls have been demonstrating that for, lo, these many years. Nay, they have demonstrated that they can live on $6.00 a week, or even $5.00

But what has this to do with the wage question? And what bearing has it on the justice of the complaint that $7.00 a week is an insufficient wage? Are wages to be based upon justice, or upon charity? Is the amount to be gauged by what the recipient needs, or by what she earns? Or, to reverse the proposition, should the employer pay according to his ability, or according to the needs of the employe? Why is it that these empiric sociologists insist upon investigating the employe's capacity to endure rather than the employer's ability to pay?

Granted that it has been proved that a girl can live on 33c worth of food a day; what then? Not very long ago a man in this state lived for more than a month on peanuts that cost less than 5c a day. It is not unlikely that a chemist could make up a daily menu of peanuts, rice and bananas at a cost of 4c a day, or, probably 3c.

What bearing on the wage question has a demonstration that a human being can live on a few cents a day? Are any of the $30,000-a-year bank presidents likely to consider it as a basis for their wages? Will any of the $70,000-a-year railroad presidents be disposed to accept it as a measure of their own earnings? Yet, why should the irreducible minimum costs of living fix the wages of a shop girl, and not the wages of the bank president?

Suppose a girl can live on 33c worth of food a day! Does this represent the sum of human progress? Is this the achievement of civilization? Was the sewing machine invented merely to chain garment makers to the benches of a sweatshop? Were the reaper, the gangplow and the cultivator devised only to turn farmer owners into tenants? Is

a society with elevators bursting with grain, shops groaning with goods, and factories ready to double their output, to be satisfied with discovering how little a girl can live upon?

This will never get us anywhere. It will never bring about the equable frame of mind that leads to friendliness and good will among the various elements of society. The problem is not how little a girl, or any other worker, can live upon, but how much she earns; that is, how much she produces. If she be paid more than she produces, she is to that extent living upon charity; if she be paid less than she produces, she is to that extent deprived of what rightfully belongs to her.

Seven dollars a week today correspond to one or two dollars a week in the early colonial days; that is, bare necessities of life that now cost $7.00 could be had in those times for one or two dollars; and the amount in either the colonial days or the present represents a bare living. Indeed, there was less acute hardship in the earlier days than now; so that it may be said that a weeks' work secures less of life-comfort and contentment than it did when the country was new.

When, therefore, the Fourth of July orators ring the changes on our progress and achievements, and point with the tremulous finger of pride to our railroads and our factories, our ships and our mines, our inventions and our discoveries, it is fair to ask, what of it? Is the success of this country to be measured by the fact that it is the richest in the world, or that a large number of its workers lack the necessities of life?

The solution of this problem does not lie in discovering new ways of living cheaper, nor yet in devising means for increasing the national wealth, but rather in finding a way of equitably distributing the wealth that is produced.

At the very time of this attempt to demonstrate that 33c is ample to buy food for the shop girl the guardian of a 17-year-old boy applied to a court to fix his ward's income. As the boy was intelligent, modest, self-reliant and had judgment far beyond his age, it might be assumed that the sum asked for was considerably less than $7.00 a week. But it was not; it was $481.00 a week, or more than $68.00 a day.

It might be as interesting to know how a boy can spend $68.00 a day, as to learn how a girl spends $1.00 a day. And if both incomes were to be traced to their source, some light might be thrown on the cause of their disparity, and some inference drawn as to a remedy for such a state of affairs.

If the crowning achievement of modern society is to supply a working girl with a bare living, we shall be the more easily reconciled should the prediction come true that the European war will result in the overthrow of civilization. For a social order that stints and starves some members of society while indulging others to the point of satiety could scarcely be changed for the worse.

Let these inquisitive investigators turn their attention to the holders of legal privilege and find out how much of their income is due to their own efforts and how much is contributed by society. It is possible that, when society retains its own, idle boys will not have $25,000 a year while working girls live on 33c a day.

THE IMPRUDENT POOR!

(From "The New Republic.")

WHEN great social changes occurred in sixteenth century England, and poor humanity, unable to adjust itself to the new conditions of living, threatened to swamp the land with beggary, the authorities were forced to adopt means for distinguishing between the honest needy and the shirks and vagabonds. The honest beggars were provided with licenses, under protection of which they might make what they could of the charitable sentiments of the com-

munity. It is easy to conjure up the scenes of wretchedness thus authorized to parade themselves upon the city square; beggarmen old and stooped, beggarmen legless or armless, tongueless or sightless; beggarwomen with weazened babies in their arms, shivering under the sleet. It was a practical device, hideous, painful, wasteful, by which the community persuaded itself to assume its obligations toward its helpless members. The systematic work of providing for the indigent poor at public expense followed, when it came to be recognized that the burden must in the end fall upon the community and that nothing was to be gained by graduating the inevitable tax according to the kindness of men's hearts.

About the middle of December just such a parade of wretchedness was drawn up before the citizens of New York and many another American city. "One Hundred Neediest Cases" were set before us by the press. Brief though the space allotted to each, no reader could mistake their genuine need. That these were cases meriting instant relief was guaranteed by four of the most respected charitable organizations of New York. In essence the transaction amounted to the circulation of appeals for charity underwritten by responsible persons. Technically it represented an advance over the Elizabethan method of licensed beggary; otherwise the analogy is close. Perhaps we have not reached the final stage in the community sense of obligation.

Deep as the wretchedness portrayed may seem, in scarcely any of the hundred cases is it past remedy. Here is a fatherless boy of four, who cannot walk without braces. Given proper care he will outgrow his defect and be able to take his place in the world. Here is a widowed mother with ten children to support, only one fourteen years old. She will get a widow's pension in a few weeks, and in time the family will not want breadwinners. Here is a young mother betrayed and deserted, ill and discouraged, who might be made self-supporting with three months' care. Such cases are in one respect appropriate to private charity; the obligation is terminable. Private charity shrinks from perennial obligations. But while each case of misery is transient, precisely similar cases are bound to recur with monotonous frequency. These hundred cases will be matched by a hundred almost identically the same next year and the next. They are selected as the neediest, but there are thousands like them only a degree less needy. The community obligation is clear, and it is a question whether it can continue to be met by the method of private appeal.

An analysis of the sociological data in the description of these cases gives proof that there is nothing casual or unique in them. They are the natural product of general social forces. The life of the typical urban workingman was long ago adequately chartered. Born into a family struggling against poverty, the working class child sees the fortunes of his house gradually improving as he and his brothers and sisters get their working papers and begin to contribute to the family income. At the age of independence his life becomes tolerably easy; he is in his prime of physical vigor and has no one to support but himself. At twenty-five he marries, and then the babies come in quick succession, each one adding to his burdens. For fifteen years he will carry on the struggle for bread alone, except for brief intervals when his wife secures remunerative employment. Then one by one the children reach working age, and the affairs of the household are placed on a sound basis. But presently the children depart to found households of their own, and the parents are left to their struggle with old age, their needs shrinking, their earning power shrinking in greater ratio. This is the normal chart, and assumes the continued life and health of the parents. But out of every thousand working households in the critical period between twenty-five and forty, nearly a hundred will lose the father and about the same

number will lose the mother. And another considerable percentage, not yet determined, will be crippled by the invalidism of one of the parents.

In these circumstances we find a majority of the "hundred neediest cases" of New York. The chief breadwinner is dead or incapacitated, the children are crying for bread. In thirty-five of the hundred cases there are four living children or more; in eleven cases, six or more. Some few of these are old enough to work, but here appears another complication. A definite proportion of the children arriving at working age will be too feeble to hold regular employment—a condition frequently appearing in these records.

But these are imprudent persons, to marry and have large families without better economic prospects, grumbles the laissez-faire economist. To be sure they are imprudent. They gamble on the continuance of their good health! they gamble on a family not too numerous, and healthy. Our whole urban working class is gambling in a similar way, and these are the ones who lose. Care and toil help to weaken the chances of health; they probably stand in casual relation to the multiplication of mouths to feed. Life spawns most freely under the hardest conditions. It is nature's way of projecting hope into the future when there is none at present. It is worth noting that among the tuberculous fathers mentioned in the hundred cases a majority have four children and over.

Are these cases, and the thousands of others only less wretched, properly left to private charity, however well organized? Not according to the most advanced practice of modern nations. The data given are meagre, but they indicate that at least fifty of the hundred would be relieved by social insurance as practiced in Germany. One-half of the remaining cases give indication of taint of blood insanity, epilepsy, drunkenness, wife-desertion. Roughly speaking, three-fourths of the wretchedness here exposed is due to forces quite beyond the control of the individual, but entirely within the control of society. The bitter need of this particular hundred has been relieved by private generosity. This fact does not close the discussion. We have been given a measure by which we may determine how far we fall short of the requirements of an efficient and ethical civilization.

TRADE UNITY AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT

(By T. M. McCullough, Member Omaha Typographical Union.)

IN the American labor movement order is the first and greatest of laws. Order is heaven's first law. The blazing suns, the stupendous planets, and the fiery comets that dash through space to the bewilderment of mankind, all animate and inanimate things, down to the tiniest particle of matter, to the electron, the ion itself, more in order, and in obedience to that first law! It is impossible to accomplish anything of constructive nature, unless its undertaking be approached and each successive step be carried out in order, and according to a plan. This is obedience to law.

Each successive step in the story of nature, as unfolded to the student through the scroll of the heavens, or found written in the record of the rock and the clay, has been taken in accordance with law, the supreme mandate of the Almighty!

Nothing that man has done that is enduring, or that deserves to endure, has been accomplished save by due regard for the law that governs his actions in all his undertakings.

The repetition here of these axiomatic statements is not merely a platitudinous effort to astonish the reader, but is for the purpose of fixing his mind on whatever of argument or persuasion may follow in support of the proposition that above all other organizations, or institutions, a trade union should be orderly in

its procedure and law-abiding in its every aspect.

A trades union is successful in its sphere just as it is responsible, and it is responsible just to the extent that it can control itself, and no further. An individual who does not control and govern himself in all his relations with those about him, and with the world, does not make a success of life. He forfeits the confidence of his fellowmen, because of the instability of his character, the unreliability of his habits, his lack of dependability. Men do not rely on him, because he is uncertain. Such a man, genial perhaps, sunny, and likeable in all ways except the one, finds himself left in the ruck among the unworthy, simply because he is not master of himself; he does not measure up to the requirements of the first law. What is true of an individual becomes all the more true of an association of individuals no matter for what purpose it is formed. Even as one man must be orderly in order to be efficient, so must the union, made up of many men, proceed always in due order if it expects to do successfully any of the things for the accomplishment of which it was called into being. The distinguishing characteristics of an army as compared to a mob is that the army is disciplined and drilled, that its individual members are orderly, amenable to discipline, obedient to orders, and each an efficient factor in a well regulated whole, while a mob lacks all these qualities. The mob may, by brute force and sheer strength of numbers, accomplish the momentary purpose that calls it into being, but it cannot be relied upon for sustained activity, and soon finds itself dissipated by the forces of orderly power, even if they be fewer in numbers. The few in this case are greater than the many, because they have the support of all the strength of established society to the very limit of social organization.

In a trades union, men of common employment associate themselves together for the accomplishment of a common object by the exercise of common rights through a common channel. Unless there be unity of action and purpose, the objects of the association will be defeated.

All of these propositions are elemental and require no sustaining argument. It is required, however, that some explanation of their application be made. Each man born is possessed of certain natural rights, so called in the exercise of which he finds the liberty that is his birthright. But the bringing together of men into social life makes it impossible that each be permitted the full and uncontrolled exercise of all his natural rights. For example, a man alone in a forest, or on a prairie may do things that are perfectly proper and entirely within his rights, but which would not be permitted to him in the midst of a crowded city. Therefore, when he comes to live in close community with others he must forego certain of his natural rights, and that this may be done so that it will rest equally on all, rules are made. Those rules are the law, and the law is made up from the small contributions of all to the great aggregate that constitutes society. Briefly, every man has a right to do exactly as he pleases, so long as he does not interfere with the right of another man to do exactly as he pleases; when these two rights come into conflict, then arises the law and says to each of them: "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." So when men associate themselves into groups for the carrying on of any common enterprise or undertaking, they do so on a common platform, and each contributes his support to the strength of the whole by giving over a little bit of the freedom that is his right as an individual. Only by doing this, and doing it willingly and cheerfully at all times, can the end for which the association has been instituted be accomplished.

In the American labor movement order is the first and greatest of laws. Everything of any service to the movement, or to the men and women who make up its membership, has been accomplished through orderly procedure, and not in

a haphazard fashion. The local union soon grows into the international union, in which the widely scattered locals find a central agency for the transaction of their business. Just as the individual contributes a small part of his natural rights to the advantage of all through the local union, so the local union gives up a little something to the success and advantage of all. Many times in late years has the cry of "local autonomy" been raised in trades union councils, and much energy has been spent in support of this fallacious doctrine. Local autonomy is good so far as only the affairs and the future of the local union is concerned. No question can possibly arise over the right of a local union to control its own affairs, in its own way, so long as those affairs do not in any way affect the affairs of another local union. When this conflict of interest arises then the relations between the two can only be set on a proper basis by the intervention of the greater organization of which the contenders are a part, the international union. Through the agency of the central organization the affairs of the craft at large are kept moving in order. It is vital that this organization exist, else the business of the craft falls into disorder and anarchy prevails.

Anarchy, by the way, is a state of society in which each individual exercises any or all of his natural rights, as his whim or mood moves him, regardless of the natural rights of any about him. Chaos is the inevitable result.

The international union, properly constituted, is made up of all the local unions, and its affairs are managed by officers who are chosen by the membership at large. This being the case, the international union is merely the projection of the purpose of the local union on a scale that is sufficient to include the common interests of all the members, wherever situated. To it is given the keeping of all the general interests of the membership, and to its authority all local unions are properly subordinate. The laws of the international union are made to safeguard, conserve and protect the interests and concerns of all the membership, and therefore must be paramount to local laws. Local unions can have the right only to deal with local conditions, and then in such fashion as will not contravene in any way international law which is general and not special. The wisdom of this condition is apparent for the reason that the whole is always greater than any of its parts. The voice of the international is the voice of the entire craft, while the voice of the local is only that of a group of the members and therefore should not be heard to the detriment of all.

Just in proportion as a trades union adopts orderly ways and proceeds according to its own laws does it gain the object for which it primarily exists. It is not established to deal with temporary conditions, but with a situation that continues. Issues arise from time to time, problems that grow out of changing conditions of employment, or progress in craft practices, that must be met and dealt with in a practical way, a course that is only possible when it is supported by a continuing body, whose strength rests on orderly growth. This strength is the character of the union, which, like that of the individual, is a matter of steady development and not of momentary production. A trades union can establish its character and demonstrate its full responsibility only by itself giving heed to its own laws and its own agreements. Agreements entered into in good faith must be carried out in good faith, else the union becomes foresworn and loses its standing. Rest assured that no wrong lives so long as that of a broken agreement.

The impulsive, warm-hearted brother whose zeal or enthusiasm may lead him to attempt to persuade you to disregard an agreement you have made, no matter for what purpose, may be a good fellow, a friend on whose fidelity you may rely, but he is a poor counselor. The appeal that stirs him to action one time will arouse him at another, and by following his advice you will find yourself

immersed in an existence of uncertainty, of irresponsibility and of non-achievement.

No union, however strong, can afford to break a trade agreement for any reason.

A contract, openly negotiated and freely entered into, must be as faithfully carried out, else the whole doctrine of collective bargaining falls into disrepute and the trades union defeats the one great purpose for which it is instituted.

Finally, the laws of a trades union should be respected by all its members, because these laws are made by the members. Not a great or influential trades union exists today but is thoroughly democratic in its organization and government. The initiative and referendum and the recall of officers put into the hands of the members absolute power over their own affairs. Their officers are their agents and employes, charged with the duty of seeing that the laws made by the members are observed, and clothed with the power and responsibility of administering the affairs of the organization in conformity to the will of the membership as expressed in the laws and regulations that have been adopted by the membership. When, therefore, a union man gives attention to the officers of his union and observes its laws and trade regulations, he is simply showing himself respect, for he made or helped to make those laws and regulations and is only exercising manly self-control in cheerfully conforming to them.

And as a trade union respects itself, so will others respect it. Its destiny is in the hands of its members at all times. As they are appreciative of their responsibility to the laws they make themselves, so will they become established in strength in the relations they must bear to the affairs of the world of which they are a part.

"He that ruleth his own spirit is better than he that taketh a city."

Intellectual Apathy

Complaint is made by those interested in English schools of the difficulty of arousing in the children a desire for knowledge, says "The Public." Not only are the people sunk in ignorance, as Sir Arthur Evans, president of the British Association, puts it, but they are weighted down by an "intellectual apathy." "The dull inertia of the parents," he says, "is reflected in the children." Men who spend ten to twelve hours in shop or factory, giving all their physical strength to getting the food and shelter necessary to maintain that strength, have little incentive to strive for intellectual acquirements. And so far are they from urging their children to attend school that they look upon such attendance as so much time to be deducted from their wage earning career.

Numerous causes may contribute to this condition of intellectual apathy, but that of physical necessity is sufficient to account for it if all others were removed. It has been the testimony of British investigating commissions that the higher wages of the war have contributed to sobriety and to an elevation of morals among labor that formerly was grossly underpaid; just as the New York Herald board found that higher wages made for temperance in that city; and just as General Gorgas found that higher wages led to health in Panama. The intellectual apathy of the English understrata of society is due directly to cramped physical condition. The mass of the people not only are denied their place in the sun, but the denial has been endured so long that they have come to look upon the world as sunless; or, what is worse, they have come to accept it as a world in which the sun shines only for those who have been fortunately born. Man will strive as long as he thinks it is possible to win; but when convinced that failure is inevitable he will abandon himself to the current. Let Sir Arthur join in the movement to restore Britons their natural rights, let him aid in bringing about a social and industrial condition that will secure to labor the full product of its toil, and he will have made the greatest contribution possible toward removing the intellectual apathy, both of parents and children.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, postpaid

Address all Letters and Money to
FRANK DUFFY,
Carpenters' Building Indianapolis, Ind.

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INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1917

Provide for the Future

Prior to going to press encouraging news reached the General Office from various localities telling of the success of numerous trade movements, the first of the 1917 crop. In practically all the instances noted, wage increases, betterment of working conditions, or both, were voluntarily obtained; wherever opposition did develop it was of so weak and half-hearted a charter as to prove no formidable barrier to the men's demands.

And while the localities "heard from," represent but a very slender proportion of the unusually large volume of Spring trade movements in course of adjustment at this time, the ratio of success has been high enough to warrant the prediction that successful movements will average much higher this year than at any time in the past.

In the light of the abnormal conditions existing in our industrial affairs today and the unprecedented increase in the cost of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life and common comfort—not to mention those minor luxuries which once upon a time were supposed to be within reach of the skilled artisan—it is not to be wondered at that such reasonable demands as our members are making should be acceded to without any great difficulty being interposed.

Wages have not kept pace with the rise in the cost of commodities. The unusual industrial conditions which have prevailed in the last few years have caused us to lose sight of the fact of their being any logical relation between them. Prices of commodities have soared sky-high independent of the wages paid the workers. Foodstuffs and other essential necessaries have been enormously increased in price, with scarcely a murmur of protest on the part of the public, while every small increase in wages is grudgingly assented to by the employer only when the stiff opposition they put up crumbles before the power of the organized workers.

We are, therefore, glad to see a disposition on the part of the employers in the woodworking industry to give greater consideration to the reasonable demands of the workers. The greater credit, however, is directly due not to them but to the spirit of organization which has forced employers more keenly to realize the justice of the workers' claims.

With such encouraging prospects of a prosperous year for our members, it is incumbent that there be no slackening in the work of organization. An unusual opportunity presents itself to bring the non-union man into the U. B., during 1917. The crucial condition of national affairs, the desire voiced by labor's enemies for compulsory service—the enslavement of labor—and the necessity of adjusting wages to meet proper standards of life and living, all give point to the importance of a great organizing campaign.

The Carpenter

Changes Form of Can't Strike Law

We noted last month that Congressman Adamson intended urging Congress to pass a law specifically prohibiting strikes. Since then we believe he must have found the current of opposition against so arbitrary a measure too strong to hope for its enactment. Anyway, he now proposes another plan which, while it more effectively disguises the compulsory features, may nevertheless be relied upon to accomplish the same result as that intended by the former plan.

His latest proposal, reported favorably by the house committee on interstate commerce, provides that where a dispute cannot be settled by the federal board of mediation and conciliation, the President shall add to the board two employers and two employes, to whom the controversy shall be referred. This board shall report its findings and recommendations to the President within three months and the latter shall publish same. There is no provision against employes striking during its investigation.

Congressman Adamson's first proposal prohibited strikes only during the investigation of the dispute, but his latest plan is full of possibilities to end strikes on railroads for all time.

It provides that any one "who shall knowingly and willfully obstruct or retard, or aid in obstructing or retarding" the passage of the United States mail, or interstate or foreign commerce, shall be fined not exceeding $100 or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

The President is empowered to employ United States soldiers "to prevent any obstruction or retardation" of the passage of the mail, or of interstate or foreign commerce.

The speciousness of the foregoing provisions will no doubt reveal themselves to every intelligent trade unionist and cause him to ask whether in the case railroad employes strike would some federal judge or a commander of a troop of United States soldiers, hold that when these workers quit their employment they obstruct or retard the passage of the mail?

Another section of the bill which may well give trade unionists cause for reflection is that which empowers the President in "case of actual or threatened war, insurrection, or invasion, or any emergency requiring the transportation of troops," to seize telephone and telegraph lines, and any or all railroad lines and draft into military service all employes who shall henceforth be subject to all the restrictions imposed by the rules and articles of war.

Any employe who shall fail to present himself for the duty on notification that he is drafted shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Owing to the present national situation and the possibilities of war it is no more than likely that the latter provisions of the bill may prompt its sponsors to try and rush it through Congress as one of the numerous national defense measures. Trade unionists know there is no necessity for such a measure and no adequate grounds for it; compulsion in any shape or form is abhorrent to them and contrary to the spirit of our American institutions. Trade unionists should leave no stone unturned to prevent the enactment of this law which assuredly would pave the way for the enslavement of the workers in general.

Poverty and Low Wages

The relation of poverty to low wages is so obvious that the wonder is it has not heretofore been taken more into account by charitable and social agencies on whose shoulders fall the brunt of caring for the castaways and dependents, the flotsam and jetsam of our industrial system. To one grounded in trade union economics too much emphases seem to be placed on the responsibility of the human derelicts and the poverty-stricken themselves, and their susceptibility to disease, insanity, crime and so forth, while the prolific source of poverty, the low wage paying employer, is regarded somewhat in the light of a necessary evil.

A disposition to throw the spot-light

more effectively on the latter factor is evidenced by the action taken by the Association of Neighborhood Workers of New York City which has requested the Department of Public Charities "to make an investigation of wages obtaining in New York City and publish the result of the investigation with the purpose of enlightening the public as to those industries which fail to support their employes, thereby forcing public and private agencies to furnish supplementary payment in the form of relief."

Assuming that the department will not be able to conduct such an investigation with the present funds and staff, the association has offered to co-operate with Commissioner John A. Kingsbury in urging the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to make a special appropriation to the Department of Public Charities for the purpose.

This action was taken at the instance of Mary K. Simkhovitch, head worker of Greenwich House, and is in line with an idea that she advanced at the meeting of the National Municipal League in Springfield last fall. As reported in the Survey for December 9, 1916, Mrs. Simkhovitch would enlarge the functions of municipal charities departments, drawing an analogy from health departments which try not only to stamp out epidemics, but to prevent disease altogether. In the same way she held that a charities department should fight poverty, not merely relieve its victims; she would have the charities departments study industrial questions and make reports which would include statements of wages paid in the industries of the community.

This view it seems has been criticised on the ground that there is no more reason for the charities department to investigate wages than for the health department to do so, since inadequate income and consequently poor housing and insufficient food may be a cause of disease; or the police department since poverty is a factor in vice and crime. Mrs. Simkhovitch and those who support her reply by agreeing with the objectors. There are, indeed, strong reasons why all city departments should be interested in the rate of wages paid in local industries; as regard the charities department that deals with the question more directly than the others, and was therefore put forward in the Neighborhood Workers' resolution.

Trade unionists will be found in thorough accord with the foregoing contention. To our mind low and insufficient wages are the contributing source, the undesirable artery through which trickles a fetid stream which taxes the resources of charities departments, health departments, even police departments.

A Matter of Importance

Under date of February 8, General Treasurer Neale issued a communication bearing upon the matter of properly auditing finances, which we deem of such importance as to warrant republishing same in the columns of "The Carpenter." It reads:

Greeting:

The Aetna Accident & Liability Company have called our attention to the fact that they have suffered some rather heavy losses in connection with the risk of bonding the financial officers of our subordinate bodies during the past year, some of which could have been prevented had the laws of our Brotherhood been more closely observed and proper care displayed by the auditing committee in seeing that the proper cash balance in the hands of said officers was on hand at the time the bank deposit book was verified with the day-book and ledger.

It is the duty of the auditors, after verifying the member's account on his membership book with the day-book and ledger, to check the total receipts with the deposit book and after deducting the legal expenses incurred, see that the balance on hand is produced to equalize the account.

This method will enable you to keep a close check on your finances, for to accept an official's report without being assured that the amount claimed is actually on deposit, accomplishes nothing towards a real audit.

All funds of subordinate organizations should be deposited in the name of the order and subject to check signed by your treasurer and countersigned by at least one other officer.

We realize that during the course of a month it is possible for a dishonest official to abscond with some of the funds entrusted to his care, but to let this dishonesty go undetected over a period of twelve months with an increasing shortage, means that the losses will become in the aggregate so heavy that a bonding company cannot afford to carry the risk without increasing the premium on the bond.

We fully realize that even though our losses are covered by bond our organization cannot afford to have constant defalcations and the attendant embarrassment of having our members prosecuted for such offences. You will therefore confer a favor upon your organization, this office and the bonding company, by seeing that the above stipulations are more closely observed in the future.

Fraternally yours.

THOMAS NEALE,
General Treasurer.

The necessity of observing the foregoing instructions is, of course, obvious to all who have the welfare of the organization at heart. Audits should always be made with great thoroughness and exactness, otherwise they may as well not be made at all. It is true that dishonesty in some shape or form cannot be guarded against entirely — the dishonest official is a contingency which every business or organization, no matter how systematized or how efficient, has to face. Defalcations, however, such as have occurred on the part of local and District Council officials can and will be materially reduced if the auditing committees perform their duties properly.

Lumber Being Restricted in Many Building Code Revisions

If people are deprived of the privilege of building with lumber it is certain that the carpenter will have a much smaller field in which to follow his trade. No one wants a city or community to be built up under conditions which are dangerous to human life or property, but not infrequently the building laws are changed to meet the selfish ends of manufacturers of non-combustible materials, and go farther in the elimination of wood than the experience and judgment of builders and underwriters justifies. The manufacturers and distributors of lumber are as keenly interested as the carpenters in this matter, and unquestionably should co-operate in protecting their legitimate field of activity. The National Lumber Manufacturers Association of Chicago employs an industrial architect who devotes all of his time to building code matters, and this organization has recently compiled a list of cities in which revisions of building codes or anti-shingle ordinances are under consideration.

In the towns listed below the carpenters, either individually or through their local unions, may be sure of the hearty co-operation of the local lumber dealers and the National Association. They should get together and make a proper representation to the building commissioners and before local councils. The list follows:

Bangor, Maine.—Considering adoption of ordinance increasing height of mill constructed buildings.
Lewiston, Maine.—Anti-shingle agitation.
Salem, Mass.—General revision including anti-shingle ordinance.
Lynn, Mass.—Now before the municipal council for adoption.
Brockton, Mass.—General revision.
New Haven, Conn.—Undergoing general revision.
Passaic, N. J.—Preparing new code to meet the needs of rapidly growing city.
Bayonne, N. J.—New code under consideration.
Atlantic City, N. J.—Commission appointed to revise code.
Wilmington, Del.—New code under consideration.
Reading, Pa.—New code recently drawn by local board not adopted, pending passing of new state code covering cities of the third class.
Erie, Pa.—Anti-shingle agitation.
Syracuse, N. Y.—Undergoing general revision.
Rochester, N. Y.—Anti-shingle agitation.
Albany, N. Y.—General revision.
Des Moines, Ia.—Recently revised to allow sprinklered "mill" buildings within fire limits.
Davenport, Ia.—General revision of code now in printer's hands.
Nashville, Tenn.—New code in hands of the printer.
Kansas City, Mo.—Under general revision.
Wichita, Kans.—Recently revised adopting in general Topeka code.
St. Paul, Minn.—Under general revision.
San Francisco, Cal.—Contemplate extending fire limits.
Sherman, Tex.—Anti-shingle agitation.
Massachusetts.—General revision of state code.
Pennsylvania.—Revision of state code for cities of the third class.

Revision of building codes, anti-shingle ordinances or other legislation looking toward the restriction of wood as a building material deserve the serious consideration of our members.

Official Information

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Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 95 926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

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Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 2500 Durant Ave., (Apartment 403) Berkeley, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chembord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of Second Vice-President Geo. H. Lakey for Quarter Ending December 31, 1916

Mr. William L. Hutcheson,
General President,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I herewith submit my report for the quarter ending December 31, 1916.

Pursuant to instructions, I proceeded to Alton, Ill., where a controversy had arisen over waiting time claimed by our members from the J. J. Wuellner & Son Co. This matter was adjusted to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

From Alton, Ill., I proceeded to Cincinnati, O., where a jurisdictional dispute was on between the members of our Brotherhood and the Iron Workers over the erection of metal bucks and trim. This controversy has been long drawn out, and at this writing the Iron Workers and other trades in sympathy with them are out. Our members are doing the work and the job is proceeding very satisfactorily.

From Cincinnati I went to Columbus, O., where an injunction proceeding was in the courts aimed at the agreement between our organization and the Bricklayers. The case was heard and the temporary injunction was dissolved.

From Columbus I returned to Cincinnati, where a controversy between our Local Union of Box Makers and the Brewery Workers was on. The matter was adjusted to the satisfaction of our members by the Moerline Brewing Co. I am reporting to you in detail on this matter to be taken up at the next meeting of the General Executive Board.

From Cincinnati I proceeded to Chicago, Ill., in reference to a large contracting company who have work in many parts of the country and whose

policy seems to be to work our members where we are strong and non-union men where we are weak. The officers of the Chicago District Council co-operated with me to such an extent that much of the work of this firm is tied up and I hope will continue so until they adopt the policy of employing union men on all their work.

We have several such firms now doing business and it is my intention to use every possible pressure to bear on such firms, and believe we will be successful for the reason that a large part of their work is in cities where we have a fair or good organization.

I am at this time working out the details of an organizing campaign to be conducted in the spring. The details and plan I will submit under special report.

Much of my time has been taken up here at the office in matters referred to me by you, and I can report progress on all of them. I would call your attention to the organizing campaigns now in progress at St. Louis, Mo., and the Twin Cities, Minneapolis, and St. Paul.

With best wishes to yourself and our entire membership, I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,

GEO. H. LAKEY,

Second General Vice-President.

Local Unions Chartered in January

Vallejo and Benicia, Cal. (Shipwrights, Joiners and Boat Builders.)
Cleveland, O. (Millwrights.)
Parry Sound, Ont., Tenn.
Toledo, O. (Dock, Pier, Pile Drivers and Wharf Builders.)
Norfolk, Va. (Pile Drivers, Bridge, Dock and Wharf Builders.)

Goshen, N. Y.	Masontown, Pa.
Newcastle, Ind.	Vero, Fla.
Rochester, N. Y.	Blytheville, Ark.
Mount Pleasant, Tex.	Liberal, Mo.
Port Huron, Mich.	Erwin, Tenn.
Greenville, Ill.	

16 Local Unions chartered.

Proceedings of the First Quarterly Session, 1917, of the G. E. B.

(Continued From Last Month.)

January 13, 1917.

The reports of General President Hutcheson and Second Vice-President Lakey for the quarter ending December 31, 1916, were read and ordered published in "The Carpenter."

Minneapolis, Minn.—An invitation from L. U. 7 of Minneapolis to an entertainment to be given on February 16th was accepted, and the General Secretary requested to notify the local union that as many of the General Officers as possible will attend.

Albany, N. Y.—Application of the District Council of Albany for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 10c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Lower Anthracite, Pa.—Request of the District Council for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 37c to 45c per hour, effective June 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Monongahela Valley, Pa.—Request of the District Council for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 50c per day, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Request of the District Council for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages for the outside men of 7½c per hour, for the millmen a three-year agreement and an increase of 2½c per hour on June 1, 1918, 2½c additional on June 1, 1919, for the wharf and dock builders an increase from 40c to 50c per hour and the eight-hour day, effective, May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Request of the District Council for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a minimum wage of 50c per hour and the eight-hour day for the millmen, and for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour for the outside men, both effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are received at the General Office.

Hartford, Conn.—Request of L. U. 43 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 12½c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the General Office.

Champaign, Ill.—Request of L. U. 44 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 7½c per hour and the Saturday half-holiday for the outside men, and a wage increase of 5c per hour for the millmen, effective July 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such

sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Jamestown, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 66 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages of 6¼c per hour and better working conditions for the outside men on May 1, 1917, and an increase in wages for the millmen on June 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Toledo, O.—Brothers Beam, Kline and Munce, properly credentialed by L. U. 25 of Toledo, appeared before the Board on behalf of said local union relative to work now being done in that city under non-union conditions. They asked that an investigation of these conditions be made by the General Office and that efforts be put forth to unionize this work as soon as possible. The matter is referred to the General President to take up with the international officers of the other organizations involved.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Request of L. U. 169 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 7½c per hour for the outside men on May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

York, Pa.—Application of L. U. 191 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a wage increase of 6c per hour, effective April 2nd, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office. The Board further recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter workday.

Berwick, Pa.—Application of L. U. 263 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 4c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office. The Board further recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter workday.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Request of L. U. 308 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a wage increase of 7½c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Marion, Ind.—Request of L. U. 365 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

South Bend, Ind.—Request of L. U. 413 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 50c per day, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the General Office.

El Paso, Tex.—Request of L. U. 425 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 12½c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Mt. Pleasant, Pa.—Request of L. U. 509 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for and recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter workday.

Elmira, N. Y.—Application of L. U. 532 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Salem, N. J.—Application of L. U. 542 for official sanction in support of movement for a wage increase of 6 2-3c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired and recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter workday.

Pomeroy, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 650 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a wage increase of 12½c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Springfield, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 660 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for the union shop, the eight-hour day and 44 hours per week, effective May 1, 1917. The matter is referred to the General President for investigation, he to report back at the April meeting of the Board.

Amarillo, Texas—Request of L. U. 665 for official sanction in support of a movement for a wage increase of 12½c per hour, to take effect May 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Dubuque, Iowa.—Application of L. U. 678 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 15c per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Lexington, Mo.—Request of L. U. 774 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 10c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question

of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Findlay, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 822 for official sanction in support of a movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for and recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter workday.

Wellsburg, W. Va.—Request of L. U. 893 for official sanction in support of movement for wage increase of 6¼c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Oshkosh, Wis.—Request of L. U. 946 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a minimum wage for machine and bench hands of 30c per hour, and the machine helpers and men otherwise employed around the shop 23c per hour and the nine-hour day, effective April 1, 1917. The unorganized condition of Oshkosh will not warrant the General Executive Board in sanctioning this movement at the present time. L. U. 946 and 252 must form a District Council as per Section 26 of our General Laws and must work in harmony and co-operate with one another to better the working conditions. The matter is referred to the General President to carry out the law.

Minonk, Ill.—Request of L. U. 1017 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 10c per hour and reduction in working hours from 10 to 9 per day, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Request of L. U. 1114 (Floor Layers), endorsed by the District Council, for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages of 7½c per hour on May 1, 1917, an additional increase of 2½c per hour on May 1, 1918, and a three-year agreement. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Columbus, Ind.—Request of L. U. 1155 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a minimum wage of 45c per hour and the eight-hour day, effective April 2nd, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Lisbon, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 1288 for official sanction in support of movement for wage increase to 50c per hour and reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 per day, effective April 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Frankfort, Ind.—Request of L. U. 1465 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired and recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter workday.

Wildwood, N. J.—Request of L. U. 1743 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 10c per hour, effective March 1, 1917. Inasmuch as the proposed movement is not endorsed by 55 per cent. of the membership involved, as per Section 58 of our General Laws, the Board cannot grant the official sanction asked for at this time.

Kent, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 1499 for official sanction in support of a movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour, also the eight-hour day after November 1, 1917, the wage increase to become effective May 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Uhrichsville, O.—Request of L. U. 1802 for official sanction in support of movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour and a reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 per day, effective April 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Sayre, Pa.—Application of L. U. 145 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 7½c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 322, endorsed by the Niagara Falls District Council, for an increase in wages of 12½c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Battle Creek, Mich.—Request of L. U. 871 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages of 15c per hour and reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 per day, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Green Bay, Wis.—Request of L. U. 1146 for official sanction in support of a movement for the union shop, effective May 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Charleston, W. Va.—Application of L. U. 1207 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Chicago, Ill.—Appeal of V. Sorna, member of L. U. 54 of Chicago, from the decision of General Treasurer Neale in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of Joseph Hruza, late a member of L. U. 54. The decision of the General Treasurer is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely, that the

brother was not in benefit standing at the time of his death, and the appeal is dismissed.

Chicago, Ill.—Appeal of L. U. 54 of Chicago from the decision of General Treasurer Neale in disallowing claim for disability donation in behalf of Frank Mikota, a member of L. U. 54. The decision of the General Treasurer is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, the evidence showing that claim was not filed within the two-year limit as provided by law, and the appeal is therefore dismissed.

Newport News, Va.—Appeal of L. U. 396 from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing claim for funeral donation in the amount provided by law for a full beneficial member on the death of George M. Paris, late a member of L. U. 396. The evidence shows that the brother was at the time of his death and had been for a number of years prior to that time, paying the dues of a semi-beneficial member, consequently the General Treasurer is sustained in his decision in allowing the amount provided for semi-beneficial members and the appeal is dismissed.

Leavenworth, Kans.—Appeal of Mrs. Callie Jackson from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of her husband, George A. Jackson, late a member of L. U. 499. The decision of the General Treasurer is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, the evidence showing that the brother was not in benefit standing at the time his death occured. The appeal is therefore dismissed.

Chicago, Ill.—Appeal of L. U. No. 504 from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing claim for death donation on the death of Max Daren, late a member of L. U. 504. The evidence shows that Brother Daren was not in benefit standing at the time his death occurred, consequently the decision of the General Treasurer is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

New York, N. Y.—The disapproved claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of Gust. Hansen, a member of L. U. 1456, was placed before the Board by the General Treasurer, the claim having been disallowed on the grounds that the brother had attained the age of fifty years at the time of his last record of membership and was therefore not entitled to wife's funeral donation. On the strength of additional evidence showing that the brother had maintained continuous membership since the year 1900, the case is referred back to the General Treasurer by the Board, with instructions to pay the claim.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Appeal of L. U. 224 from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of Frank W. King, late a member of L. U. 224. The evidence shows that the deceased member went into another district without a clearance card and violated the trade rules of that district. The decision of the General Treasurer based on Section 43 of our General Laws, is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

The report of the delegates to the thirty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was received and referred to the editor of "The Carpenter" for publication.

The report of the delegates to the Tenth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was received and referred to the editor of "The Carpenter" for publication.

Superior, Wis.—Application of L. U. 755 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 10c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

The contract for the quarterly audit of the books and accounts of the United Brotherhood for the ensuing two years was awarded to the firm of Nau, Rusk & Swearingen, certified public accountants of Cleveland, O., at a fee of $500.00 per annum.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The General Secretary submitted to the Board a communication from L. U. 247 of Brooklyn, N. Y., protesting the election of General Officers held in November, 1916, on the grounds that the members of said local union were deprived of their rights as members of the United Brotherhood and prevented from voting in said election. The protest is received and filed, and the answer of the General Secretary under date of December 14, 1916, endorsed.

January 16, 1917.

San Francisco, Cal.—Request of L. U. 42 for financial assistance in the trial of W. K. Billings, who is involved in a murder case in San Francisco. Request denied.

Galveston, Tex.—A communication from the "Labor Dispatch" of Galveston, relative to advertising our label, was received and referred to the First General Vice-President.

The General Secretary submitted to the Board a communication signed by representatives of various local unions in Illinois, making complaint against the United Mine Workers because of their action in forcing carpenters employed around the mines to join the Mine Workers' organization. The communication was received by the Board and the General Secretary instructed to notify the Secretary representing the various local unions making the complaint that if they know of any specific violations of the agreement covering this work they should be reported to the General President, he to make an effort to bring about an adjustment.

New York, N. Y.—A request from the Committee on Industrial Relations for financial assistance to continue the work of the committee was considered, but the Board could not see its way clear to comply at this time.

St. Louis, Mo.—Request of the District Council that a page of our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter," be set aside for the purpose of advertising the unfriendly attitude of the

Brecth Butcher Supply Company. Request denied.

Portland, Ore.—A resolution submitted by L. U. 226 of Portland, Ore., thanking and commending the General Officers and General Executive Board for their action in the matter of organizing work in Portland, was received and filed.

Resolution No. 5 of the Fort Worth Convention, referred by the Convention to the General Executive Board, and dealing with conditions in the Paine Lumber Company's plant at Oshkosh, Wis., was considered in its entirety. That part of the resolution referring to organizing work is referred to the G. P. and that part relative to publishing facts concerning conditions in Oshkosh is referred to the General Secretary.

An insurance policy in the amount of $20,000 in the Automobile Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., covering the machinery in the Printing Plant, was placed in the custody of the General Secretary for safe keeping.

Baltimore, Md.—A proposition from the Equitable Trust Company of Baltimore, looking to the obtaining of a deposit of a portion of our funds in that institution was considered, and the General Secretary requested to notify the bank that no new accounts are being opened at this time.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Appeal of L. U. 75 from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of Thos. H. Macke, late a member of L. U. 75. The decision of the General Treasurer is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, the evidence showing that the claim was not filed within one year from date of death, as provided by law. The appeal is therefore dismissed.

Clarksburg, W. Va.—Request of L. U. 236 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour and a reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 per day, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Great Falls, Mont.—Application of L. U. 286 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $5.60 to $7.00 per day and the Saturday half-holiday, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Newark, N. J.—Request of the Newark District Council for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates the sum of $160.00 to be spent under the supervision of the General President. Owing to the numerous trade movements under way this spring, the General Executive Board cannot appropriate money for organizing purposes to any great extent.

Temple, Tex.—Request of L. U. 555 for an appropriation to assist in organizing work in Temple and vicinity. Request denied.

St. Louis, Mo.—Request of the St. Louis District Council for an appropriation for organizing purposes, the District Council having made a similar request at the October meeting of the Board, at which time an appropriation of $300.00 was made, with the understanding that an additional $200.00 would be considered at the January meeting if reports as to progress made were satisfactory. On the strength of information submitted, the Board appropriates $200.00 to be expended under the supervision of the General President.

Providence, R. I.—A communication from the Providence District Council requesting an appropriation of $500.00 for organizing purposes was received and considered and the request denied.

Montreal, Que., Can.—Application of the District Council of Montreal for an appropriation for organizing purposes in that city. On the strength of reports submitted, the matter having previously been considered by the Board and referred to the General President for investigation, the Board appropriates the sum of $300.00 to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Rome, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 1016 for a ruling relative to contractors working longer than the hours specified. The Board rules that this is a matter of local autonomy and should be covered by the trade rules of the local union.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Application of L. U. 783 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour and the eight-hour day, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered in such sums as the funds will warrant when reports are received at the General Office.

Salinas, Cal.—Application of L. U. 925 for official sanction in support of a movement for a wage increase of 50c per day, effective thirty days after adoption by the local union. Official sanction granted.

Bowling Green, O.—Request of L. U. 1806 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour and a reduction in working hours from 10 to 9 per day, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Lawrence, Mass.—Request of L. U. 1896 (Box Makers) for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages to become effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Appeal of L. U. 1748 from the decision of the General President in the

case of L. U. 1748 vs. the Milwaukee District Council. The decision of the General President is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Appeal of Herman Giese from the decision of the General President in the case of Herman Giese vs. Milwaukee District Council. The decision of the General President is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Providence, R. I.—Appeal of Edward S. King from the decision of the General President in the case of Edw. S. King vs. L. U. 632. The decision of the General President is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Chicago, Ill.—Appeal of T. J. Lilivelt from the decision of the General President in the case of T. J. Lelivelt vs. L. U. 13. The decision of the General President is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Appeal of Byron Burns from the decision of the General President in the case of Byron Burns vs. the Montgomery County District Council. The decision of the General President is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

The report of the committee elected at the Nineteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood at Fort Worth, Tex., to tabulate the vote on the election of General Officers for the two years beginning April 1, 1917, and ending April 1, 1919, was presented to the General Executive Board by the General President. The report shows the following General Officers elected:

General President, Wm. L. Hutcheson; First General Vice-President, John T. Cosgrove; Second General Vice-President, George H. Lakey; General Secretary, Frank Duffy; General Treasurer, Thos. Neale; Member G. E. B., First District, T. M. Guerin; Member G. E. B., Second District, D. A. Post; Member G. E. B., Third District, John H. Potts; Member G. E. B., Fourth District, Jas. P. Ogletree; Member G. E. B., Fifth District, Harry Blackmore; Member G. E. B., Sixth District, W. A. Cole; Member G. E. B., Seventh District, Arthur Martel.

The General President was instructed to notify the successful candidates of their election to their respective offices.

The report of the committee on tabulation of the vote on the amendments to the Constitution was submitted to the General Executive Board by the General President, and it was decided that the new Constitution go into effect April 1, 1917.

January 17, 1917.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—Request of L. U. 515 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour for both inside and outside men, to take effect May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Anderson, Ind.—Application of L. U. 352 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour on April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted.

San Francisco, Cal.—Request of the Maritime Bay District Council for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $4.50 to $5.00 per day on new work, and from $5.00 to $6.00 per day on repair work, to become effective March 19, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Greenfield, Mass.—Application of L. U. 549 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 4c per hour and a reduction in hours from 48 to 44 per week, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Port Jervis, N. Y.—Application of L. U. 1145 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a wage increase from $3.00 to $4.00 per day and the Saturday half-holiday, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Elyria, Ohio.—Request of L. U. 1426 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Lewistown, Mont. Application of L. U. 1949 for official sanction in support of movement for a wage increase from $5.00 to $6.00 per day, effective the coming spring. Official sanction granted.

The scurrilous and defamatory literature issued by Thos. J. Dolan, delegate representing L. U. 11 of Cleveland, O., at the Nineteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood in Fort Worth, Tex., September 18 to 28, 1916, in the form of a report to the members of said union and advertised for sale to all local unions at 50c per one hundred copies was considered by the General Executive Board, complaints having been received from several sources that the issuance of such literature was a violation of Paragraph 10, Section 9, of the Constitution of the United Brotherhood. The Board instructs the General President to appoint a committee of the General Executive Board to be in Cleveland, O., on January 31, 1917, to make an investigation of these complaints, the committee to report its findings to the Board as soon as possible for action. The General Secretary is instructed to notify

Thos. J. Dolan and the officers of L. U. 11 to appear before the committee of the Board on the date mentioned. The General President appointed the following committee: Brothers Potts, Ogletree, Blackmore, Martel, Duffy and Neale.

Through complaints received, the General Executive Board cancels the agreement entered into with the Brewery Workers to take effect sixty days from date of notification. The General Secretary is instructed to notify the American Federation of Labor of this action.

Through complaints received, the General Executive Board cancels the agreement entered into with the Slate and Tile Roofers, effective April 1, 1917. The General Secretary is instructed to notify them to that effect, also the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department.

Rockford, Ill.—Request of L. U. 792 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 7½c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Request of L. U. 169 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 40c to 50c per hour and a reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 per day for the millmen, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Washington, Iowa.—Request of L. U. 1398 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages and better working conditions, effective May 1, 1917. The General Secretary is instructed to give the necessary advice to this local union.

Mattoon, Ill.—Application of L. U. 347 for official sanction in support of a movement for a wage increase from 45c to 50c per hour, and reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 per day. Official sanction granted.

Akron, O.—Request of the Summit County District Council for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

San Juan, Porto Rico.—Communication from L. U. 1450 relative to a strike in San Juan, with a request for official sanction and financial assistance for the men involved were submitted to the Board by the General Secretary. Since the local union did not comply with the provisions of our General Laws the Board cannot sanction the movement.

Rockford, Ill.—A request for an appropriation for organizing purposes was received from L. U. 792, and after consideration the matter of organizing in that city was referred to the General President.

Jacksonville, Fla.—On charges of L. U. 627 against L. U. 224 of Jacksonville, the General President is instructed to notify L. U. 224 that their members must comply with the trade rules of the District Council by February 10, 1917. If L. U. 224 fails to comply with the working laws and trade rules by that date the General President stands instructed to enforce the laws of the United Brotherhood.

The General President submitted to the Board a report made by Board Member Potts of an investigation made by him relative to the system now in vogue in the Bricklayers' International Union in dealing with strikes and lockouts. The report concludes with a recommendation that the General President be given full power to co-operate with the Bricklayers' International Union in trying out the system adopted in Alton, Ill., providing the plan is satisfactory to the General President, or, in other words, carrying out the action of the Fort Worth Convention as set forth on Page 365 of the official proceedings of that Convention. The General Executive Board concurs in the recommendations contained in the report.

Owing to the increased prices of printing material and the enormously high cost of paper, the General Office cannot possibly furnish supplies to local unions and District Councils at former prices. From April 1, 1917, the General Executive Board decides upon the following scale of prices:

Constitutions, each	$ .05
Note paper, per hundred	.40
Application blanks, per hundred	.40
R. S. order books, each	.35
Treasurer's receipt books, each	.35
F. S. receipt books, each	.35
100-page ledgers, each	1.25
200-page ledgers, each	1.75
300-page ledgers, each	2.50
100-page day books, each	1.25
200-page day books, each	1.75

January 18, 1917.

The General Secretary informed the Board that he had already commenced to collect data for use in compiling the history of the United Brotherhood which he is authorized to write in compliance with the action of the Nineteenth General Convention held in Fort Worth, Tex., last September, but that some expense would be incurred in securing writings, books, pamphlets and papers from other people, also in visiting libraries, universities and other places. The Board authorizes the General Secretary to secure the necessary information at the expense of the United Brotherhood.

General Secretary Duffy and General Treasurer Neale brought to the attention of the Board the fact that many of our local financial officers are not bonded through the General Office, although said local unions have been

repeatedly notified to have their officers so bonded. They also informed the Board that some of the local unions previously bonded through the General Office have not renewed their bonds. The Board rules that Paragraph 12, Section 15, of the Constitution, be enforced and that all delinquent local unions, District, State and Provincial Councils, must comply within thirty days from date of notification.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts for the quarters ending September 30, 1916, and December 31, 1916, was taken up at this time and continued the balance of the day.

January 19, 1917.

All members present, except Secretary Duffy, who left for Washington, D. C., to attend the regular quarterly meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Cincinnati, O.—Request of the Hamilton County District Council for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a three-year agreement and an increase in wages of 2½c each year. The matter is referred to the General President for investigation. (Movement to become effective May 1, 1917.)

Ajo, Ariz.—On information received from L. U. 1723 relative to strike under way in that city, the Board appropriates the sum of $222.00 for the relief of the men involved.

Parsons, Kans.—Request of L. U. 1183 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 7c per hour, effective January 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

El Reno, Okla.—L. U. 1431 submitted further information relative to its intended movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour. The Board grants the official sanction asked for, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

January 20, 1917.

Examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

January 22, 1917.

Examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

January 23, 1917.

Examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

January 24, 1917.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts was continued and completed, the reports of the expert accountant for the quarters ended September 30, 1916, and December 31, 1916, were compared with the books of the General Office and the books and accounts found to be correct.

Tullahoma, Tenn.—Communications from L. U. 1378 relative to a strike in progress in that city were considered, and the Board reaffirmed its former action taken in New York City in November, 1916, namely, that strike benefits for the members of L. U. 1378 involved in this difficulty would be discontinued after December 2nd, 1916. The matter of litigation is referred to the General President.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Information was received from the Atlantic County District Council to the effect that their trade movement for an increase in wages from $4.00 to $4.50 per day, effective January 1, 1917, was entirely successful. The papers are filed.

Tulsa, Okla.—Communication received from L. U. 943 relative to a successful trade movement for a wage increase of 6¼c per hour, which took effect January 1, 1917. The papers are filed for future reference.

Paris, Tex.—L. U. 1885 submitted a report on their trade movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour, which went into effect without any difficulty on January 1, 1917. The papers are filed for future reference.

Parsons, Kans.—A report was received from L. U. 1022, showing that their trade movement on January 1, 1917, for a wage increase of 5c per hour was entirely successful. The communication was received as information and the papers filed.

LaSalle, Ill.—Request of the Illinois Valley District Council for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 60c per hour and the Saturday half-holiday in June, July and August for L. U. 336 of LaSalle, L. U. 195 of Peru and L. U. 631 of Spring Valley, and for a wage increase from 50c to 55c per hour for L. U. 870 of Granville, all to take effect April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Passaic, N. J.—Application of the Passaic District Council for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 6¼c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later by the General Office as reports are received relative to progress of movement.

Evansville, Ind.—Application of L. U. 90 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Bradford, Pa.—Request of L. U. 124 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Kewanee, Ill.—Request of L. U. [illegible] for of-

ficial sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Falls Creek, Pa.—Request of L. U. 185 for official sanction in support of a movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Officials sanction granted.

Steubenville, O.—Request of L. U. 186 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages from 56¼c to 65c per hour, effective April 2nd, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Oshkosh, Wis.—Request of L. U. 252 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—Request of L. U. 297 for official sanction in support of a movement for the eight-hour day and an increase in wages from 35c and 40c per hour to 50c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted.

Pueblo, Colo.—Request of L. U. 362 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 7½c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Brazil, Ind.—Application of L. U. 431 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Tacoma, Wash.—Request of L. U. 470 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages from $4.00 to $5.00 per day, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Butler, Pa.—Request of L. U. 500 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a wage increase of 12½c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

DuBois, Pa.—Request of L. U. 580 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Centerville, Iowa.—Request of L. U. 597 for official sanction in support of a movement for the eight-hour day and a wage increase of 10c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Las Vegas, N. M.—Request of L. U. 645 for official sanction in support of a movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted.

Mt. Clemens, Mich.—Application of L. U. 674 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office. The Board further recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter workday.

Pottstown, Pa.—Request of L. U. 997, endorsed by the Montgomery County District Council, for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour, to take effect May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office. The Board further recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter workday.

Marshalltown, Iowa.—Request of L. U. 1112 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 7½c per hour, effective March 15, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Danbury, Conn.—Request of L. U. 927 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Sioux City, Iowa.—Request of L. U. 948 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 7½c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Bristol, Conn.—Request of L. U. 952 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase from $4.00 to $4.50 per day, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Newton, Iowa.—Request of L. U. 1133 for official sanction in support of movement for a

wage increase of 10c per hour and a reduction in working hours from 10 to 9 per day, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for and refers the request for the services of an organizer to the General President.

Pratt, Kans.—Request of L. U. 1137 for official sanction in support of movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for and recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter workday.

Manistee, Mich.—Request of L. U. 1226 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office. The Board recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter workday.

Allentown, Pa.—Request of L. U. 1285 (millmen) of Allentown, Pa., endorsed by the Lehigh Valley District Council, for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Provincetown, Mass.—Request of L. U. 1322 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 3½c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The local union not having been organized one year, the Board cannot comply with the request for official sanction and financial aid.

Holyoke, Mass.—Request of L. U. 1350 (millwrights) endorsed by the Holyoke District Council, for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a 25 per cent. increase in wages, effective April 1, 1917. The General Secretary is instructed to notify L. U. 1350 that the Board will not recognize a sliding scale of wages, and that a minimum rate must be decided upon and included in their demands.

Sheridan, Wyo.—Request of L. U. 1384 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Tarentum, Pa.—Request of L. U. 1430 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a wage increase from $4.00 to $4.50 per day, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Princeton, Ill.—Application of L. U. 1525 for official sanction in support of movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for and recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter workday.

Grove City, Pa.—Application of L. U. 1658 for official sanction in support of movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted.

Childress, Tex.—Request of L. U. 1931 for official sanction in support of movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective March 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Windsor, Ont., Can.—On the request of L. U. 494 for an appropriation for organizing purposes, the Board appropriates the sum of $200.00, same to be expended under the direction of the General President.

Baton Rouge, La.—The request of the Baton Rouge District Council for an appropriation for organizing purposes was considered and laid over for further investigation by the General President.

January 25, 1917.

Ajo, Ariz.—A report was received from L. U. 1723 relative to the strike under way in that city. The strike having been ended, the Board allows a final appropriation of $276.00 for the relief of the men involved.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The General Secretary submitted to the Board correspondence from the Duval County District Council relative to a proposed trade movement in Jacksonville. The locals affiliated with the District Council are instructed to take another vote on the intended movement, the District Council to return the Schedule of Inquiries with the vote.

Morris, Ill.—Request of L. U. 1161 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, effective April 15, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office. The Board recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter workday.

Rockville, Conn.—Request of L. U. 1472 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour on May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Coffeyville, Kans.—Request of L. U. 1212 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 6¼c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Muscatine, Iowa.—Request of L. U. 1069 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase from 43¾c per hour to 50c per hour April 1, 1917, and

from 50c to 55c per hour April 1, 1918, and the Saturday half-holiday. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

February 2, 1917.

All members present.

Oglesby, Ill.—Request of L. U. 1192 of Oglesby, through the Illinois Valley District Council, for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the General Office.

Provincetown, Mass.—A communication was received from L. U. 1322 asking the moral support of the Board in connection with their proposed trade movement for an increase in wages, the Board having been unable to grant the official sanction asked for because the local union was not organized for a period of one year. The General Secretary is instructed to communicate with the local union and give them the information desired.

Holyoke, Mass.—Request of the District Council for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Providence, R. I.—Request of the Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls District Council for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour, effective June 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Louisville, Ky.—Request of L. U. 64 for official sanction in support of movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired.

Muskegon, Mich.—On the request of L. U. 100 the Board grants the official sanction desired in support of a movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, effective May 1, 1917; the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Application of L. U. 133 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 203 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 2½c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Lafayette, Ind.—Request of L. U. 215 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Watertown, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 278 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Connellsville, Pa.—Request of L. U. 321 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Lima, O.—The Board refers to the General President for investigation the request made by L. U. 372 for official sanction in support of a movement for a wage increase of 7½c per hour, effective May 1, 1917.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Request of L. U. 512 for official sanction in support of movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired.

Gardner, Mass.—Request of L. U. 570 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for wage increase of 9c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Boise, Idaho.—The request of L. U. 635 of Boise for official sanction of a trade movement for an increase in wages to take effect May 1, 1917, is referred to the General Secretary to obtain further information.

Havre, Mont.—Request of L. U. 718 for official sanction in support of movement for a wage increase of 12½c per hour, effective March 1, 1917. Official sanction granted.

North Easton, Mass.—Request of L. U. 784 for official sanction in support of movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted.

Jacksonville, Ill.—Request of L. U. 904 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour, effective March 15, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Manchester, N. H.—Request of L. U. 931 for

official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a wage increase of 6c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Referred to the General Secretary to obtain further information.

Marlboro, Mass.—Application of L. U. 988 for official sanction in support of movement for a wage increase of 7½c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted.

Washington, Ill.—Request of L. U. 1004, endorsed by the Peoria, Pekin and Washington District Councils for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour, effective April 2nd, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office. The Board further recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter workday.

New Milford, Conn.—Request of L. U. 1005 for official sanction in support of movement for a wage increase of 6¼c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted.

Plattsburg, N. Y.—Application of L. U. 1042 for official sanction in support of movement for wage increase from 40 5-8c to 55c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted.

Lincoln, Neb.—Request of L. U. 1055 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Salina, Kans.—Request of L. U. 1095 for official sanction in support of movement to establish the eight-hour day and a minimum wage rate of 50c per hour on April 1, 1917. The local union not having been organized one year, the General Secretary is instructed to give them the necessary information regarding trade movements.

Paragould, Ark.—Request of L. U. 1103 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Ironton, O.—Request of L. U. 1111 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

St. James, N. Y.—The Board grants official sanction to L. U. 1167 in support of movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, effective May 1, 1917, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Willoughby, O.—Request of L. U. 1174 for official sanction in support of movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted.

Oneida, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 1243 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Marinette, Wis.—Application of L. U. 1246 for official sanction and financial aid in support for a wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office. The Board further recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter workday.

Cleveland, O.—Request of Millmen's Union No. 1365, endorsed by the Cuyahoga County District Council, for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a wage increase of 7½c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Warren, O.—Request of L. U. 1438 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement to establish a minimum wage of 55c per hour and the eight-hour day on April 1, 1917, with an additional wage increase of 5c per hour on July 1, 1917. The local union not having been organized one year, the General Secretary is instructed to give them the necessary information regarding trade movements.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 1555, endorsed by the Niagara Falls District Council for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour and a uniform eight-hour day, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

Beaumont, Tex.—Request of L. U. 1661, endorsed by the Jefferson County District Council for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages and the eight-hour day, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

New York, N. Y.—Request of Boat Builders' Union No. 1801 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a minimum wage of $5.00 per day and the Saturday half holiday, to take effect February 15, 1917. Provided the movement is approved by the Mari-

time District Council of New York, the Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the General Office.

Geneseo, Ill.—Request of L. U. 1887, endorsel by the Tri-City District Council for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour and the union shop, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

February 2, 1917.

The report of the committee of the General Executive Board appointed by General President Hutcheson, on authority of the General Executive Board, to go to Cleveland, O., and investigate the actions of L. U. 11 on the report of Thos. J. Dolan, delegate of said union to the Nineteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood held in Fort Worth, Tex., in September, 1916, and to try said Thos. J. Dolan for issuing scurrilous and defamatory literature against candidates for General Officers through said report, in violation of Paragraph 10, Section 9 of the Constitution of the United Brotherhood was submitted to the General Executive Board, and after a full discussion of the case the General Executive Board unanimously concurred in said report and instructed the General President to carry out the recommendations of the committee forthwith.

Tullahoma, Tenn.—Request of L. U. 1378 for permission to circulate an appeal for financial assistance among the various local unions of the United Brotherhood. Request denied.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.—Request of L. U. 713 for permission to carry members engaged in military service free from per capita tax or benefits until their return, such members on returning from the service to be immediately reinstated without the necessity of rejoining in the usual manner. The General Executive Board cannot grant the request, as the laws of the United Brotherhood do not give them permission to do so, Section 44 of our General Laws specifying that "no officer or member shall be exempt from paying dues or assessments, nor shall the same be remitted or cancelled in any manner."

Pocatello, Idaho.—The General President submitted to the Board a request made by L. U. 1258 of Pocatello for an appropriation to assist in organizing in Pocatello and surrounding cities. Request denied.

Minneapolis, and St. Paul, Minn.—The request of the Twin City District Council for an appropriation to assist in organizing the millmen in St. Paul and Minneapolis was considered and denied.

San Francisco, Cal.—Appeal of L. U. 483 from the decision of the General President in the case of Chas. A. McColm vs. L. U. 483. The decision of the General President is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the minutes were read and approved, and the Board adjourned to meet again at the General Office on March 28, 1917, to take up trade movements going into effect in April.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK DUFFY,

Secretary, General Executive Board.

The Brecht Butcher Supply Co.

The St. Louis District Council informs us that the Brecht Butcher Supply Company of that city, refuses to employ carpenters under union conditions and has been a source of trouble to the St. Louis District Council for several years. The Brecht Company are manufacturers of supplies and fittings to the butcher trade throughout the country, and our members everywhere are urged to take especial notice of the attitude adopted by this firm.

The Koken Barber Supply Company

As was previously mentioned in "The Carpenter" at various periods in the past few years, the Koken Barber Supply Company of St. Louis, Mo., refuse to employ union labor in their factory. The St. Louis District Council, now informs us that there is no indication at this time of this firm being about to change its hostile attitude toward trade unionism, and desires to again impress upon the membership of our locals the fact that the Koken Supply Company and all its branches, refuse to employ carpenters and other craftsmen, under union conditions. The stand taken by the St. Louis District Council is similar to that adopted by the Painters' District Council; International Association of Machinists, District No. 9; Upholsters' Union No. 21; Metal Polishers' Union No. 13; Sheet Metal Workers' District Council; Plumbers and Steam Fitters' United Association, and Stationary Engineers Local No. 2.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID DURING JANUARY, 1917

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
28004	Jonas Feiner	291	6	4	Heart failure	$300.00
28005	Henry Holter (Bal.)	1367	5	7	————	134.50
28006	Agnes King	1	15	8	Articular rheumatism	300.00
28007	Milton S. Rudd	1	15	6	Articular rheumatism	300.00
28008	William P. Kelley	6	18	10	Pneumonia	300.00
28009	Robert Ritch	18	33	10	Heart and kidney trouble	300.00
28010	Charles Anderson	43	6	1	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
28011	James J. Doyle	48	15	7	Struck by swinging door	300.00
28012	Wm. Vanartsdaler	122	14	8	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
28013	Frank E. Butler	122	1	8	Acute dilitation of heart	50.00
28014	James Bryans	160	13	7	Cancer	300.00
28015	W. A. Howard	201	6	4	Nephritis	300.00
28016	Geo. H. Fonner	211	16	5	Senile psychosis	125.00
28017	R. H. Whittington (Dis.)	224	33	6	Accidental injuries	400.00
28018	Nina I. Williams	266	10	2	Carcinoma	75.00
28019	Eliza Drexler	291	19	8	Abscess of lungs	75.00
28020	Stefan Crlencic	291	2	10	Intestinal obstruction	100.00
28021	Esther A. Sheehan	306	19	8	Chronic endocarditis	75.00
28022	Rudolph H. Nielson	364	1	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
28023	Geo. F. DeLacy	388	34	1	Old age	300.00
28024	Chas. J. Johnson	457	11	3	Pernicious anemia	300.00
28025	Edward T. Rose	492	16	7	Catarrhal pneumonia	125.00
28026	Martin C. Walker	587	15	10	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
28027	Leonard G. Newman	595	15	1	Chronic nephritis	125.00
28028	Edouard Delafontaine	730	5	5	Cancer of stomach	75.00
28029	Philip H. Bateman	897	4	2	Congestion of lungs	200.00
28030	Nina C. Osborne	927	12	8	Cancer	75.00
28031	Francis A. Barnhart	1034	13	8	Carcinoma	300.00
28032	Wm. Flynn	1367	4	3	Insanity	200.00
28033	Nancy H. Grimes	1516	10	11	Locomotar ataxia	75.00
28034	Samuel I. McGill	1667	15	6	General paresis	300.00
28035	Carl Kalohn	1667	13	11	Chronic inflamation of stomach	300.00
28036	Joseph Cerny	1786	10	2	Hemiphlegia	300.00
28037	Henry Hanschild	1790	10	..	Carcinoma of stomach	125.00
28038	Dirk Van Zuilen	13	7	7	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
28039	M. D. Mattox	133	5	3	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
28040	Mortimer M. Crandall	211	15	4	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
28041	Fred Maurer	230	9	11	Fall from scaffold	300.00
28042	Edward Klein	260	19	6	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
28043	Elizabeth Wich	375	22	..	Carcinoma	75.00
28044	Catherine Magner	639	11	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
28045	Hattie L. Hebb	1383	11	11	Carcinoma	75.00
28046	Walter L. Small	101	12	6	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
28047	Edward M. O'Connor	349	10	5	Cancer of stomach	300.00
28048	George R. Hodge	26	9	10	Cancer of jaw	300.00
28049	Chas. Reichert	26	10	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28050	Algor Hamel	26	18	5	Uraemia	300.00
28051	Richard Buechler	26	19	4	Phthisis	125.00
28052	Phillip Opferman	497	33	..	Peritonitis	300.00
28053	Wladislaus Albinowski	723	5	6	Asthma and tuberculosis	300.00
28054	Knute Norton	7	17	2	Cancer of stomach	300.00
28055	Ed. Lichtenthaler	7	13	9	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
28056	Robert Ewing	8	7	..	Peritonitis	75.00
28057	Philip Bangert	12	10	7	Pulmonary phthisis	300.00
28058	J. B. Depatie	21	13	9	Chronic nephritis, etc.	125.00
28059	Maria Ward	23	16	7	Apoplexy	75.00
28060	Samuel Rhodes	25	30	1	Carcinoma of stomach	300.00
28061	Roderick McIsaac	33	30	7	Cancer	300.00
28062	David Alston	52	13	9	Acute cholecystitis	300.00
28063	Isaac H. Johnson	52	14	9	Acute entero colitis	300.00
28064	Margaret Palmer	76	16	..	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
28065	Joseph F. Carter	171	10	2	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
28066	Conrad Kihn	179	13	10	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
28067	Maria Holt	213	9	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
28068	Nick Vanderwielen	215	2	1	Paralysis	100.00
28069	Harrington A. Williams	224	19	11	Gunshot	300.00
28070	David Carruthers	301	23	7	Struck by automobile	300.00
28071	Herman Umphenbeh	303	13	1	Struck by automobile	300.00
28072	Minnie E. Sasaman	398	13	6	Carcinoma	75.00
28073	Clara B. Peterson	407	14	10	Apoplexy	75.00
28074	W. M. Grantham	416	4	7	Crushed under falling platform	200.00
28075	Elias H. Tharp	416	13	10	Carcinoma of liver	125.00
28076	J. J. McLean	441	7	3	Fractured skull by fall	300.00
28077	Freda Klein	476	9	6	Septicemia	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
28078	Gustave Erickson	478	6	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28079	David Bolles	481	10	..	Chronic cystitis	125.00
28080	Geo. W. Nichols	514	16	..	Chronic nephritis	300.00
28081	William B. Wilson	567	12	10	Cerebral apoplexy	125.00
28082	J. B. Wellborn	627	1	11	Chronic nephritis	25.00
28083	Christine Olsen	740	9	6	Chronic endocarditis	75.00
28084	Frederick J. Dunn	759	15	11	Bronchial pneumonia	300.00
28085	Harry L. Nutter	760	4	6	Oedema of lungs	200.00
28086	Lucy J. Huston	888	12	3	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
28087	Washington S. Carpenter	1093	8	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
28088	Claud Reynolds	1465	2	5	Chronic nephritis	100.00
28089	William Bartels	1528	15	5	Hypernephronea	300.00
28090	Louis Rudolph	1717	10	8	Heart disease	300.00
28091	William H. Gipe	1835	9	..	Pleurisy	75.00
28092	Emmett Wheeler	1876	9	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28093	James A. Hunter	33	3	9	Endocarditis	50.00
28094	Chas. Rappe	139	15	6	Nephritis	300.00
28095	John S. Handfield	260	14	1	Car accident	300.00
28096	Johann Sunderhaft	309	21	11	Myocarditis	300.00
28097	Anna A. Kopishke	326	16	..	Operation for gall stones	75.00
28098	James H. Irwin	371	14	9	Nephritis	300.00
28099	Jacob J. Kroll	80	4	2	Heart disease	200.00
28100	Fritz Skooglund	87	13	1	Appendicitis	300.00
28101	Elnora West	146	8	1	Nephritis	75.00
28102	Edward Lamontague	192	19	5	Congestion of lungs	300.00
28103	Beatrice Pfeffer	441	3	5	Cancer	75.00
28104	Carl Brumberg	543	11	7	Heart disease	300.00
28105	Hattie A. Blunt	1122	5	2	Endocarditis	75.00
28106	Joseph Girouard	1247	11	4	Uremia	125.00
28107	John Cunningham	8	32	3	Nephritis	300.00
28108	Byron M. Lyon (Dis.)	26	1	1	Accidental injuries	100.00
28109	Christina Doremus	119	30	8	Bronchitis	75.00
28110	Margaret Reinbold	367	15	2	Typhoid fever	75.00
28111	Hans Kioebge	419	13	7	Nephritis and myocarditis	125.00
28112	William B. Webster	549	4	6	Cholecystitis	200.00
28113	John W. Sherman	624	15	4	Railroad accident	300.00
28114	Bertha Greenwald	1051	14	..	Congestion of lungs	75.00
28115	Nicholas Blackburn	1147	14	4	Endocarditis	300.00
28116	Helen R. Green	1163	7	3	General Paresis	75.00
28117	Barbara Diosi	1784	11	3	Heart disease	75.00
28118	Mary Novatny	1786	6	10	Pellegra	75.00
28119	Harriet Stoddard	9	13	4	Diabetes	75.00
28120	James Jenkinson	19	4	3	Scarlet fever	200.00
28121	Leda Lessard	21	2	1	Asphyxiation	50.00
28122	Frank Demers	21	26	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28123	John B. Ray	75	7	..	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
28124	Charles E. Kunze	119	12	2	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
28125	John Wagner	129	19	8	Nephritis	300.00
28126	Henry T. Murphy	137	4	6	Auto accident	200.00
28127	Elizabeth S. McKean	184	6	2	Heart disease	75.00
28128	Amos K. Wertz	191	15	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28129	Henry E. Scott	200	26	4	Nephritis	300.00
28130	V. E. Koen	200	2	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	200.00
28131	Solomon Hildebrand	206	17	9	General exhaustion	125.00
28132	Martha Sagafe	303	11	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
28133	Caroline Newman	374	16	8	Edema of lungs	75.00
28134	John R. Schnabel	492	7	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28135	H. L. Kelley (Dis.)	500	6	2	Accidental injuries	400.00
28136	Nora Doyle	606	10	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
28137	Ida M. Schmaltz	628	8	4	Heart failure	75.00
28138	Mary R. Showers	716	26	1	Nephritis	75.00
28139	Nellie M. Gay	1063	8	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
28140	Archibald VanDewater	1093	13	5	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
28141	Charles L. Hathaway	1287	12	10	Mitral stenosis	300.00
28142	John Jarosch	1369	6	10	Pneumonia	75.00
28143	C. H. Roller	1392	14	2	Pneumonia	300.00
28144	Mary A. Kipp	1940	3	4	Cancer	75.00
28145	John D. Merchant	52	20	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
28146	Nora Dice	104	3	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
28147	William Wentzel	7	15	7	Lobar pneumonia	125.00
28148	William B. Macfarlane	9	34	8	Diabetes	300.00
28149	George Walcher	13	11	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28150	Clara Manuel	61	14	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
28151	Howard Coryell	65	3	1	Struck by falling timber	50.00
28152	Peter L. Dunn	109	23	8	Uremia	300.00
28153	Oliver E. Staley	146	11	..	Meningitis	300.00
28154	W. E. Fuller	189	3	8	Fell off bridge	200.00
28155	Anna C. Smith	349	14	8	Nephritis	75.00
28156	George W. Hunt	581	9	4	Nephritis	300.00
28157	L. C. Faubian (Dis.)	1380	7	5	Accidental injuries	400.00
28158	Gus. Keopke	1498	6	6	Cancer	75.00
28159	Martin A. Sagrow	22	2	2	Meningitis	50.00
28160	Joseph P. Shannon	22	14	7	Intestinal obstruction	300.00
28161	Conrad Bartels	22	17	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
28162	Thomas Moran	122	15	5	Car accident	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
28163	Bertha K. Hansen	1456	14	5	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
28164	Sarah Gaines	1456	11	9	Puerperal septicemia	75.00
28165	James A. Robertson	43	34	1	Cancer	300.00
28166	Juliet L. Gates	258	10	..	Cirrhosis of liver	75.00
28167	Charlotte Moore	258	29	6	Pneumonia	75.00
28168	Nicholas Lamothe	408	16	4	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
28169	Michael A. Maher	507	10	..	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
28170	Blanche Pressler	521	12	5	General paralysis of insane	75.00
28171	Mary G. O'Mara	486	9	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
28172	Gust Engberg	1	6	8	Endocarditis	300.00
28173	Conrad Adlesperger	11	12	2	Pneumonia	300.00
28174	J. C. Wietzel	14	16	11	Diabetes	300.00
28175	Henrietta Pasino	26	9	4	Peritonitis	75.00
28176	George B. Chappell	33	6	6	Pneumonia	300.00
28177	Frederich Schaak	33	28	7	Pulmonary edema	300.00
28178	Alice Hornberger	37	15	10	Diabetes	75.00
28179	Amelia Voit	64	19	8	Epilepsy	75.00
28180	Mary E. Bess	64	1	9	Acute dilitation of heart	25.00
28181	Thos. Hensey	78	17	8	Phthisis pulmonalis	300.00
28182	Frank H. Fairbank	101	2	4	Septicemia	25.00
28183	George Doyle	219	15	11	Pneumonia	300.00
28184	Sarah Post	273	22	9	Nephritis	75.00
28185	Anna Tlusty	309	21	11	Pneumonia	75.00
28186	Michael Robinson	427	30	9	Paresis	300.00
28187	Wilhelm Fischer	513	26	6	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
28188	Gustav Lausen	526	9	4	Goitre	300.00
28189	Joseph Hughes	1082	12	1	Endocarditis	300.00
28190	Odina Desmarais	1699	6	6	Cancer	75.00
28191	Dina Justras	1699	12	6	Angina pectoris	75.00
28192	George Sarah	1717	18	11	Cancer	75.00
28193	Gertrude Williams	1721	6	7	Oartic stenosis	75.00
28194	Margaret T. Toye	1747	28	5	Pneumonia	75.00
28195	Frances Grzelewski	1757	11	..	Diabetes	75.00
28196	Vaclav Mazanec	1786	10	..	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
28197	Magdalena Kubal	1786	10	..	Pneumonia	75.00
28198	John T. Hall	29	36	..	Old age	300.00
28199	Theodore Wager	29	11	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28200	William H. Green	33	7	7	Angina pectoris	75.00
28201	Alois Grasberger	72	26	7	Heart disease	300.00
28202	Remington M. Clark	72	5	7	Locomotar ataxia	75.00
28203	John Michaelson	76	25	..	Myocarditis	300.00
28204	George J. Yeckel	179	5	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28205	Ruth A. Robertson	186	25	10	Mitral insufficiency	75.00
28206	Georgiania Norton	241	10	5	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
28207	Alma C. Wikam	247	11	3	Puerperal sepsis	75.00
28208	Agnes Chapin	272	6	5	Stricture	75.00
28209	August Maurice	351	5	9	Pneumonia	300.00
28210	Frank Comeau	390	11	4	Myocarditis	125.00
28211	August G. Lundgren	457	10	8	Cancer	300.00
28212	Rudolf Johnson	639	12	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28213	C. J. McCahan	1273	14	1	Pneumonia	125.00
28214	Ester Kassner	1307	10	8	Peritonitis	75.00
28215	J. W. Ward	1538	3	7	Cancer	50.00
28216	Victoria B. Roy	1558	5	7	Pneumonia	75.00
28217	Josef Simek	1786	19	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	200.00
28218	Alfred Hansen (Dis.)	364	8	7	Accidental injuries	400.00
28219	Gustave E. Peterson	32	20	2	Pneumonia	300.00
28220	Fred W. Sanborn	49	3	2	Typhoid fever	200.00
28221	Barbara McLean	112	8	6	Hepatitis	75.00
28222	Anton Weigert	112	14	5	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
28223	Emma E. Hayden	239	18	7	Cerebral sclerosis	75.00
28224	Even Olson	361	18	6	Heart disease	300.00
28225	Ida A. Carlson	720	11	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
28226	Minnie L. Nylund	993	3	4	Nephritis	75.00
28227	Andrew Rothman	1548	12	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
					Total	$42,434.50

115 Full beneficial claims	$32,334.50
69 Wife claims	5,100.00
34 Semi-beneficial claims	3,300.00
5 Disability claims	1,700.00
Total	$42,434.50

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR JANUARY, 1917

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
3031	Thos. H. Macke	75	12	4	Not filed within limit	$300.00
3032	Karl Liiamaa	471	2	1	Owed sum equal to 6 months dues	100.00
3033	Joseph Andel (Dis.)	1367	..	..	Disease not result of accident.	400.00
3034	Margaret Kerns	736	4	9	Semi-beneficial	75.00
3035	H. D. Crandell (Dis.)	297	14	9	Semi-beneficial	400.00
3036	Chas. D. Hammond	1062	3	6	Not result of accident	300.00
3037	Chas. C. Moore	1099	..	..	Three months in arrears	.....
3038	Nimnum Salih	609	3	1	Three months in arrears	75.00
3039	Fred M. Oliver	425	..	2	Not affiliated with U. B. as a full dues paying member long enough to be entitled to donation	300.00
3040	Emma A. Conrad	930	..	..	Apprentice. Not entitled to wife donation	.....
3041	George La Pan	146	11	..	Sick when admitted	300.00
3042	Joseph F. Jones	1436	13	9	Six months in arrears	300.00
3044	Sophie Nelson	1832	9	5	Three months in arrears	75.00
3045	Thomas R. Trickey	667	14	6	Six months in arrears	300.00
3046	Marion Shafer	943	5	..	Six months in arrears	300.00
3047	John Swanson	601	15	2	Owed sum equal to 3 months dues	300.00

Carlson Et Al., Defeated

In no section of the country did the recent election usher in a brighter day than in Colorodo. Governor Carlson was defeated, as is Supreme Court Judge Gabbert. When the state Supreme Court debarred Judge Granby Hillyer from presiding at the trial of striking miners, Judge Gabbert wrote a dissenting opinion. Judge Hillyer presided at the trial of John Lawson, but the miners secured an order from the state Supreme Court that debarred him from future court trials. Governor Carlson appointed Hillyer after the Legislature created a special judicial district for this ex-attorney of the coal operators.

Another glorious victory for democracy and humanity was the defeat of Greeley W. Whitford, candidate for district judge in Denver county. Five years ago Whitford issued an injunction against miners and then sentenced a score of them to jail. Thousands of trade unionists and sympathizers paraded the streets of the city in protest, which resulted in the release of the unionists.

The deluge against misrule swept Huerfano and Las Animas counties, in the southern part of the state, the scene of the recent miners' strike. The former county is known as the "Kingdom of Jeff Farr," where numerous outrages against striking miners were perpetrated. Recently the state Supreme Court ousted Farr from the office of sheriff and the election has smashed beyond all recognition the last remnant of a political machine that was used to pack juries, foster gunmen and drive trade unionists out of mining camps.

Carpenters' Tools

Do you want to know about the newest improvements in tools for carpenters? You can have, free of cost, a book showing fifteen hundred of them, by writing a postal card to The Goodell-Pratt Co., Greenfield, Mass., requesting them to send you book No. 13.

Will the day come when the laws relating to the rights of labor shall be so uniformly codified and defined that there shall be absolutely no chance of their being subject to interpretation or misinterpretation at will by members of the judiciary, asked a friend of ours recently? In reply we felt sorely tempted to quote the verse of Kipling commencing with the line, "When the earth's last picture is painted," etc., but we forebore.

It does indeed seem disheartening to find that even laws designed primarily to protect the rights of labor are frequently interpreted in a diametrically opposite direction from that in which they were intended, and, furthermore, few of us are surprised when we find a law, designed to remedy an injustice to labor, declared unconstitutional. Truly, it is no wonder many get the impression that labor and the law are at cross purposes.

Casual Comment

The Month of March!

* * *

Now, let's hear about successful trade movements.

* * *

From indications, all previous records will be broken.

* * *

Old "high cost of Living" seems to be a careful climber.

* * *

And an adept in the art of putting things over on an unsuspecting public.

* * *

It has climbed so high in recent months that now it's almost out of sight.

* * *

The labor movement has stood consistently and persistently for peace.

* * *

It has approved the President's peace policies, and now it hopes he will use all honorable means to keep out of war.

* * *

The strength of the labor movement in the European countries has been sorely tested by the war—but it will survive the catastrophe.

* * *

Speaking of the end of the war, it is to be hoped that the small nations of Europe will obtain a full measure of justice as a result of the peace conference.

* * *

It looks as though the insistent advocates of State Constabularies are likely to seize upon the war hysteria as a means of foisting their pet hobby on the public.

* * *

Is it not strange that a duly enacted law, sanctioned by the Senate, the House and the President, scheduled to take effect January 1, last, should be held up so long. We refer to the railroad 8-hour day law.

* * *

Such a situation sheds a rather strange light on our democratic institutions and prompts one to really question whether we are so far ahead as we think we are of the European monarchies which we affect to despise.

* * *

The establishment of a Pan-American Federation of Labor, as outlined in an official communication which has been signed by President Gompers and others is a laudable endeavor. We trust it will succeed.

* * *

Anti-shingle and other legislation aimed largely with the view to limiting the use of wood in building construction is becoming so prevalent that members of the U. B. should bestir themselves and protect their interests.

* * *

In some southern states particularly the movement has made some appreciable headway and in many instances it has aroused the local members of our organization to action. The Lumber Manufacturers are also in the field in this connection.

* * *

The movement against the use of wood in many instances can be traced to the activity of manufacturers of substitute material who see in the limitation of the staple building material a greater field for the sale of substitute products.

* * *

Once again both houses of Congress have passed the Immigration bill, with the literacy test, over the President's veto, which means that despite the stormy opposition the bill experienced it now goes on the statute books as a legal enactment.

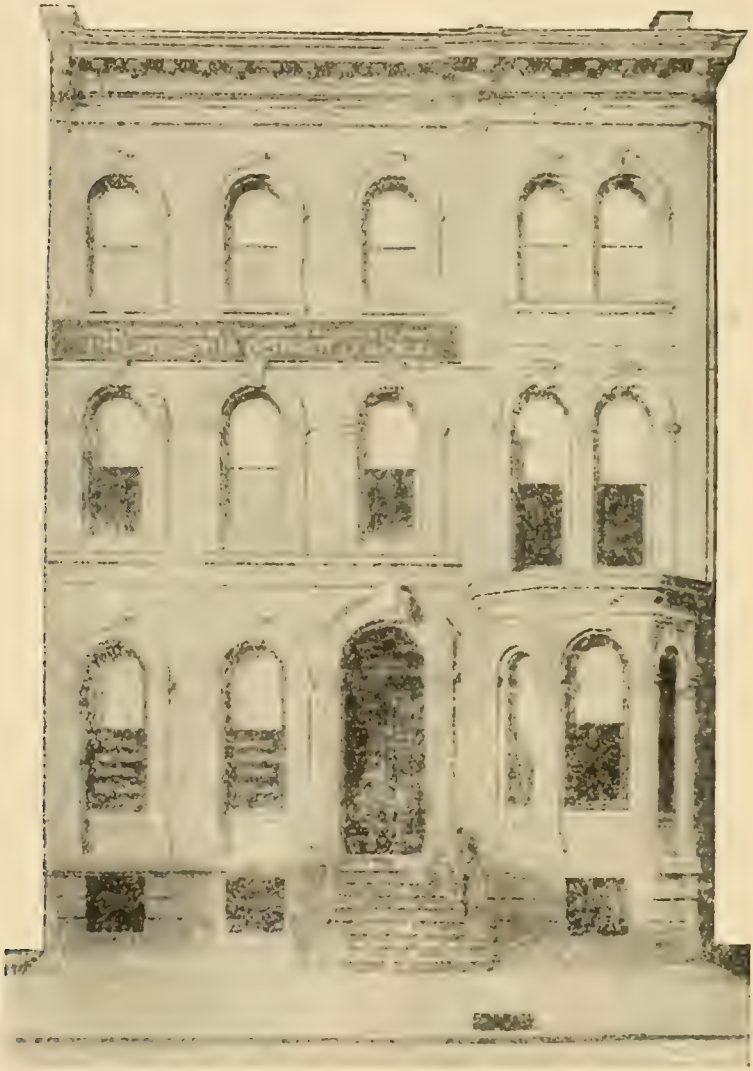
* * *

More and more the public is inclined to look with some suspicion on the bonus giving class of employers and that fact speaks well for the spread of trade union principles. In 99 cases out of a hundred the bonus is a bait to keep workers satisfied with low wage conditions.

The Carpenter

Philadelphia D. C. New Building

Monday, January 29, was a red letter day in the annals of the Philadelphia District Council of the U. B., for upon that evening the splendid new headquarters' building of the D. C., at 1803 Spring Garden Street, was dedicated with appropriate exercises.



The new headquarters forms a fitting center of U. B. activities in the Quaker city and for the seventeen local unions and upward of 8,000 members that are in the jurisdiction of the Philadelphia D. C. The building is 38 feet by 177, fronting one of the most attractive sections of a prominent and growing thoroughfare. Comprised in it are three assembly rooms, in addition to the district offices, library, smoking and lounging rooms. The big assembly room is on the second floor and can accomodate five hundred persons. Other rooms are designed for meetings of smaller organizations. The district offices on the first floor are as well equipped and imposing as the offices of any organi-

zation in the country. In the rear of the building on Brandywine Street is a modern garage.

At the dedication of the building the speakers were: Former state senator Richard V. Farley and W. T. Allen, secretary-treasurer of the Philadelphia D. C. Later a large number of guests of the District Council adjourned to the Hotel Hanover where dinner was served. Following a satisfactory repast President George Sherm, of the Philadelphia District Council introduced as the speakers of the evening Jacob Lightener, who represented John Price Jackson, commissioner of the state department of labor and industry; Elmer E. Greenawalt, Philadelphia's commissioner of immigration; Edward J. Cattell, city statistician, and the followinng General Officers of the U. B.: General President, Wm. L. Hutcheson; General Secretary, Frank Duffy; General Treasurer, Thomas Neale; G. E. B. members, D. A. Post, James Ogletree, Harry Blackmore, Arthur Martel, and General Organizer, Arthur Quinn. The closing address on behalf of the D. C. was made by Secretary-Treasurer, W. T. Allen.

The present officers of the Philadelphia D. C. are: George Sherm, President; John MacDonald, Vice-President; W. T. Allen, Secretary - Treasurer; Thomas Burns, Sergeant-at-Arms. Trustees: James Wetton, Levi Parvis, Harry Reigner. Business Representatives: A. S. Mellinger, Ernest Kreis, M. J. McDermott, Vernon Fletcher, Louis Weber and James Wetton, Floor Layers. Wm. MacInnis, Wharf and Dock Builders.

Remarkable Tribute Paid Gompers

A spontaneous tribute of loyalty and affection such as has never before in all probability been paid a leader of organized labor was tendered Samuel Gompers by his fellow trade unionists on Sunday, January 28, at the Central Opera House, New York City. The occasion was a banquet in honor of "labor's grand old man" and had a three-fold significance for it marked his sixty-seventh birthday, his fiftieth wedding anniversary, and the fiftieth year of his work in the cause of union labor. The affair was not alone one of the largest testimonial meetings ever held in New York City, but it was one of the most enthusiastic and successful from every point of view.

Trade unionists from Canada, the Pacific coast and some South Americans were included in the 1,100 persons who sat down to the dinner which was jointly arranged by committees representing the A. F. of L., the New York State Federation of Labor and the Central Federated Union of New York City and Vicinity.

At the tables just below the speakers' table sat five generations of the Gompers family. The oldest and the spryest of them all was the father of the president of the Federation, Saul Gompers, eighty-nine years old, who said in a brief speech to the assembly that he was more than twenty-one. Although he is totally blind, he came down from Boston with his two daughers and their husbands, Mr. and Mrs. S. Isaacs and Mr. and Mrs. H. Isaacs, the two sisters having married brothers.

First Vice-President Duncan of the A. F. of L., acted as toastmaster and introduced the speakers of the evening in the following order: Hugh Frayne, general organizer, A. F. of L.; Frank Morrison, secretary, A. F. of L.; Robert F. Wagner, senator, state of New York; Anthony Caminetti, commissioner general of immigration, who represented Secretary of Labor Wilson; Edward Swann, district attorney, New York county; Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Alton B. Parker, who represented the A. F. of L., in the Danbury hatters' case; Ralph Easley, chairman Executive Council, National Civic Federation; Frank X. Sullivan, counsel, New York state Federation of Labor, and George W. Perkins.

When President Gompers was introduced, he received an ovation rarely accorded an individual. In the course of his address he said:

A demonstration of this character in my

(Continued on Page 60)

Correspondence

Important A. F. of L. Program

To Officers of National and International Unions, City Central Bodies, State Federations of Labor, to Organizers and the Labor Press.

Editor, The Carpenter:

The annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor are growing in importance. The work accomplished by each succeeding convention in formulating plans for the future adds to our responsibilities, and demands of us to increase our activities as our opportunities are enlarged.

The Baltimore convention exceeded in importance those which have preceded it, and the officers of the American Federation of Labor have been directed to carry out an extensive program.

In order that we may proceed in a comprehensive and methodical manner to carry out the judgment of the convention, it is necessary that you be informed of the action taken which directly concerns the character of work we are expected to accomplish and with which you have become familiar by your experience of the past.

National and international unions were requested to instruct their local unions to join city central bodies and state federations of labor. This action is in accordance with Section 2, Article XI, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor. It is unnecessary to urge the importance of building up strong local movements. This can only be accomplished through the marshaling of labor's forces into the state and city central bodies.

Those organizations which have thus far not contributed one hour's wages to the fund for the Danbury Hatters as requested by the San Francisco Convention are urged to do so immediately.

The convention emphasized that all state federations of labor and organized labor everywhere should make the injunction question the paramount issue in all of their future political activities; that they continue such activity until a law has been placed on the statute books of every state in the Union which will safeguard and protect the rights and liberties of all our citizens in so far as the illegal, unconstitutional and unwarranted use and abuse of the writ of injunction is concerned in labor disputes. The city central bodies are earnestly requested to co-operate fully with the state federations of labor in this matter. The Clayton Act, which declares that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce, insofar as the federal statutes are concerned corrects the illegal issuance and abuse of the writ of injunction in trade disputes. The convention declared.

"We hold that the paramount issue now confronting organized labor specifically and unorganized labor in general, is the extension of the provisions of the Clayton Act until it becomes a law operative in every state of the Union."

State and city bodies were warned to be on the alert to secure state legislation to correct the evils now prevalent in the various penal institutions whereby convict labor comes in competition with free labor. It is urged that the members of organized labor communicate with their senators and congressmen, asking them to support the Booher-Hughes bill now before Congress.

The convention declared that the people should directly control educational facilities through the popular election of boards of education; for a system of free text books; for adequate pension provisions for public school teachers; for teachers to have a voice in the administration of the school system; that schools must be removed from politics by the merit principle of civil service to the employment, advancement, and dismissal of teachers; that teachers should re-

ceive financial recognition more nearly commensurate with the importance of their service in the community; that vocational education should be encouraged, and that the right of teachers to organize and affiliate with the organized labor movement shall not be questioned.

The convention directed that efforts be continued to organize school teachers throughout the country. It was recommended that every local, national and international union, central and state federation of labor be requested to do everything possible to secure the membership of every school teacher in a union affiliated to the American Federation of Teachers.

It is hoped that greater efforts now and in the near future will be made to secure a reduction in the hours of labor, and that at no distant time the eight-hour workday shall be the uniform maximum hours of daily toil.

The convention directed:

That state and city central bodies appoint committees, where they do not already exist, for the purpose of studying conditions of local trade and federal labor unions, report thereon to be made to their organizations in order that a greater degree of progress may be made by the organization in question.

That the assistance of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor be extended to the Laundry Workers' International Union.

That special effort be made to organize all labor engaged in the manufacture of bottle caps, corks and crowns; all workers in the celluloid and tortoise shell industry; the nurses and attendants in state hospitals; the meat cutters and butchers workmen, and those employed in the manufacture of gloves.

That all affiliated unions having members employed in the various shipyards of the country put forth a determined effort to completely organize all crafts employed in the shipyards.

That moral support should be given to the White Rats Actors' International in its efforts to better the condition of its members.

That every effort be made to secure a more extended demand for union label tobacco, cigarettes and snuff.

That wherever possible and practicable, cloth union labels should be substituted for paper labels.

It was brought to the attention of the convention that the impression prevails among many of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor and the organizers of the national and international unions that as the Union Label Trades Department had been charged with label agitation and label advertising, the organizers are absolved from special efforts in this direction. The convention laid special emphasis upon the point that the attention of all organizers should be called to the fact that whenever and wherever possible, label agitation is an important part of organizers duties.

The convention was emphatic in its declaration, and we expect effective protest to be made against the enactment of any law by Congress or the states which shall have the effect either permanently or temporarily to deny the right of the workers to collective action or to quit their employment.

The officers of affiliated organizations, organizers and labor press have performed invaluable service in the past. Too much praise cannot be given to these self-sacrificing, devoted trade unionists. It has been a source of great satisfaction to know that there is within our movement such a large number of active unionists who give of their time and ability that the organized and unorganized may reap the benefits of organization. There is no institution that can boast of such a large corps of workers who, without stint, devote their time that opportunities may be provided for the toilers who are less fortunate than those who are organized.

Increasing opportunities demand that we make even greater efforts so that our movement shall correspondingly increase in membership and that its power and influence for the betterment of the conditions of the workers may be constant-

ly augmented. The growth of the labor movement means added duties and responsibilities for its members as well as its officers. That the American Federation of Labor may continue on its upward march and keep abreast of the opportunities afforded, it will be necessary now more than ever that we devote ourselves assiduously to the demands made upon us by our fellow-workers.

In a word, that every man in the labor movement and every organized body of labor shall put forth every energy in order that this year of our lives and our movement shall be made better and more secure, that every toiler eligible to membership in any existing union be influenced to join the ranks of organized labor and make common cause with us in this beneficent and humane movement of ours.

I cannot too strongly impress upon you the necessity of exercising the greatest vigilance during the coming year in order that the labor movement—local, state and national—may not only perform its great task to the full approval of those whom it represents, but also that it may carry light and hope into the lives of an ever-increasing number of unorganized workers.

With the earnest hope for the success and continued growth of our great movement for this year and for all the years to come, and hoping for your continued co-operation and help, I am,

Fraternally yours,

SAMUAL GOMPERS,

President, American Federation of Labor.

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary.

Successful Trade Movements

Seattle, Wash., L. U. 1272.—As a result of a trade movement, about thirty shipbuilding and repair yards in the jurisdiction of this local have increased the wages of their ship carpenters and caulkers from the old rate of $5.00 to $6.00 per day. The new scale went into effect on November 1. William O'Keefe, R. S.

Aberdeen, Wash., L. U. 1070.—A successful trade movement instituted by the members of this local went into effect December 12, when the wages of ship carpenters were raised to 62½c per hour and those of caulkers to 75c per hour. The former scale was 50c per hour for ship carpenters and caulkers. Working hours are eight per day. Trade conditions are brisk as there is a ship building boom on along the Pacific coast which is expected to last for three or four years.

George W. Chubb's Due Book

L. U. 281 of Binghamton, N. Y., is in receipt of communications from various localities regarding George W. Chubb, who is said to be soliciting financial aid on the strength of a "hard luck" story and a Due Book well paid up issued by that local. Chubb, however, has not been a member of L. U. 281 for several years and it is hard to understand how he comes by his credentials. Locals where he may in future apply are urged to retain his Due Book and notify L. E. Bailey, R. S. of L. U. 281, 8 Worden St., Binghampton, N. Y.

The H. C. of L.

A workingman tried
To discover some way
To keep out of debt
On two dollars a day.
It gave him the blues—
Which he could not dispel—
Each time he encountered
The H. C. of L.

He first tried existing
On eight cents a day
Eating Battle Creek fodder
And pulverized hay.
In a week he lost
Fifty-eight pounds—sad to tell—
In his efforts to combat
The H. C. of L.

When he dug up to pay
For the gas and the coal,
With a look of dismay
He let go of his "roll."
He was wise to the fact
'Twas no use to rebel,
He was fast in the grip of
The H. C. of L.

Though he schemed and he schemed
Yet he couldn't get by.
He always kept slipping,
With prices so high.
He got "dippy" at last
And the docter said, "Well,
It was all brought about by
The H. C. of L.

—Thomas H. West.

Craft Problems

Roof Framing—Octagon Bay and Unequal Pitch

(By Geo. H. Wilson, Instructor in Carpentry, Denver School of Trades. Member of L. U. 55, U. B. of C. & J. of A.)

(Continued from November issue.)

The accompanying illustration shows a part roof of a building with a 9 foot, 2 inch rise to 11 foot run, or 10 inch rise to every foot run, with an octagon bay of different pitch 4 foot, 2 inch rise to 3 foot, 9 inch run, or 13 4-12 inch rise to every foot run. These figures are not selected, but are taken at random for demonstration, and this dormer is now what is termed an unequal pitch against the main roof. After plan of dormer has been laid out, showing bridge, valleys, and hips, lay out the rafters beginning with the common rafter of main roof. In this case they are again placed 16 inches on centers and take notice here that the jacks of dormer intersect with jacks of main roof on the valleys and the spacing differs because the valleys are not placed on an angle of 45 degrees on account of the dormer roof being on a different pitch. The dormer wallplate may be made any height; on this sketch it is 4 feet rise above the main wall plate, its run is 4 feet, 9 6-10 inches from outside of wall to intersection with main roof or seat of valleys at "K" and "K2." Here I am asked how you get this figure for the run, let me go back to the rise and run of main roof, it has 10 inches rise to every foot run, height of wall plate is 4 feet, therefore it is 10-12 of 4 feet gives 4 feet, 9 6-10 inches, or it may be found near enough for all practical purposes by the steel square, as follows, lay out on a board 12 inches run on the blade by 10 inches rise on the tongue, now slide the square back on the 10 inch line to 4 inches, the figures now shown on the blade will be 4 feet, 9 6-10 inches, this fraction cannot be read on square, but will be near enough. The point of intersection of valleys and ridge with main roof will be found by same process as the foregoing examples, as follows, the ridge is 4 feet, 2 inches above plate, therefore the run or point of intersection is 10-12 of 4 feet, 2 inches, which gives 5 feet, see also the profile of roof. The length of ridge board may now be obtained, as follows, the center of bay or intersection of his rafters is half the width of dormer, 3 feet, 9 inches, subtract this from 4 feet, 9 6-10 inches, the valley seat in from wall line, leaves 1 foot, 006-10 inches, add this to 5 feet, which gives length of ridge board 6 feet, 006-10 inches, see figures on profile and plan. Of course, you must deduct half the thickness of valley on the diagonal on one end, and add half the thickness of hip to other, as shown in Fig. 9. Is this not plain and simple involving a little arithmetic? It is the proper method to work out roof framing.

The length of dormer rafters are found as previously described but it is again shown by the run "d-b," 3 feet, 9 inches, rise, "b-c," 4 feet, 2 inches, gives diagonal or length, "c-d," 5 feet, 7¼ inches. Here is also shown the length of jacks by carrying out a line from plan of hips to profile of common rafter, "c-d," the diagonal "e-d" will give length. This is again shown and may be measured on the plan or stretch out of each side of the roof "e-g," which gives us 3 feet, 2 ¾ inches, as length of jack, of course you must subtract half the thickness of hip on diagonal, this may be done by measuring square over from the edge bevel. To get edge bevel of jacks against octagon hips, take length of common rafter on blade 5 feet, 7¼ inches by half the width of one of the sides 1 foot, 6¾ inches, which is simply the acute angle created by the right angle triangle "N-X-T-N." To get the length of octagon jack rafters by steel square,

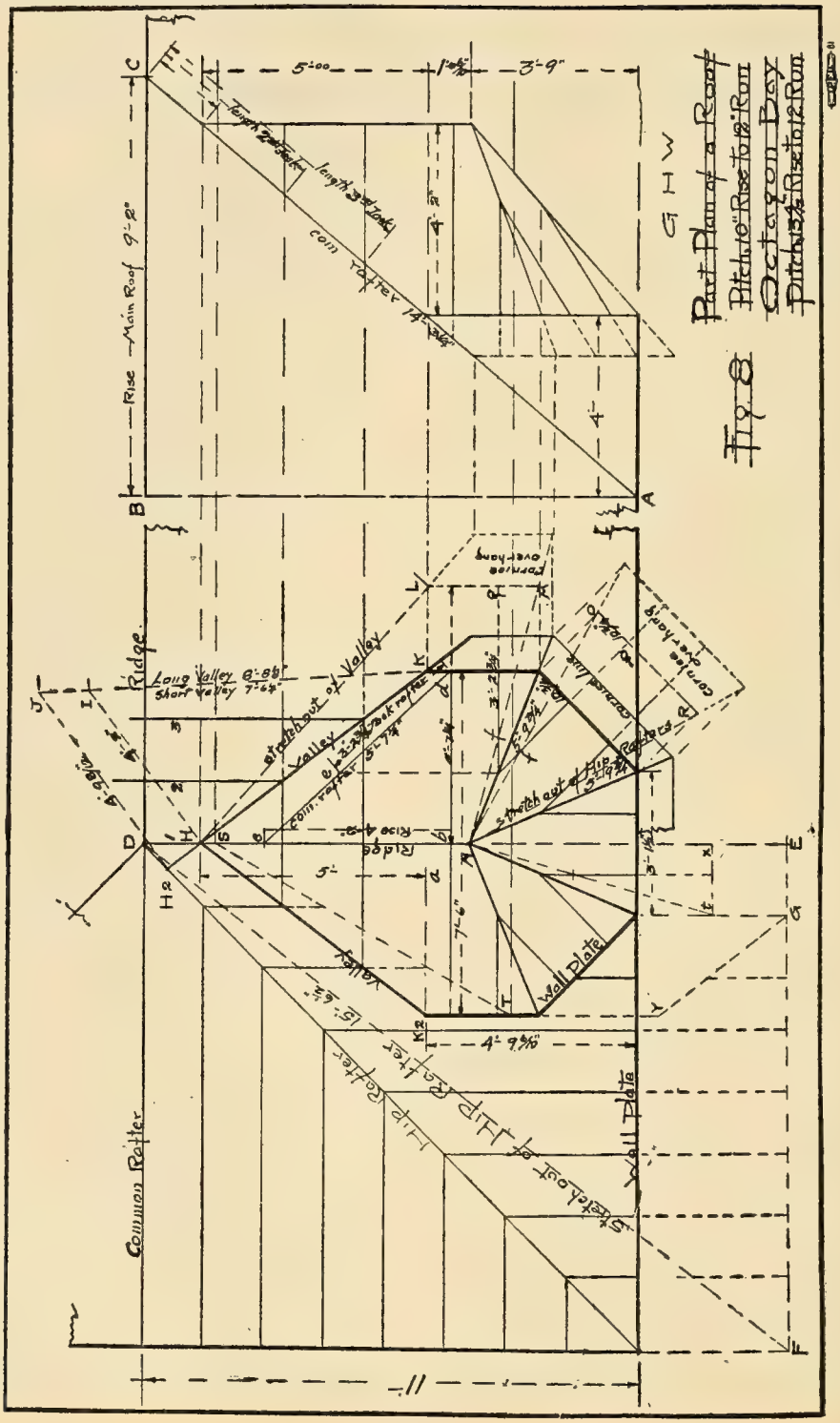
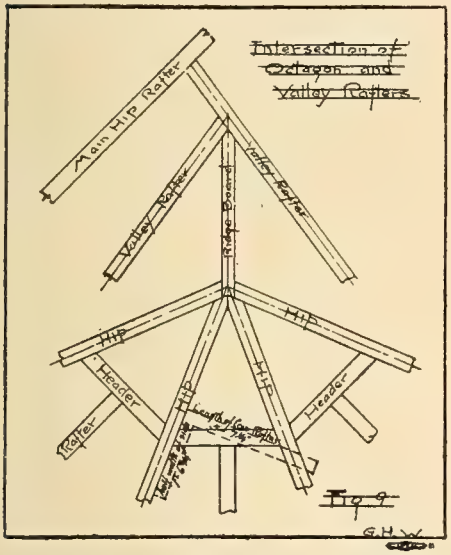


Fig 8
Part Plan of a Roof
Pitch 10" Rise to 12" Run
Octagon Bay
Pitch 12" Rise to 12" Run
G H W
Common Rafter
Hip Rafter
Valley
Ridge
Wall Plate
Jack Rafter
Fascia
Cornice
Purlin
Ridge
Rise
Main Roof 9'-2"
Long Valley 8'-8½"
Short Valley 7'-6"
Length of Jack
Length of Hip
Common Rafter 14'-6"
Cornice Overhang
Purlin
Ridge
Valley
Hip
Wall Plate
Common Rafter
Jack Rafter
Hip Rafter
Valley
Wall Plate

lay out on a board 5 feet, 7¼ inches on blade by 1 foot, 6¾ inches on tongue, and here I would suggest drawing in these lines to a scale of 3 inches per foot, this will then read 16 13-16 inches on the blade and 4 11-16 inches on tongue, this is done for greater accuracy, and just as easy as 1 inch scale. Now take notice the spacing is 10 ¾ inches from corner to jack on wall plate; this spacing may be made any figure. Now slide the square back on the tongue to 10¾ inches the spacing (use same scale) 2 11-16



inches and the figures on blade will give length of jack. You may reverse the moving of square by sliding the blade on the 16 13-16 inch line until 2 11-16 inches touches edge of board, the figures on blade will give length of jack 3 feet, 2¾ inches; this is simply the theoretical rule and applies to any pitch of a roof octagon, hexagon, etc. Keep in mind the base (run) and perpendicular (length of common rafter) of a right angle triangle, the base is spaced for the jacks, the diagonal is the edge bevel.

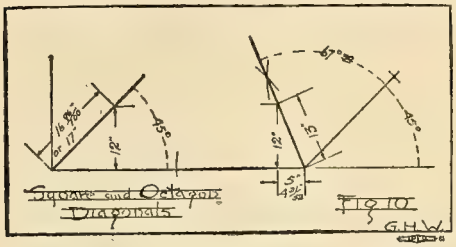
To get length of octagon hip rafters, the following method may be used either by steel square or graphically: first let us go back a moment to the common rafter of the dormer, its rise is 4 feet, 2 inches to 3 feet, 9 inches run, or 13 4-12 inch rise to every foot run, but for the hip rafter 13 inches is the diagonal of 12 inches on an octagon. To understand this more fully see Fig. 10, which explains itself, therefore the run of hip rafter is 13 inches to 13 4-12 inches rise. Now half the width of dormer or run of common rafter is 3 feet, 9 inches, therefore the run of hip rafter is 3 9-12 times 13 inches, gives us 4 feet, 003-4 inches by 4 foot, 2 inch rise, the diagonal is length of hip rafter 5 feet, 9 3-4 inches; it may also be measured on the stretchout or plane of one side of the octagon "N-O" and "N-R."

Fig. 9 shows the edge bevel of hip rafters, measure in from plumb cut or bevel whatever they are, out of square on the edge. Of course, deduct for half the thickness of ridge on one pair, and half the thickness of themselves on other pair. This figure also shows probably the best mechanical and economical method, where a common rafter would run through to the apex by cutting in a header between the hip rafters for the common rafter to nail into, and obviate so many long edge bevels, and useless wood. On a very large octagon roof or dome these headers may be repeated on down and thus make a substantial and technically constructed roof. The writer many years ago worked on a similar roof that had hip rafters over 30 feet long.

To get the backing of the octagon hip rafters take a piece of stuff, same thickness, put on a foot cut, place on seat of hip rafter on wall plate, draw lines underneath and run gauge lines on sides to meet with those on foot cut.

Note that one valley rafter runs into the hip rafter of main roof, this gives the best support, and wherever possible, one valley should stop against the hip, ridge or side of a common rafter, the length of both valleys are here shown, first begin by erecting a perpendicular line at right angles to plan of valley "K-H," measure the rise 4 feet, 2 inches, on perpendicular, now draw line from "K" to "I," this will give length of short valley, 7 feet, 6¼ inches. Now extend this line and erect a similar perpendicular from "H2" to "J," this gives

the length of long valley rafter 8 feet, 8 1-8 inches. Now to get the length of the valley rafters by the steel square without a detailed drawing can be best understood by the beginner by referring to the illustrations. First, we located the seat of the valleys at 4 feet, 9 6-10 inches in from the wall line, the intersection of valleys with main roof measures 5 feet square in from their seat. Now then, take half the width of dormer on tongue, 3 feet, 9 inches, by 5 feet on blade, the diagonal gives base



line or run, 6 feet, 3 inches; now again, take the run, 6 feet, 3 inches on blade and the rise 4 feet, 2 inches on the tongue the diagonal gives length of valley rafter, 7 feet, 6¼ inches. To get length of long valley, you can measure on the plan, the distance "H" to "H2" here it is 11½ inches, add this to run of short valley, 6 feet, 3 inches, gives us 7 feet, 2½ inches run. You ask now what is the rise; get a straight edged board, lay square to 6 feet, 3 inches by 4 feet, 2 inches, draw line on run, now slide square to 11½ inches on run, figures on tongue will be 7 8-12 inches. Add this to rise, 4 feet, 2 inches, gives 4 feet, 9 8-12 inch rise for long valley at "H2" and run 7 feet, 2½ inches, the diagonal measures 8 feet, 8 1-8 inches length of long valley rafter.

A very simple method to get edge bevel of valley rafters, is shown in Fig. 9 just measure in from the plumb bevel or cut whatever they are out of square on the edge, which is the same fundamental principle as shown in Fig. 2.

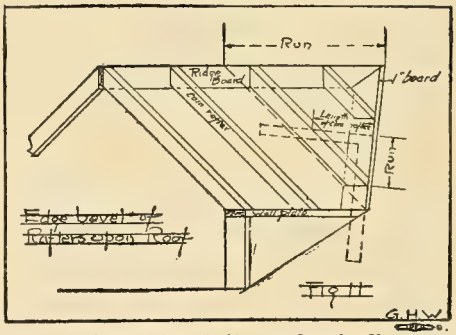
A plan of one side of the dormer is shown in the area by the dotted lines "H-L-M-N-H." This gives the correct length of valley rafter, common and jack rafters, also the correct edge bevel of jacks.

A plan of one side of the octagon is also shown in the area by the lines "O-R-N-O;" this also shows the true lengths of hip and jack rafters and their edge bevels, also the exact overhang of cornice.

A plan of the main roof is also here shown with the dormer cut into it in the area by the dotted lines "D-F-G-Y-T-S-D" with true lengths and edge bevels of all rafters.

The length of jack rafters of main roof running into long valley No. 1, 2, and 3, their lengths are shown in profile, or they may be obtained by laying out of plan of that side of roof. The edge bevel of these jacks are found on square by taking half the width of dormer on tongue by the distance square in from seat of valleys to their apex, 5 feet on blade, blade gives bevel, this is again the acute angle of the right angle triangle.

To some of our readers all this detail might seem unnecessary, but to the beginner it is essential to graphically see the entire subject in their mind, and be capable of laying out a drawing of a



roof and construct it mechanically correct.

There is another important detail in roof framing that must not be overlooked; that is the building of dormers upon a roof without valley rafters, this frequently happens in repair work, and it is not advisable to cut in a valley rafter, so the jack rafters of the dormer must be cut to fit the pitch of the main roof; the writer recently saw a very large house under construction and the roofs of the wings were built upon top of the main roof after it was all sheathed

over; the jack rafters were not properly cut to fit; one's fingers could easily be put under the heel of the 2x8 inch jacks, the roof was to be covered with tile and there was no reason why this roof could not have been more economically and mechanically constructed by putting in valley rafters at the junction of wings with main roof. First a pair or more common rafters should be set up to level the ridge board and locate it against main roof, and a board nailed down on top of sheathing from seat of valley to junction of ridge with main roof to nail jack rafters upon and afford a nailing for the sheathing boards of dormer. To get edge bevel of jacks take length of common rafter on tongue; and run, that is the distance square and level in from seat of valleys to intersection of ridge board with main roof on blade; draw line on blade will give edge bevel; see Fig. 11. To get length of run, stretch a line across between seats of valleys then plumb up to ridge board; method to get length of jacks has been previously described on octagon.

Now, I do not mean to claim that these are the only methods that can be employed in constructing a roof, but the various methods described have been practiced for years by many of our best local carpenters as well as the writer, and are not experiments but based on correct fundamental mechanics. And if our younger craftsmen can obtain any help in their roof framing problems from these talks, that is my sole aim and intention.

How to Use Builders' and Contractors' Level

Screw the instrument firmly on the tripod and place the tripod legs in such a position that the foot plate (for names or parts see diagrams) will be nearly level. Press the tripod shoes well into the earth and tighten the nuts at the top of the tripod legs.

To level the instrument, first swing the telescope so that it stands over a pair of opposite leveling screws. Loosen one of this pair of screws and tighten the other at the same time, until the bubble in the level tube stays exactly in the center of the tube. Then turn the telescope so that it stands over the other pair of leveling screws. Turn these screws until the bubble stays in the center. Then swing the telescope back to the first position and correct any error that may have taken place. After the instrument is leveled, the bubble should stay in the middle no matter in what direction the telescope is turned. If it does not, adjust the instrument as explained under adjustments. Do not strain the threads of the leveling screws by making them too tight.

Take the cap off the objective lens and put on the sun shade if it is necessary to protect the lens from the bright sun light. Sight to some bright object, turn the eyepiece in or out (right or left) until the cross wires are seen sharp-cut and distinct. Then turn the focussing screw until the object desired appears plain.

—Leveling—

The horizontal cross wire will not cut any number of points which are all in the same level plane. The difference between readings taken on a leveling rod held on the desired points will give the difference in level between those points. The highest reading will, of course, represent the lowest ground. For example, to find the difference in level between two points:

The rod being held on a point whose elevation is known, the telescope is turned on it and the rod reading gives at once the height of instrument above that point. If the rod be now held on a forward or unknown point and the telescope turned on it, this second rod reading gives the distance of that point below the line of sight of the telescope. The reading on the known point is called the "back sight" and that on the unknown point is called the "fore sight." The difference between the rod readings gives the difference in level.

In plain leveling work the exact position of the instrument is not important and the plumb bob need not be hung from the foot plate to see whether the

level is exactly above a certain mark or stake.

The lengths of the back and fore sights (distance from the instrument to the rod) for any setting of the instrument, should be as nearly equal as possible. For the best work the length of sights should not exceed 300 feet.

—Other Uses of the Level—

In addition to the three main uses of any level: (a) To find the difference in elevation of points a considerable difference apart; (b) to obtain the profile of a line, and (c) to establish a grade, the architects' or contractors' levels with horizontal circle may be used in laying out buildings, reading angles and in various other operations which will suggest themselves after one becomes familiar with the instrument.

In leveling up a wall or floor, the instrument may be set on the trivet, the three-cornered plate with sharp points. This may be firmly set on a wall or other convenient place. An ordinary carpenters' rule may often be used in place of a rod.

—To Read Angles—

In reading an angle place the instrument exactly above the corner of the angle to be read. Fix the tripod legs firmly and so that the point of the plumb bob suspended from the instrument will be directly above the corner stake. Level up as directed. Swing the telescope so that the vertical (up and down) cross wire will cut the object (it may be a stake, a flagstaff, plumb line or the corner of a building) from which the angle is to be taken. Clamp the instrument with a clamp screw and if it has a tangent screw or slow motion device, move the vertical cross wire into the exact position desired with that screw.

Then holding the foot plate with one hand turn the graduated circle slowly around until its zero mark (0) is exactly opposite to the zero mark of the vernier.

Look through the telescope again to see if the vertical cross wire still cuts the stake, and if it does not, make the necessary corrections to the tangent screw and the horizontal circle.

Now loosen the clamp screw and swing the telescope around towards the stake on the other side of the angle. Focus or bring the stake to distinct vision with the focussing screw. Clamp it there and make the vertical cross wire cut the flag staff or plumb line on the second stake. Use the tangent screw for this if the instrument has one. From the zero mark on the circle where the measurement started read around the circle to where the zero on the vernier now cuts the circle. This gives the number of degrees between the two sides of the angle. To get the minutes of angle to be added to this figure keep on reading in the same direction as before, but on the vernier, until one of the vernier marks is found to be the exact continuation of a mark on the circle. Since each vernier mark represents 5 minutes, multiply the number of its mark from the vernier zero by 5. Thus the 3rd mark on the vernier coinciding with a mark on the circle would mean that 3 times 5, or 15 minutes must be added to the degrees of angle. If it is found that no marks on the vernier and circle coincide start at the opposite edge of the vernier from where you left off and read towards the zero mark. The outside marks represent 30 minutes. Then the 7th or the second from the opposite edge of the vernier would represent 7 times 5, or 35 minutes and so on. If the zero mark on the vernier agrees exactly with a mark on the circle, there are of course no minutes to be added to the angle reading.

The clamp and tangent, or slow motion device allows the instrument to be clamped more securely and a movement in a horizontal plane to be made more accurately. The clamp screw must always be tight when the tangent screw is to be used.

—How To Lay Out a Building Site—

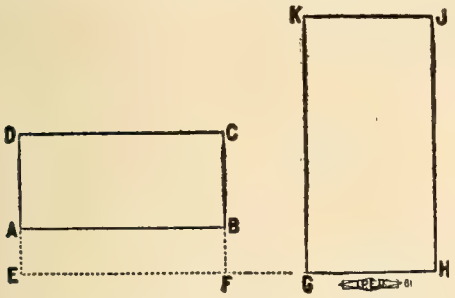
A typical example will show that in laying out buildings the instrument is invaluable.

Given the building "A-B-C-D," required to lay out the site of a building "G-H-J-K," at a given distance from and at right angles to, the first building.

Level the instrument up at "E," making "A-E" as shown by the point of the plumb bob below the instrument, equal to the distance the side of the new building is to be from "A-B." Make "B-F" the same length as "A-E" and sight on a flag pole or rod placed on "F." Make the vertical cross wire cut the stake exactly and fasten the clamp screw.

Then have your assistant carry the flag pole to "G," making "F-G" the required distance of the new building from the side "B-C." Have him move the pole from side to side until it is exactly in line with the vertical cross wire. Locate "H" on the same line, making "G-H" the desired length.

Then place the instrument over the point "G" and level it up. Focus the telescope on the flag pole placed at "E" or "F" and fasten the clamp screw. Turn the horizontal circle until one of the

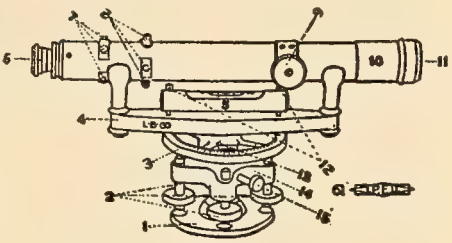


zeros exactly coincide with the vernier zero. Loosen the clamp screw and turn the telescope and vernier to 90 degrees. Any point which the vertical cross wire cuts, as "K," will be on the side of the proposed building. "G-K" may be made the required length. The other side, "G-H" is checked up by turning the telescope until the vernier zero corresponds with the other zero on the circle. If the work has been correctly done "H" will be on the point located before.

The level may be used in setting floor timbers, in aligning shafting, locating drains, in ascertaining the height of springs and the depth of wells.

—A Contractors' and Builders' Level—

—Key to Diagram—



1. Foot Plate.
2. Leveling Screws.
3. Horizontal Circle.
4. Level Bar.
5. Spirit Level Tube.
6. Eyepiece.
7. Eyepiece Centering Screws.
8. Cross Hair Adjusting Screws.
9. Object Focussing Screw.
10. Dust Protector.
11. Objective Lens.
12. Level Vial Adjusting Screws.
13. Vernier.
14. Leveling Head.
15. Clamp Screw.

Old Friend Wife

Of course she gets you mad at times, of course we know you're grieved
Because she lectures you until you're sore and deeply peeved;
You think that you're the only man in all this freeborn land
Who has to fall for censure that a rabbit wouldn't stand,
You'll sulk around and slam the doors and cuss at married life,
But way down in your heart you know that you love Old Friend Wife.

Just stop to think it over, and nine times in ten she's right
When she hands you a balling-out for running round at night.
Of course we know you missed your car, or had to work real late,
Or some old college chum was shoved into your arms by fate.
We do not doubt your word. It may be true, sir, but, ahem—
You know how cheap you feel when you get home at 3:00 a. m.

I sing this plaint for lonely wives, the girls you wed to hold,
And when you think it over, do you wonder that they scold?
They're faithful, and they're patient, and they worry, watch and wait
For the thoughtless, careless husbands who were handed them by fate.
When other havens bar us, and the world with frost is rife,
You bet you're mighty glad to get back home to Old Friend Wife.

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Ständiger Fortschritt der A. F. of L.

Der gegenwärtige gesunde Zustand der Amerikanischen Arbeitbewegung, wie er in den Protokollen wiedergegeben wird, sowie auch in den Berichten der in Baltimore abgehaltenen 36. Jahres-Konvention der A. F. of L. im letzten Monate, liefert gefälliges und belehrendes Lesematerial für Unions-Gewerkschaftler zum Jahresschluß.

Der Bericht des Exekutiv-Konzils in sich schon ist eine Zusammenstellung brauchbarer Gewerkschafts-Information, die nicht nur die vollführte Arbeit des letzten Jahres berührt, sondern auch die Thätigkeit der Arbeiterbewebung in allen Zweigen deckt, einschließlich der beständigen Agitation, abhelfende und schützende Gesetzgebung für die Arbeiter zu sichern, sowohl als auch die Bemühungen auf dem Gebiete der internationalen Verwandschaft den guten Willen und die Ko-operation der Arbeiter der Welt zu pflegen.

Ein beständiger Anwachs der Mitgliedschaft wird in dem Berichte gezeigt, der die affiliirte Mitgliederschaft am 30. September, dem Schluß des Firkaljahres, als 2,072,702 angiebt, ein Zuwachs über die Anzahl der gutstehenden Mitglieder des Vorjahres von 126,355. In der Föderation befinden sich zur Zeit fünf Departements, 111 nationale und internationale Unionen, 45 Staats-Föderationen, 417 Lokal Departement-Konzile, 705 lokale Gewerbe und föderierte Arbeiter-Unionen, 717 städtische Central-Körperschaften und 21,711 Lokal-Unionen. Ein derartiger Organismus im Leben der Nation, der die Interessen der Arbeiter überwacht, muß sicherlich über Einfluß und Respekt verfügen und in der Ausübung seiner ökonomischen Gewalt sich als ein gewichtiger Faktor erweisen, ganz gleich wie stark die gegenüberstehenden Kräfte sein mögen.

Die Thatsache, daß die ökonomische Organisation der Arbeiter fundamental und von primärer Wichtigkeit ist, jetzt wie auch in der Vergangenheit, Gerechtigkeit für die arbeitenden Millionen zu sichern, findet in dem Berichte in folgenden Worten Nachdruck:

„Seit ihres Beginnes trat die Amerikanische Föderation der Arbeiter für das Prinzip ein, daß die fundamentale Macht der Arbeiter in ihrer ökonomischen Gewalt liegt und daß, welchimmer politischen oder industriellen Einfluß sie ausüben, nur darin liegt, daß sie im Stande waren ihre ökonomische Macht zu gebrauchen, ihre eigene Wohlfahrt zu fördern, sowie auch ihre Ideale für bessere Lebensbedingungen, und Arbeitszustände für Alle, die da arbeiten. Die Weisheit dieser Politik wurde wieder und immer wieder demonstrirt, jedoch nie ersichtlicher wie während des letzten Jahres. Die Lohnarbeiter sicherten eine passendere Anerkennung für ihren am nationalen Leben und der Entwickelung genommenen Antheil."

In der Besprechung der internationalen Arbeiterverhältnisse spricht der Bericht über die Bemühungen der A. F. of L., zu Schluß des Krieges zur selben Zeit und am selben Platze der Friedenskonferenzen einen Welt-Arbeiter-Kongreß abzuhalten, sowie über die Zurückweisung des Vorschlages durch die organisirten Arbeiter in England und Deutschland, was nöthiger Weise bedingte, daß man das Projekt fallen ließ. Die A. F. of L. nahm daher einen Ersatz-Vorschlag an, der empfiehlt, daß die organisirten Arbeiterbewegungen jener Länder, die an den allgemeinen Friedenensverhandlungen theilnehmen, Friedensbedingungen und Zustände nach Kriegesabschluß festzustellen auf ihre respektiven Regierungen dringen sollen, daß die Lohnarbeiter daran betheiligt sein sollen; dieselbe Richtung soll von den Arbeiterbewegungen neutraler Länder eingeschlagen werden, falls es dahin entschieden wird, daß auch sie Stimme in den Friedenskonferenzen haben sollen.

All-Amerikanische Arbeiterverhältnisse, vornehmlich die zwischen der A. F. of L. und der mexikanischen Arbeiterbewegung bestehenden, werden in Länge besprochen und die Einzelheiten der Konferenzen in Washington, zwischen den Vertretern der amerikanischen und der mexikanischen Arbeiterbewegungen, wiedergegeben. Der Bericht be-

sagt, daß eine All-Amerikanische Föderation nicht nur möglich, sondern sogar nothwendig ist. Im Rückblick auf Anti-Trust und Einhaltsbefehls-Gesetzgebung besagt der Bericht:

„Das Erlassen von Arbeiterbestimmungen des Clayton Anti-Trust Gesetzes zwang Arbeitgeber, welche die Anti-Trust Gesetzgebung und die Einhaltsbefehls-Gesetzgebung zur Anwendung zu bringen wünschen, sie in ihren Bemühen zu unterstützen, die Bestrebungen der Arbeiter nach höheren Löhnen und besseren Arbeitsbedingungen zu widerlegen, ihre Bemühen von den Bundesgerichten an die Staatsgerichte zu verlegen. Das Ergebniß macht die Notwendigkeit für die Erlassung von Staatsgesetzen, welche Uebergriffe durch gerichtliche Mittel und ablenkende Gesetzgebung zum ausschließlichen Vortheil der Arbeitgeber in gesteigertem Maße notwendig. Die Anwendung der Einhaltsbefehle und der Anti-Trust Gesetzgebung hat dieselben faktisch zu streikbrechenden Mitteln und Unionen zerstörenden Mitteln gemacht. Solch ein Zustand ist für den gebührenden Respekt für unsere Regierungs-Institute und die Republik selbst umstürzlich in Wirkung."

Solche Zustände, sagt der Bericht, endeten in dem Entwurfe der Model Anti-Trust und Einhaltsbefehls-Beschränkungs-Vorlage, die der San Francisco Konvention der Föderation unterbreitet wurde und die ernstlich den Central-Organisationen und der gesammten Mitgliedschaft als geeignete Gesetzgebung zur Unterstützung empfohlen wurde.

In Besprechung des Falles der Danburh Kürschner vermerkt das Exekutiv-Konzil, daß die Entscheidung des Bundes-Supremegerichtes in 1912 einen Präzidenzfall schuf, den Richter zum Gesetze zu machen versuchen, obschon die höchste gesetzgebende Körperschaft des Landes—die Agentur, der die Nation diese Gerechtsame verlich—Gesetzgebung erließ, das große Unrecht, das durch die Entscheidung gestiftet wurde, wieder gut zu machen. „Die Entscheidung ist ein Beispiel kolossaler Ungerechtigkeit," besagt der Bericht weiter. „Falls die Entscheidung zu einem der Gesetze unseres Landes erhoben wird, ist das Ergebniß eine Zerstörung des Unionismus."

Bezugnehmend auf das vom Kongresse angenommene Achtstunden-Gesetz, sagt der Bericht, daß für nahezu ein Vierteljahrhundert die Arbeiterbewegung in Amerika eine Kampagne betrieb zur Etablirung des achtstündigen Arbeitstages, und charakterisirt die Gesetzgebung als eine bemerkenswerthe Errungenschaft. Bezüglich der angeblichen Zurückweisung des Arbitrations-Prinzipes durch die Eisenbahner-Brüderschaft, bestätigt der Bericht, daß weder Präsident Wilson noch die Brüderschaft das Prinzip der Arbitration zurückwiesen, wie die Eisenbahnen ungerechter Weise behaupteten. Sie stellten sich auf den Standpunkt, daß der Achtstunden-Tag ein Prinzip sei, daß er Arbitration nicht unterworfen sei, und hierhin stimmten sie überein mit den eifrigsten Befürwortern der Arbitration, indem sie zugestanden, daß es gewisse fundamentale Prinzipien giebt, die der Arbitration nicht unterworfen sind.

In Besprechung der Vorschläge des Präsidenten für Gesetzgebung sagt der Bericht, daß eine hauptsächliche Notwendigkeit derselben die Eröffnung einer Zwangs-Regierungs Institution war, industrielle Verhältnisse zu reguliren, in einer nicht durch die Regierung selber geeigneten oder betriebenen Art, und besagt der Bericht, dieselbe ist „eine revolutionäre Stellung, vollständig in Disharmonie mit den bestehenden Institutionen, und in Disharmonie mit unserer Regierungs Philosophie.

Die Gesetzgebung wurde hauptsächlich durch die Thätigkeit der Föderation erlangt, und ist in dem Bericht aufgezählt, und sie ist sicherlich das als was sie vorgeführt wird, „Ein vortrefflicher Rekord der Errungenschaften," der ein Ansporn zu größerer Thätigkeit in der Zukunft sein sollte.

Es befindet sich viel Auskunft von großer Wichtigkeit bezüglich der amerikanischen Arbeiterbewegung in dem Berichte, einschließlich einer Uebersicht der Arbeiten des Exekutiv-Konzils während des verflossenen Jahres und eine interessante Uebersicht des gegenwärtigen Status der Gerichtsbarkeits-Kontroversen, die vor die Konvention kommen werden.

Protokoll der ersten Quartalsversammlung 1917, der G. E. B.

Während der Zeit zwischen der vierten Quartalssitzung 1916 und den Januar-Versammlungen 1917 wurden die folgenden Sachen von der Behörde schriftlich erledigt:

25. Oktober 1916.

Hamilton, O.—Verlangen der L. U. 637

um eine Bewilligung für Organisationszwecke. Zwei Hundert Dollars bewilligt, die unter Aufsicht des G. P. zu verausgaben sind.

6. Dezember 1916.

Ajo, Ariz.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1723 um finanzielle Unterstützung für Männer, die an einem General-Streik aller Gewerbe in Ajo und Umgegend betheiligt sind. Die Behörde bestimmt finanzielle Unterstützung zu gewähren, sobald die Berichte an die G. O. eingereicht werden.

16. Dezember 1916.

Memphis, Tenn.—Ersuchen des D. C. um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 5c pro Stunde, in Kraft Januar 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die ersuchte Genehmigung; die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds erlauben, wird erwogen, sobald die Berichte bei der G. O. eingereicht werden.

10. Januar 1917.

Die erste Quartalsversammlung der General Exekutiv-Behörde wurde am obigen Datum durch General-Präsident Hutcheson zur Ordnung gerufen.

Alle Mitglieder waren zur Stelle, mit Ausnahme von Bruder Guerin, der sich in der Stadt New York befindet, die Konsolidierung der Lokal-Unionen unter der Autorität des General-Präsidenten zu überwachen, in Uebereinstimmung mit dem Beschlusse der Fort Worth Konvention.

Die Behörde bestimmt, daß Lokal-Unionen und District-Councils angewiesen sind, in Gewerbe-Bewegungen ihre Mitglieder nicht an den Streik zu rufen, bis der General-Präsident entweder persönlich oder durch Vertreter eine Gelegenheit gehabt hat, den Versuch zu machen, die Sache zu schlichten.

Delaware Co., Pa.—Ersuchen des D. C. um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 5c pro Stunde, in Kraft 1. Mai 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die verlangte offizielle Genehmigung; die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds sie ermöglichen, wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte an die G. O. einlaufen.

Jersey City, N. J.—Ersuchen des Hudson County D. C. um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von $4.50 auf $5.00 pro Tag, in Kraft am 7. Mai 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünschte Genehmigung; die Frage finanzieller Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds zulassen, wird erwogen, wie die Berichte an die G. O. einlaufen.

Lake Co., Ind.—Ersuchen des D. C. um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 5c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds gewähren, wird erwogen, sobald die Berichte an die G. O. eingereicht werden.

Lehigh Valley, Pa.—Ersuchen des D. C. um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung für einen Minimallohn von 46c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Mai 1917, für die Lokal-Unionen Nos. 135, 406 und 1680. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds zulassen, wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte an die G. O. gemacht werden.

Lynn, Mass.—Ersuchen des D. C. um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 55c auf 61c pro Stunde und eine Verminderung der Arbeitszeit von 44 auf 40 Stunden pro Woche, sowie auch um Erhöhung der Löhne der Schneidemühlen-Angestellten von 43 1–3 auf 55c pro Stunde und die 44-Stunden Woche. Offizielle Genehmigung wurde der Bewegung in soweit gewährt, als die Lokal-Unionen 595 und 1197 in Betracht kommen; die Frage finanzieller Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds zulassen, wird erwogen, sobald die Berichte an die G. O. einlaufen. Die Bewegung der Schneidemühlen-Arbeiter ist an den G. P. zur Untersuchung überwiesen.

Memphis, Tenn.—Ein Bericht lief vom Memphis D. C. ein, besagend, daß ein Uebereinkommen vom D. C. angenommen wurde, das eine Erhöhung der Löhne um 5c pro Stunde vom 1. April 1917 vorsieht.

North Shore, Mass.—Ersuchen des D. C. um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 10c pro Stunde, und

Verminderung der Arbeitsstunden von 44 auf 40 pro Woche. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünschte offizielle Genehmigung; die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung wird erwogen, sobald die Berichte bei der G. O. eintreffen.

Portland, Ore.—Ersuchen des D. C. um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewewung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 50c auf 52½c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Mai 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds ermöglichen, wird erwogen, wie die Berichte an die G. O. eingereicht werden.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Ersuchen des D. C. um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Verwegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 10c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Mai 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünschte offizielle Zustimmung; die Frage finanzieller Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds ermöglichen, wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte an die G. O. einlaufen.

Allentown, Pa.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1285, unterstützt vom Lehigh Valley D. C. um offizielle Genehmigung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne, in Kraft am 1. Mai 1917, wurde dem G. S. für weitere Erkundigungen überwiesen.

Rock Island, Ill.—Ersuchen des D. C. um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 7½c pro Stunde und Anerkennung der Baugewerbe, in Kraft am 1. Mai 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds zulassen, wird erwogen, wie die Berichte an die G. O. einlaufen.

Shamokin, Pa.—Ersuchen der L. U. 37 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 8c pro Stunde und Reduktion der Arbeitsstunden von 54 auf 45 Stunden pro Woche. Die Behörde gewährte die offizielle Genehmigung; die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung wird berücksichtigt werden, sobald die Berichte an die G. O. einlaufen, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds sie ermöglichen.

White Plains, N. Y.—Applikation der L. U. 53 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von $4.50 auf $5.00 pro Tag, in Kraft am 1. Mai 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds zulassen, wird erwogen, wie die Berichte an die G. O. einlaufen.

Bloomington, Ill.—Ersuchen der L. U. 63 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 10c pro Stunde und einen halben Feiertag am Samstag, in Kraft am 1. Mai 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die erwünschte offizielle Genehmigung; die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung wird erwogen, wie die Berichte in der G. O. einlaufen.

Spokane, Wash.—Applikation der L. U. 98 für offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 56¼c pro Stunde auf 62½c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie sie die Fonds zulassen, wird erwogen, wie die Berichte an die G. O. eingesandt werden.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Verlangen der L. U. 110 nach offizieller Genehmigung und finanzieller Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 10c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte in der G. O. einlaufen.

Bay City, Mich.—Ersuchen der L. U. 116, unterstützt vom Tri-County D. C., um offizielle Genehmigung und um finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 10c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. März 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie sie die Fonds ermöglichen, wird später, wenn die Berichte an die G. O. eingesandt werden, erwogen.

Derby, Conn.—Ersuchen der L. U. 127 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 44c auf 53¼c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Mai 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die verlangte Genehmigung; die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte in der G. O. einlaufen.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

Departement Francais

Le Cout Du Charbon

Les journaux ont récemment beaucoup discuté le coût du charbon, dont le prix, dans plusieurs sections de l'est a presque doublé. Cette augmentation dans le coût d'une des nécessités de la vie est surtout onéreuse pour le travailleur à gages et tous ceux qui ont des revenus limités.

Il est compris que les commerçants de charbon ont attribué cette redicale augmentation dans le prix du charbon au manque de production aux mines. Ceci voudrait dire que les travailleurs—mineurs en réduisent la production.

En vue du fait que l'ouvrage des mineurs se fait surtout à la pièce, cette accusation est ridicule, et ceux qui travaillent à la pièce dans les manufactures de chaussures le comprendront facilement.

Dans une dernière édition du "Mine Workers' Journal," revue officielle des mineurs de charbon, on public un article sous le titre, "Failure to deliver fuel intolerable." Voici cet article:

Dans les derniers mois nous avons entendu et lu les expressions d'un grand nombre et les opinions variées en ce qui regarde les droits du public, représenté par le gouvernement, dans le contrôle des polices des grandes corporations qui ont reçu des franchises qui incluent le contrôle des facilités de transport du pays entier.

Les polices financières de ces grandes corporations; leur conduite en traitant avec les cent mille de leurs employés—il peut se trouver un grand nombre d'opinions honnêtes et divergentes, à savoir si le gouvernement usurpe l'autorité quand il cherche à diriger cette conduite, mais il ne peut y avoir aucune question sur le droit du peuple par le gouvernement, de demander aux corporations auxquelles on a accordé de précieuses franchises, originellement la propriété de tout le peuple—un service proportionnel; au moins, un service qui ne devra pas priver le peuple de nécessités absolues de la vie par manque de transport.

Nous savons que dans notre propre industrie les mineurs ont été forcés à chômer la moitié du temps du travail à cause de ce qu' on a nommé "car shortage,' tandis que sans profit pour les producteurs de charbon, et nous comprenons ici les opérateurs de mines de charbon qui ne sont pas aussi intéressés dans la distribution au détail, le prix du charbon s'élève d'une manière anormale, à cause d'une demande réitérée pour du charbon qui ne peut être delivré là où le besoin se fait sentir.

Nous soutenons qu' il ne peut y avoir d'excuse pour obstruer les grands chemins modernes du commerce. Les embargos sur le trafic du charbon, pour faire place à un fret plus élevé, peuvent être très-profitables aux messieurs qui dirigent les destinés des chemins; mais ceci ne devrait pas exister, et il n'y a aucun doute que le peuple du pays a le droit et le pouvoir d'exiger l'accomplissement des conditions d'après lesquelles des franchises ont été accordées à ces corporations pour opérer les grand chemins modernes du commerce; le peuple a le droit de demander que le service soit de nature à prévenir qu' on souffre dans une partie du pays du manque de nécessités qui peuvent être produites à profusion dans une autre partie, naturellement accessible par chemin de fer.

Tout indique que beaucoup de pauvres familles souffriront près de grilles vides cet hiver parce qu' elles ne pourront pas payer les prix exhorbitants demandés pour le chauffage; du charbon, résultant de ce que les chemins de fer n'ont pas rempli leurs obligations vis-à-vis du public.

Nous pouvons facilement voir une menace contre la sureté publique dans ces conditions, une menace qui devrait être supprimée d'une manière drastique.

D'après ce que précède, il paraitrait qu' au lieu de restriction de la part des mineurs de charbon, ceux-ci ont été forcés au chômage à cause de la rareté des chars due à ce que les chemins de fer donnaient préférence à un fret plus profitable, tandis que le peuple souffre du manque de charbon.

La Paix du Monde

A l'heure actuelle l'on parle beaucoup de la paix du monde, en commencant avec la dernière proposition venant de l'Allemagne, et stimulée jusqu' à un certain point par l'action du président des Etâts-Unis qui a envoyé une note à toutes les puissances belligérantes.

La paix du monde est sans doute désirable, et surtout par les organisations laborieuses, mais rien moins qu' une paix réelle et permanente semble désirable.

Avant la déclaration de cette terrible guerre européenne, et pour un nombre d'années auparavant, les organisations laborieuses du monde, dans leurs relations internationales, se sont continuellement prononcées contre la guerre, et nous étions sous l'impression que l'attitude des travailleurs à gages de tous les pays aurait une influence salutaire sur les gouvernements.

Mais quand arriva le moment de l'épreuve, on s'apercut que les organisations laborieuses étaient pratiquement sans aucune influence; elles furent emportées dans le tourbillon de la guerre sur l'ordre de leurs gouvernements respectifs nationaux sans avoir été consultées du tout. Sans avoir reçu la moindre considération sur le sujet on envovya les travailleurs servir de chair à canon.

Et c'est ainsi que quand la guerre européenne commença ses débats entre la Serbie et l'Autriche-Hongrie, engageant immédiatement l'Allemagne, la Russie, la France, la Belgique, l'Angleterre, etc., les membres des unions de métiers de l'Europe se virent plongés dans des opérations militaires tout comme si les résolutions adoptées dans différentes réunions n'étaient que des chiffons de papier.

Entr' autres choses, la guerre européenne a prouvé que les résolutions des unionistes de métiers contre la guerre n'ont aucun effet que si les organisations laborieuses ont voix dans l'administration de leurs gouvernements respectifs. Même depuis que la guerre est commencée, il a fallu au-delà de deux années d'opérations militaires pour décider l'Angleterre à ajouter un ministre du travail au cabinet, et les autres nations belligérantes de l'Europe n'ont encore rien fait à ce sujet.

Nous ne nous proposons pas de donner une expression de partisan dans les présentes négociations de paix. Nous désirons laisser toute liberté de jugement à nos lecteurs sur ce sujet. Ils peuvent décider comme ils l'entendront si l'Allemagne était sincère quand elle demandait récemment la paix. Ils peuvent aussi déterminer si l'attitude des gouvernements alliés était justifiable de rejeter la proposition de l'Allemagne. Nous insistons seulement sur le point que, si les gouvernements de l'Europe avaient reconnu l'importance du travail dans la gérance des affaires publiques, nous croyons que la guerre actuelle n'aurait pas eu lieu.

La guerre débuta entre autocraties où le travail n'avait aucunne voix, et les autres gouvernements furent inclus sans aucune représentation du travail. Aussi longtemps que ces conditions existeront, il y a danger que d'autres guerres se déclarent, et qu' on refuse encore au travail l'opportunité de ce servir de son influence contre une telle catastrophe.

Conséquemment, nous ne croyons pas expédient pour la classe laborieuse de s'exciter sans raison en ce qui se rapporte aux propositions de paix du monde. Quoique nous voudrions voir cette paix arriver nous devons nous rappeller que l'histoire nous enseigne que les guerres donnent de bons comme de mauvais résultats, et que les libertés du peuple dans les différentes parties du monde ont été gagnées au moyen de guerres. Le prix est terrible, et il l'est toujours, mais les résultats sont souvent important, et nous espérons que quand le présent conflit européen sera fini, le peuple des différentes nations pourront jouir de plus de

libertés et auront plus d'influence dans l'administration future de leurs gouvernements.

Le travail aura plus d'importance que jamais chez ces nations. A cause de la perte terrible de vie et des millions d'estropiés, les travailleurs vont se faire rares, et, à cause des événements destructeurs de la guerre, il y aura une énorme demande pour travailleurs. Il est raisonnable de supposer que les organisations laborieuses seront plus puissantes dans tous les pays de l'Europe, et qu' elles demanderont et recevront voix dans les conseils des nations.

Il est probable qu' avant que la paix soit déclarée, les représentants du travail des différentes nationalités seront entendus, et qu' ils exigeront qu' on donne la garantie d'une paix durable comme condition qui servira de précédent avant de terminer la guerre.

Nous ne cherchons pas à glorifier la guerre, ni désirons-nous qu' on la continue, mais nous affirmons qu' une paix qui temporise avec les conditions actuelles, et qui contient nulle garantie pour l'avenir protégeant les travailleurs à gages contre une répitition de déclaration de guerre, est une paix prématurée.

Le Besoin De Bureaux D'Arbitrage

Nous voudrions, si possible, détourner l'attention de quelques personnes bien intentionnées, de leurs demandes frénétiques pour investigations obligatoires et arbitrages obligatoires au travail plus pratique et sensé pour promouvoir l'arbitrage volontaire.

L'Union des "Boot and Shoe Workers" a pratiqué l'arbitrage volontaire par traité depuis au-delà de 18 ans. Ce sont des contrâts volontaires entre l'Union d'un côté, et le patron de l'autre, pourvoyant à ce que les grèves et lockouts n'aient pas lieu, et pourvoyant à ce que tous les différends qui ne peuvent être réglés mutuellement soient soumis à l'arbitrage.

Dans l'état du Massachusetts tous nos contrâts d'arbitrage spécifient que le Bureau de l'état sera le tribunal reconnu pour régler toute question. Dans tous les autres états où nous avons des contrâts, nous avons une clause demandant que, quand un différend ne peut être réglé mutuellement, chaque côté choisira un homme; ces deux en choisiront un troisième; et les trois ainsi choisis décideront la question, les dites décisions devant obligatoires de chaque côté.

En d'autres mots, aucun autre état à part du Massachusetts maintient un Bureau d'arbitrage pour régler les différends industriels, ayant le respect des patrons comme des employés qui acceptent d'avance les décisions de ce Bureau par les termes d'un traité d'arbitrage volontaire signé par le patron d'un côté, et l'union ouvrière représentant ses employés de l'autre.

Notre propre expérience nous a amplement prouvé que si les autres états avaient des bureau d'arbitrage à l'instar du Bureau d'arbitrage de l'état du Massachusetts, nous aurions plus de contrâts d'arbitrage avec cachet de l'union entre cette union et les manufacturiers de chaussures des autres états, où, actuellement, en l'absence, d'un bureau d'arbitrage de l'état acceptable, la méthode de choisir un représentant, quand il s'agit de régler une question, est quelques fois incommode et incertaine.

Nous connaissons d'importantes compagnies dans des états en dehors du Massachusetts qui seraient anxieuses d'adopter notre Cachet et notre traité d'arbitrage, s'ils avaient un Bureau d'arbitrage comme celui que nous avons dans le Massachusetts. Nous désirons déclarer emphatiquement, qu' il est utile à ceux qui donnent du travail, aux bureaux de commerce, ainsi qu' aux théoristes bien intentionnés qui sont partisans de différentes mesures obligatoires, comme l'investigation obligatoire ou l'arbitrage obligatoire, d'avoir, dans tous les états, des bureaux d'arbitrage qui sont nécessaires pour continuer à inculquer le sentimene de l'arbitrage volontaire dans des contrâts mutuels entre patrons et employés.

L'arbitrage volontaire est assez bonne pour faire son chemin et parvenir à intéresser une grande proportion du champ industriel, mais les mesures obligatoires ne réussiront pas. — Boot and Shoe Worker.

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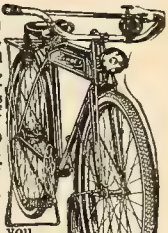

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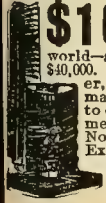

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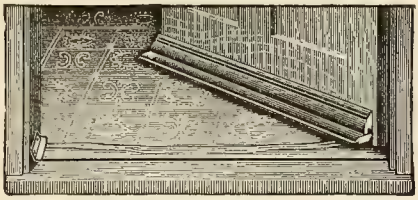

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Send $1.00 for strip, or write for proposition.

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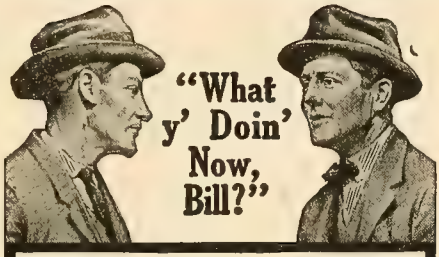

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Remarkable Tribute Paid Gompers

(Continued from Page 41)

honor, forces me to take an introspective view of myself; to ask myself whether I am really deserving of all these tributes. For I am conscious of but one fact: I hold it to be the self-evident duty of every man and every woman to be of service to their fellows. It is not given to all to have the opportunity of like service. If each man does the day's work as opportunity is given him, he has done his level best and measures up to the man who has had wider and broader opportunities.

This great movement of ours for a better life, a better day, is not simply one that deals in cataclysms, in revolutions, in revolutionary methods, but in a constant, pesistent, never-ending work to make tomorrow a better day than was today, to make tomorrow's tomorrow and that morrow's morrow better than the day before. And through this evolutionary work we see sprout more light for the producers of the world.

A letter was read from President Wilson in which the chief executive expressed his appreciation of President Gompers' efforts in behalf of humanity. Similar letters were read from members of the president's cabinet, Vice-President Marshall and Speaker Clark of the House of Representatives.

Large numbers of congratulatory telegrams from trade unionists on this continent, and cablegrams from the Great Britain and German trade union movements were also received by President Gompers.

The General Officers and General Executive Board of the U. B., were present and took part in this notable testimonial to the leader of the American trade union movement.

Information Wanted

Walter Lamb, a member of L. U. 1822 of Little Rock, Arkansas, is desirous of obtaining information regarding his brother, Sollon or Solan (Sam) Lamb, who is a man of about 51 years old. He was last heard of in Shreveport, Louisiana, about the year 1901 or 1902. He lived in Shreveport and was a member of L. U. 764. He is wanted in regard to the settlement of the estate of his mother who died recently.

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Texas—President, W. B. McNeely, Box 320, Dallas, Tex.; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Texas.

Expulsion

George B. Howell has been expelled from L. U. 392 of Orange, Tex., on the charge of absconding with the funds of the local. He was not prosecuted, as his father made good the loss sustained. Howell is about 20 years old, light haired, near-sighted, has a scar on his forehead and is slightly humpbacked.

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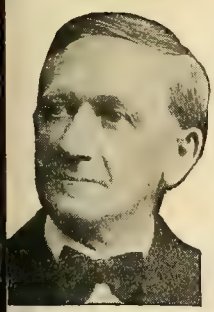

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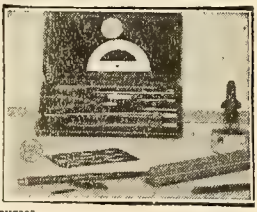

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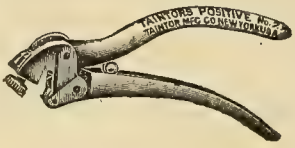

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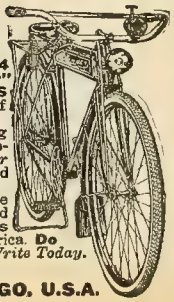

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Write at once for large illustrated catalog showing *complete line* of bicycles, tires and supplies, and particulars of *most marvelous offer* ever made on a bicycle. You will be astonished at our ***low prices*** and *remarkable terms.*

RIDER AGENTS Wanted—Boys, make money taking orders for Bicycles, ***Tires*** and Sundries from our big catalog. **Do business** *direct* with the leading bicycle home in America. **Do not buy** until you ***know*** what we can do. *Write Today.*

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY
DEPT. R-121 CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Relief to Ruptured People

Any appliance is a truss. Ruptured people must wear a support. Our New Sponge Rubber Pad (pat'd) is velvety, soft to the skin, pliable, cannot slip, extremely comfortable, adapts itself to ruptured parts with less pressure, is sanitary, long lived. Massages and strengthens muscles, allows blood circulation and produces many cures.

39 STYLES OF TRUSSES
23 DIFFERENT PADS

Scrotal Pad Needs No Leg Strap

Our New Akron Sponge Rubber Scrotal Pad (pat'd) holds 8 out of 10 cases of scrotal hernia perfectly without strap between the legs.

Free Sample Pad A Sample Akron Sponge Rubber Truss Pad will be sent absolutely FREE upon request, also booklet "Relief to Truss Users." It's full of helps. Ask your dealer, or write us.

THE AKRON TRUSS CO. 1803 TRUSS BLDG. Akron, Ohio

Carpenters
Reserve
Your Copy

THIS BOOK

shows over 1,500 Good Tools for all trades. Every carpenter who wants to keep posted on the newest tools and improvements should write for a copy at once.

Out March 15. Write now.

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY
Toolsmiths
GREENFIELD
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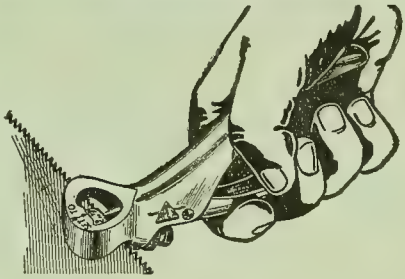

Morrill Sawsets

make saws run easy and cut clean. That's why they have been the standard for almost forty years.

Send 5 cents in stamps or coin for a copy of "Saw Points," showing you how to joint, set and file saws.

TRADE APEX MARK

Chas. Morrill
93 Walker Street
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Beautiful Oak Floors

Are the source of unlimited satisfaction and pride. OAK FLOORS are sure to attract a better class of tenants or buyers, and mean better selling and rental values.

For bungalows and moderate cost houses, ⅝-inch OAK FLOORING offers a very beautiful and durable floor at a very low cost. Three-eighth inch OAK FLOORING is the ideal floor for laying over old pine floors in old houses, as well as in new houses over cheap sub-floors.

OAK FLOORING can be laid by any Carpenter successfully and during slack periods, it offers a very profitable line for any Carpenter.

All reputable lumber dealers sell OAK FLOORING.

Write for booklet, "America's Best Flooring."

Oak Flooring Service Bureau
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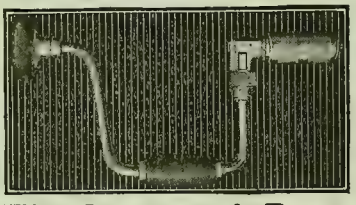

The Carpenter's Brace

Every carpenter needs a ratchet on his bit brace for working in out-of-the-way places and a ball bearing head for getting the full power into the work. That is why

MILLERS FALLS
BIT BRACE No. 732

is the popular brace with skilled mechanics. The ratchet parts are dust protected. The handle bearings are free-acting and adjustable. The chuck is of special design that will take round drills up to ½ inch as well as all bit stock shanks.

Brace is handsomely nickel-plated and fitted with cocobolo handles. Will last a life time.

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Are being offered you every day. They have been developed for your assistance to increase your efficiency. They result in a larger return of profit at the end of the job.

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Were developed for you along these lines. They do all the above and more. They are back savers—day brighteners. The snappy way they eat through wood adds a tinge of delight to your work. Less filing and setting means time for something else. Time means money. Use ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS and develop these possibilities.

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Send ten cents for Gold Plated Saw Charm, Saw Sense Book and Monthly Time Book

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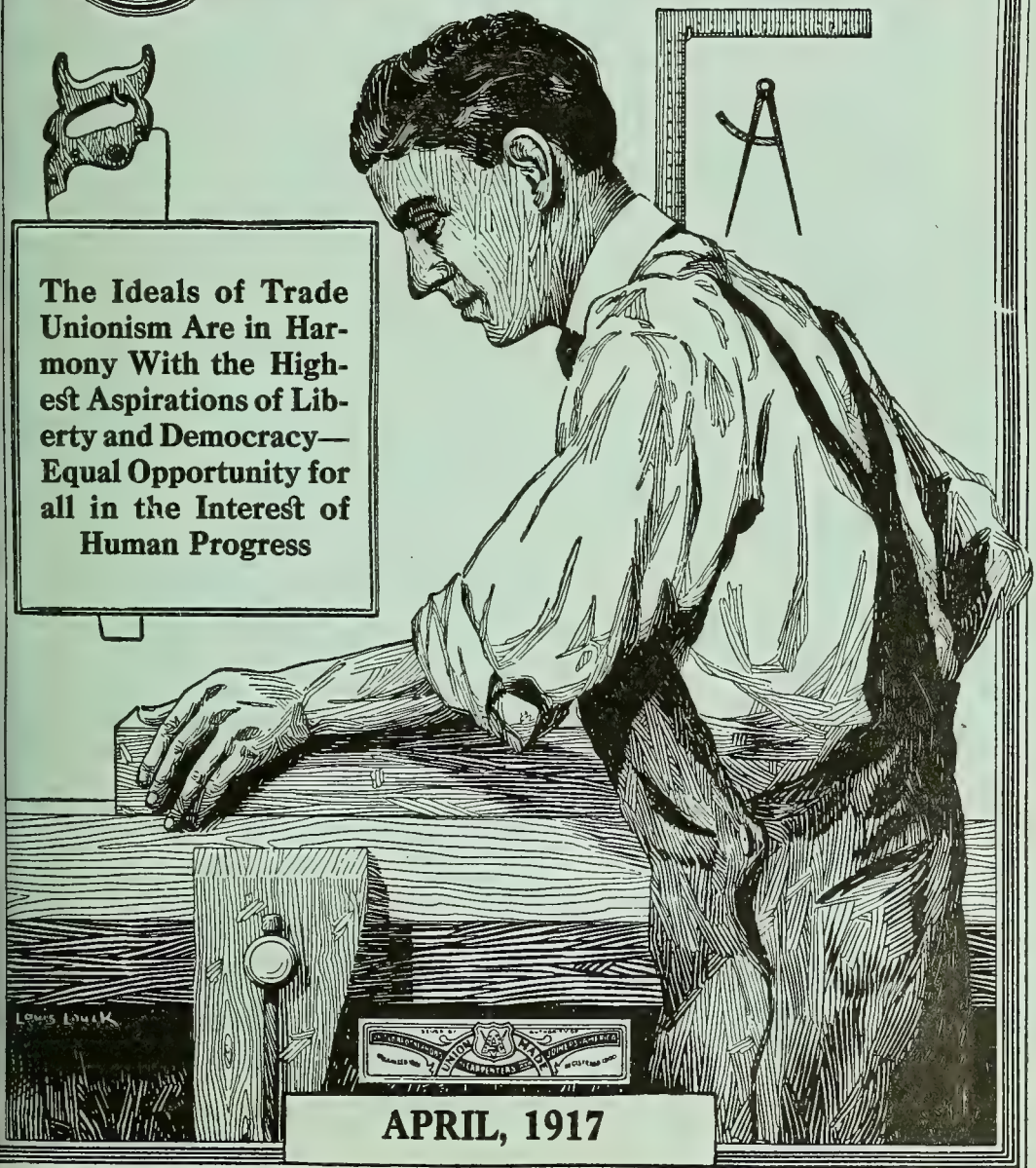
The CARPENTER



The Ideals of Trade Unionism Are in Harmony With the Highest Aspirations of Liberty and Democracy—Equal Opportunity for all in the Interest of Human Progress

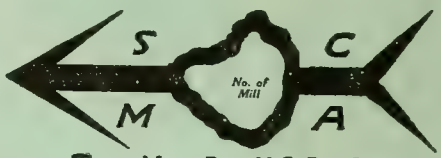
APRIL, 1917

LEGAL PROTECTION FOR LUMBER USERS:

Examine the Cypress Lumber You Buy (and Tell Your Customers You Do So)

THE SOUTHERN CYPRESS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION HEREBY INFORMS YOU THAT ALL ***CYPRESS*** *NOW AND HEREAFTER SHIPPED BY MILLS WHICH ARE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION WILL BE*

IDENTIFIED BY THIS MARK



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This registered trade-mark will be, henceforth,

YOUR INSURANCE POLICY OF QUALITY.

It will appear stamped (mechanically and ineradicably) on one end, or both ends, of EVERY board and timber of

CYPRESS "THE WOOD ETERNAL."

CYPRESS FLOORING, SIDING, MOULDING AND SHINGLES, which come in bundles, will bear the same mark on EVERY BUNDLE.

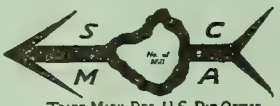
The legal right to apply this epoch-making symbol of strict
RESPONSIBILITY IN LUMBER MAKING AND SELLING

is, of course, restricted to those Cypress mills which, by their membership in the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association, attest their devotion to its Principles of SERVICE to the CONSUMER and their foresighted appreciation of its open and progressive educational methods.

Only mills cutting "Tide-water" Cypress are eligible for membership. (Cypress grown elsewhere has less of the "Eternal" quality.)

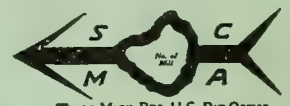
Only mills which subscribe to the Association's standard of scrupulous care in methods of MANUFACTURE, INTEGRITY OF GRADING and ACCURACY OF COUNT can belong to the Association. These responsible "A-1" mills the Association now licenses to

CERTIFY THEIR CYPRESS **by applying the registered trade-mark with their identifying number inserted.**



TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

BY THIS MARK YOU KNOW THAT IT'S CYPRESS, "THE WOOD ETERNAL," AND WORTHY OF YOUR FAITH. IT IS WELL TO INSIST ON SEEING THIS TRADE-MARK ON EVERY BOARD OFFERED AS "CYPRESS."



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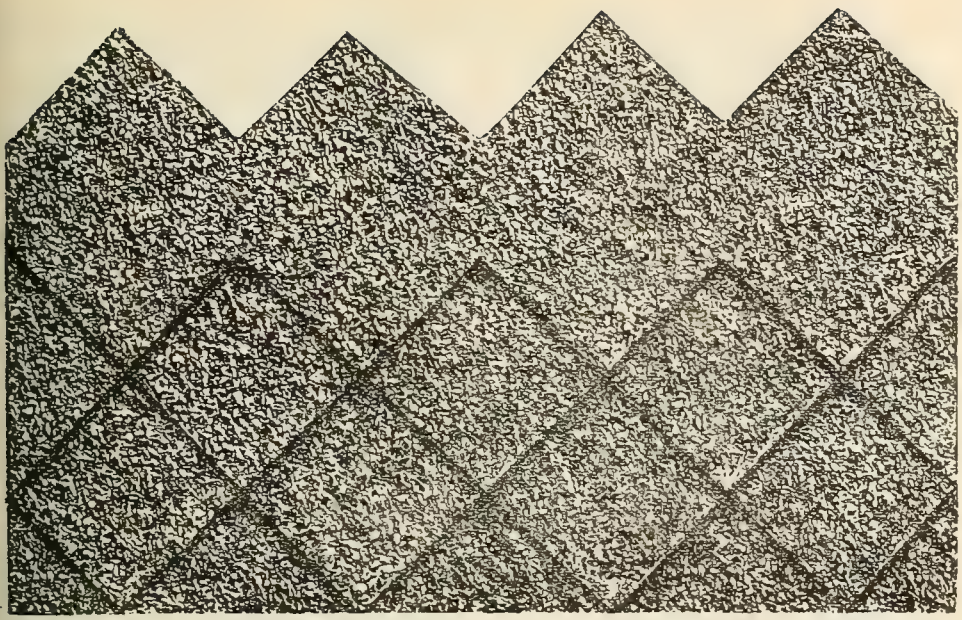
Let our CARPENTERS' HELPS DEPARTMENT help YOU MORE. Our entire resources are at your service with Reliable Counsel

Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association

1252 Hibernia Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La., or 1252 Heard Nat'l Bank Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.

INSIST ON TRADE-MARKED CYPRESS AT YOUR LOCAL LUMBER DEALER'S. IF HE HASN'T IT, *LET US KNOW*



Why FLEX-A-TILES?

BECAUSE they mean a roof of beauty and lasting service for the owner—lower building costs for the contractor.

BECAUSE in their new Slab form, FLEX-A-TILE Shingles are **four in one**—save builders over 50% in labor cost, 35% in freight and 38% in nails.

BECAUSE the three factories of the new and greater Heppes-Nelson Roofing Company are equipped to give **immediate service** to dealers in any part of the country.

Three styles are made, Diamond Point, Square End and Reversible, in either rich red or deep green, fadeless natural-stone surfacings. FLEX-A-TILES can be used over old shingles as well as on new work.

DEALERS: Some valuable dealer territory still open—perhaps in your section. Write today for sample FLEX-A-TILE Shingles, prices and full proposition.

BUY NOW SO YOU CAN SUPPLY YOUR SPRING TRADE.

The Heppes-Nelson Roofing Company

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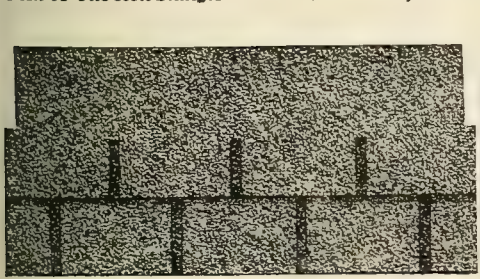
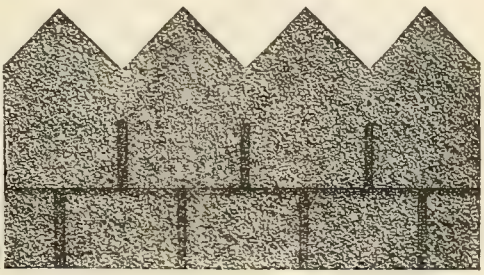
Factories: Chicago, Minneapolis and in New Jersey

Flex-A-Tile Roll Shingle *No-Tar Asphalt Paint* *Other Guaranteed Heppes-Nelson Products*



FLEX-A-TILE Style 4 Slab Laid in American Shingle Style



FLEX-A-TILE Reversible Slab Laid in American Shingle Style

"America Proud of Its Own:"

and America's carpenters and cabinet-workers are proud to use their skill on a Native Cabinet Wood that ranks with the greatest of foreign woods.

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"AMERICA'S FINEST CABINET WOOD"

is naturally adaptable for all kinds of craftsmanship where beauty of grain, ease of working and very reasonable price are things desired. In veneers it is superb.

Buy Red Gum only from Responsible Manufacturers such as are admitted to the Association.

Drop a card for the Red Gum books (free) and we'll see that you are able to get the wood easily. Write frankly to

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Staple Puller and Wire Splicer

6 TOOLS in one—staple-puller, double wire cutter, double 85c

Hammer, wire splicer for any kind o wire, pincers and bolt wrench. Ex tra heavy and strong. Drop forge steel. *Nickel plated.* Worth $1.25 Order by No. 85Z2230. Shippin weight, 2½ lbs. Satisfaction guaran teed or money back.

This is only one of 1000 wonderful tool bargains in our *Tool Book*, free. Write for it. Address house nearest you.

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YOU, MR. CARPENTER,

are often placed in a position of responsibility. When your friends ask you for advice you take personal pride in making honest and sincere recommendations which you know the years will justify; your reputation for knowing your business is at stake.

We want to *show* you—with the *proof*—why

MFMA

MAPLE FLOORING

Is the Flooring That Endures

For the home there's nothing so bright, clean, cheerful and enduring.

For schools, factories, stores, offices—any place where hard wear would ruin any other floor, M F M A Maple Flooring has no equal. It never shales off or splinters. The more you use it the smoother it wears.

Beech and Birch come next in point of durability, and besides lend themselves admirably to color harmony with interior decorations.

M F M A stamped on Maple, Beeech and Birch flooring is your guaranty of highest quality and *uniformity* of grades. Manufactured only by members of the

MAPLE FLOORING MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

Stock Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

P. S.—Write for free booklet: "How to Lay and Finish Maple Floors."

Speedy, Sturdy "Bike

Unquestionably worth one-third to one-half more. A swift, sturdy bicycle—sold on a basis of Satisfaction Guaranteed Money Back. Carefully constructed of heav gauge, seamless steel tubing—triple truss fork arch crown design. Beautifully enameled an striped.

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Equipped with genuine Majestic, heavily studded, anti-skid, puncture-proof tires—motorcycle type. $19.9 U

Get This Beautiful Bicycle Book—FREE

Shipped from Chica Filled fro cover to cover with wonde ful illustrations in colors, low-priced, high-grade bicycle Address house nearest you.

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Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back

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If you are not familiar with the economy, workability and beauty of

Southern Yellow Pine

when used for interior woodwork, send today for FREE Booklet which explains the best methods for finishing with paints, stains and enamels. The title is: "Directions for Finishing Southern Yellow Pine." It is valuable and it is FREE. Write for this interesting booklet today.

Southern Pine Association
5112 Interstate Bank Bldg.
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Are you with the big majority?

A recent canvass of hardware stores again verified the fact that by far the greatest number of saws sold to mechanics are

DISSTON SAWS

This means that most of the men who are in a position to KNOW—whose reputation and success demand that they use the best—are using the saw that has been acknowledged best for more than three-quarters of a century.
Are you one of these men?

As a mechanic our Handbook S will interest you. Send for it, it's FREE

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind., as Provided for by Section 13 of Its Constitution, Which Reads as Follows: The General Secretary "Shall Publish the Official Journal on the 15th of Each Month, Giving Therein All Business of the Local Unions, and Mail a Copy of Same to the Home Address of Each Member."

Entered July 22, 1915, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.

All communications regarding advertising space in The Carpenter should be addressed to John Morrison, advertising manager, 25 Third Avenue, New York City.

Volume XXXVII—No. 4
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL 1917

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Make This a Day

Make this a day. There is no gain
In brooding over days to come;
The message of today is plain,
The future's lips are ever dumb.
The work of yesterday is gone—
For good or ill, let come what may;
But now we face another dawn.
Make this a day.

The day is this; the time is now;
No better hour was ever here—
Who waits upon the when and how
Remains forever in the rear.
Though yesterday were wasted stuff,
Your feet may still seek out the way.
Tomorrow is not soon enough—
Make this a day.

—Exchange.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND A RECONSTRUCTED APPRENTICESHIP.

By Frank Duffy

(Address Delivered at Tenth Annual Convention of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education.)

I AM assigned to deal with one of the greatest questions of the day in educational affairs—that of the apprentice and his education. Why I should be so selected is not difficult to understand. I have had much to do in my time with the apprenticeship question and that of Vocational Education, but never in all my experience have I been held down to a specified time limit in dealing with such an important matter as this.

As you know, I am a member of Organized Labor, a representative of Organized Labor; I am proud to be the spokesman of organized labor at this great gathering.

I am glad that the two subjects were combined under one head for me to deal with. You cannot very well deal with one without dealing at the same time with the other, for the apprenticeship system is the twin sister of Industrial Education and Vocational Training.

We are often told that this is a free country, a free nation, a free people, that we live in the land of liberty, in God's country, that we have cast slavery behind us long ago, and that we will not tolerate it now in any semblance. And so when you speak to parents about a boy learning a trade and serving an apprenticeship, indentured for a given time to some company, corporation, firm or employer under certain conditions, terms and stipulations, you are promptly told that is a form of slavery for which they will not stand. They further tell you that they never tie one of their children down in that form, and so on.

On the other hand, the employers do not want to be bothered with apprentices; they have little or no interest in them. The surveys recently made in Richmond, Evansville, Madison and Indianapolis, this State, bear out these assertions. Employers are not looking to the future; they are living in the present, and in the present only. Their great object in life is to make money and make it fast, and as a result of this policy the old apprenticeship system gradually died out—it became practically a thing of the past.

For the past half century, it was a case with the boy of "catch-as-catch-can." He had to pick up the trade he wished to learn as best he could. This state of affairs brought us face to face with the great question of Industrial Education. It has been said by our enemies, and by some of our friends, that we are opposed to the apprenticeship system and that we have no use for Industrial Education and Technical Training. We have often been asked: "Do you, or do you not favor the apprenticeship system? Do you, or do you not favor Industrial Education?" To these questions we have replied: "Yes, and no."

Now, let me explain—our nation is an industrial nation, our people an industrial people. That is not disputed, nor is it disputed that ninety per cent. of the children who go to school rarely ever reach the eighth grade. They go to work as soon as they possibly can, and that, as a rule, ends their education. With this meager education, hardly able to read and write properly, they are not fitted in any way to take up their stations in life; they drift from one position to another, and by the time they come of age they are misfits in the industrial world. The way has been made straight from the kindergarten to the university for the professions, but nothing whatever has been done for the trades until within the last few years, and at that, only a half-dozen states in our country have interested themselves in this matter.

Ten per cent of the children who go to school are taken care of, while the other ninety per cent are not. We want this ninety per cent taken care of and

given an education that will fit them for the trades or occupations they wish to follow in life. They cannot all be doctors, lawyers, preachers, professors, literary and professional men, nor can they all be business men. It is therefore evident that Industrial Education is a public necessity; the public is strongly advocating it. In fact, all institutions of learning, both private and public, are now giving it serious thought and careful consideration. The National Education Association, in convention assembled at Salt Lake City a few years ago, and at every convention of that body since, has had it under discussion in all its phases. At the Teachers' State conventions it is a prominent subject for discussion. If it is a public necessity it should be taught in the public schools at public expense. This sort of an education is what Organized Labor stands for and approves.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in his report to the Twenty-ninth annual convention of the Federation held in Toronto, Canada, in the year 1909, said:

"We contend that education in America must be free, democratic, conducted by, of and for the people, and that it must never be consigned to, or permitted to remain in the power of private interests where there is sure to be the danger of exploitation for private profit and wilful rapacity. Under the pretense of industrial education, private agencies for personal profit have perverted the term, resulting in a narrow and specialized training, to the detriment of the pupils, the workers, and people generally * * *

"Our movement in advocating industrial education protests most emphatically against the elimination from our public school system of any line of learning now taught. Education, technically or industrially, must be supplementary to and in connection with our modern school system. That for which our movement stands will tend to make better workers of our future citizens, better citizens of our future workers."

We are opposed to private and semi-private trade schools run for profit, claiming to turn out full-fledged, qualified mechanics in a short period of time —a steam fitter in four months, a plumber in five months, a carpenter in six months, and so on, on payment of from sixty to ninety dollars tuition fee. They turn out these so-called mechanics within the specified time on the labor world to compete with others in the trade, but they are misfits and failures in all instances. They are lacking in education, in skill and in training, they cannot make good at any time, and yet they have taken our places and have filled them to some extent—places made vacant because our members asked for better working conditions, an increase in wages or a reduction in hours of toil. These boys work for any wages they can get, any number of hours, and under any conditions. We are opposed to the school or schools that turn them out, and we are opposed to the education and the training they get in such schools. As a rule, these schools are run in the interests of employers and in opposition to Organized Labor.

As citizens we have a right to be heard on all public questions. As our public schools are supported at public expense and as we are tax-payers, we have our say in their management, but in the private trade schools we have no say or voice whatever.

The trades must be given to our people through Industrial Education, both in theory and in practice. Theory alone won't do, nor will practice; both must be combined in order that we may have mechanics qualified and capable of holding the positions in life they wish to select. The men of Organized Labor have been asking for this sort of education for years. All we got in return was a deaf ear, and finding that no effort was being made in any direction and that no ways and means had been devised to give the trades to the rising generation, we took it upon ourselves, in our own way, to see that our young men were prepared in some manner for the trades they wished to follow for a living.

The great majority of official publications of Organized Labor carry trade sections, in which an effort is being constantly and continually made to broaden the technical knowledge of

the membership and to increase their skill and efficiency as mechanics. I am safe in saying that no group of our citizens is more deeply and actively interested in Industrial Education today than are those groups composing our trades unions.

Perhaps you can better understand me if I quote part of my report to the convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1910. Under the caption, "Practical and Technical Education," the report reads:

"The technical feature of our journal is highly appreciated, not only by our apprentices and young members, but by our older members as well. They realized that through this department they can ask any questions relative to the trade, and they know that it will be answered by practical, competent, skilled and trained men—answered in such a way that there will be no misunderstanding as to how the work should be done in the best and most skillful manner. Every number of our journal, almost without exception, contains lessons in craft problems, house framing, floor framing, roof framing, trussing, stair building, millwork, architecture, drawing, sketching and estimating, all of which are absolutely necessary for the education and training of our members in the trade. In this respect we wish to contradict statements that have gone abroad to the effect that we are opposed to apprentices and to giving the trade to the rising generation. * * *

"For years we have advocated the apprenticeship system, and through our organization and the education received through the columns of our journal we have fitted thousands of boys for the trade. This was nothing more nor less than Industrial Training and Industrial Education.

"Without practical experience and training at the bench and on the job the apprentice will never amount to much, and without a good, plain, sound education, coupled with the theories of the trade, including measurements, sketching, drawing, estimating, etc., the apprentice will not amount to much, either. In order to have qualified mechanics, up-to-date, the necessary essentials are practice and theory, and theory and practice combined, of a period extending over at least a term of four years. To this end we have been continually working.

"The employers, on the other hand, care little whether the apprentice receives any practical knowledge or training at all, or whether he gets an education or not, so long as he serves their purpose, works cheap, long hours and, to all appearances, mans the job on strike. In this way unskilled men get a smattering of the trade and are afterwards left on our hands as derelicts on the sea of life, with whom we have to contend and compete later.

"If we do not recognize them we are termed un-American; if we refuse to admit them to our unions we are termed boycotters; if we do admit them to our organization we are told we are careless in the selection of our members. No matter what we do we are found fault with. In reality the fault is not ours; it is a condition of affairs forced upon us, with which we have to cope."

Two years later, at our convention in Washington, D. C., in 1912, I had this to say, under the caption, "The Apprenticeship problem:"

"Although we dealt extensively with the apprenticeship system in our report to the last convention and although a special committee was appointed to consider that great question in all its details, still, we find we are about in the same fix with the apprenticeship question that we were two years ago. By referring to our official monthly journal, 'The Carpenter,' you will find much correspondence published in several issues lately dealing with this question and urging this convention to take some action in favor of the apprentice.

"Just let me here remind you that at the last convention the following resolution was introduced on this subject:

'Whereas, it is acknowledged by all who have given the matter close study that an apprenticeship system, bound by hard and fast rules, cannot be successfuly maintained owing to varying conditions in different localities, and

'Whereas, it is an indisputable fact that most of the employers use the apprentice as an ordinary laborer, seldom, if ever, attempting to teach him the trade, either in theory or in practice, all legislation notwithstanding, and

'Whereas, the result of such conditions is to lower the standard of efficiency of the organized carpenters, a most deplorable condition at any time, but especially so in this, the greatest age in the development and progress of the labor movement, and

'Whereas, it is up to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters to make the words Union and skill synonymous, be it

'Resolved, that the officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the delegates to this convention hereby place themselves on record as favoring the establishment of evening schools where the apprentice may be taught his trade and where, when qualified, he may receive a diploma certifying to his efficiency as a journeyman carpenter.'

"This resolution was referred to the Special Committee already mentioned,

and that body reported on it as follows:

'We have given this matter careful consideration and fully realize that it is only too true that many employers take advantage of our apprentices and employ them and keep them at laboring work, instead of teaching them the trade.

'We are heartily in favor of giving the apprentice every opportunity to learn the trade, both technically and practically, and we therefore concur in said resolution.'

The convention adopted this report and left it to the Local Unions and District Councils to put it into operation.

Two years later, at the Carpenters' convention held in Indianapolis, in 1914, our General Executive Board was authorized to draw up indenture papers for apprentices who want to learn the trade. One of the main sections in our indenture papers clearly and distinctly specifies that

"It is the duty of the union and the employer to see that the apprentice is given full opportunity to learn the carpenter trade, secure a good, rudimentary education and be given all instructions, advice and assistance necessary to make him a qualified, capable, thorough and competent mechanic, to the end that he may be better able to return a full day's work for a full day's pay."

The Pattern Makers' League of North America adopted the following some years ago:

"All apprentices to the trade of pattern making shall be at least sixteen years of age. During such apprenticeship he shall attend a school teaching technical courses, such as will fit him to become a practical and competent journeyman. Such schools to be approved by the Pattern Makers' Association. The apprentice must graduate in such studies before the expiration of the apprenticeship in order to be recognized as a journeyman."

The International Granite Cutters' Association of America has made the following declaration:

"This Association is in favor of public Industrial Education, and encourages Technical Education of its members and apprentices, including drawing, modeling and the teaching of English."

And the International Molders' Union is on record on the subject in the following resolution:

"Whereas, believing that the best interests of our craft lie in promoting the education of apprentices and in inducing them to acquire a thorough technical knowledge of their trade, including a knowledge of mechanical drawing, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that we hereby recommend all Local Unions to take such steps, wherever practicable, as will enable the apprentice to take a course in this study, and, as a further inducement, to pay a reasonable tuition fee for him, where such tuition cannot be obtained free.

"Resolved, that we approve of the system of placing apprentices to work among the journeymen molders in preference to that of placing them together under an instructor."

Other labor organizations have done likewise. Those specifically encouraging, endorsing and supporting Industrial Education and Vocational Training in conjunction with the apprenticeship system are as follows:

The International Typographical Union.

The Electrotypers and Stereotypers.

The International Photo-Engravers of North America.

The Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

The International Granite Cutters' Union.

The International Horse Shoers' Union.

The Pattern Makers' League of North America.

The Operative Plasterers' International Association.

The United Textile Workers of America.

The International Molders' Union.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

The Journeymen Tailors' Union.

The International Association of Machinists.

The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The American Federation of Labor.

You can therefore readily understand our attitude towards Vocational Education and the apprenticeship system, es-

pecially towards a reconstructed apprenticeship.

The problem of Industrial Education and Trade Training is made very complex by the present system of specialization, and unless great care is exercised the exploitation of boys who desire to enter upon a career as skilled craftsmen is probable.

A proper apprenticeship system which will guarantee to the boy the opportunity of learning his trade as a whole is very much desired. One of the disadvantages of many apprenticeship systems is that establishments have become so large, with so many departments divided and sub-divided, that the time of the boy is fully employed in mastering the details of one department to the exclusion of all the others. Public schools where trade training is taught should be broad enough to cope with these conditions, and they should never become so narrow in their scope as to prevent an all-round shop training.

Parents, employers and labor organizations should co-operate with one another in securing for the apprentice the education and training that will fit him for his occupation in life.

Employers and labor organizations should meet the school authorities half way in this matter and should be willing to give students credit on their apprenticeship term for the time they served in school studying their chosen trade. To make the apprenticeship system a success, co-operation between the shop and the school is absolutely necessary.

In Indiana I know the school authorities are leaving nothing undone to make a success of our new vocational law. Cities all over the state are putting the provisions of that law into force and effect. The apprenticeship system is receiving the consideration it deserves by all parties interested. In the city of Indianapolis we can point to the following examples of a reconstructed apprenticeship:

1. A two-year part-time agreement for instruction in salesmanship has been entered into, four firms having signed this agreement with the school authorities.

2. A continuation school agreement for instruction in salesmanship has been entered into, providing for free, part-time classes to be held at the stores from 8:30 to 10:00 a. m., on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, and to continue as long as fifteen persons require such instruction, this course to begin in January for a term of six months.

3. An agreement has been entered into by sixteen employers for a two-year day course in woodworking.

4. A three-year compulsory evening continuation school agreement has been entered into for plumbers' apprentices, providing for free evening classes beginning in October and ending in the following May. The employer agrees to place all apprentices at the disposal of the school for instruction in the theory and practice of plumbing. He further guarantees steady employment to the apprentice and to pay him his wages besides. About sixty employers have signed this agreement.

5. An agreement has been entered into for a two-year day course in sheet metal work.

6. A one-year part-time course agreement has been entered into for girls who wish to become telephone operators.

You can therefore realize how pleased we feel that the public schools have come to our assistance in the introduction of Industrial Education and Vocational Training and the establishment of a better apprenticeship system.

Give Him a Hammer and Saw

Don't buy him a sword and a gun,
Whose purpose on earth is to kill;
Don't teach him that murder is fun,
Or something the bosom to thrill.
Don't send him to valley or hill
To slaughter the dove or the daw,
A lesson in youth to instil,
Just give him a hammer and saw.

Just give him some lumber of pine,
Just give him a bundle of boards
And teach him to follow a line,
And teach him a builder's rewards.
Oh, better than rifles or swords,
Than stilling a song or a caw,
The thing that he fashions affords
The boy with a hammer and saw.

He'll work like a beaver, the boy,
He'll learn like the wisest again
The tree of the woods to employ.
He'll fashion a house for the wren,
He'll make you a trinket, and then
He'll figure and study and draw—
He'll learn all the lessons of men
If you give him a hammer and saw.

So teach him to work and to plan
The pleasure that laboring brings.
So make him a builder, a man,
And not a destroyer of things.
For closer the artisan clings
To family, country and law
Than soldiers or swordsmen or kings—
So give him a hammer and saw.

—Douglas Malloch in American Lumberman.

CARPENTRY WORK IN THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE

PURSUANT to resolutions adopted by our Nineteenth General Convention at Fort Worth, Tex., relative to the employment by the United States government of alien cheap labor on carpentry work in the Panama Canal zone, the following correspondence between General Secretary Duffy and the Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, is herewith presented so that our membership may be made aware of the present status of the controversy:

December 28, 1916.

Hon. Newton Baker,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In the construction of the Panama Canal many things were done that caused dissatisfaction and discontent among the United States citizens employed on that work.

From time to time we brought these matters, complaints, etc., to the attention of the War Department and the Labor Department. True, we received replies from each department, but they were so vague that we were at a loss to know whether they received the consideration they deserved. We do, however, know that our complaints were referred to the Panama Canal Washington Office and Major Brown, chief of that office, had his own sweet time in trying to make excuses for existing conditions. Governor Goethals was sought for a reply and Major Brown sent us a long drawn out statement from him (the Governor) under date of March 19, 1915, in which he tries to gloss over the complaints made.

These authorities seem to think that we should not complain under any conditions and are particularly opposed to the obnoxious trade unionists having anything to say in the premises.

You must remember, however, we are citizens entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizens and as such we propose to be heard on all questions affecting our rights.

We complain now as follows:

First. That alien West Indian negroes are and have been employed as carpenters on the isthmus to do carpenter work, who are not qualified to do that class of work in any manner, shape or form.

Second. The wages paid these aliens varies from 12c to 22c per hour.

Third. When the question of the employment of aliens on the isthmus at the wages herein above mentioned was brought to the attention of the authorities, our men were told, that if they worked as cheap as the alien negroes they could have the work.

Fourth. It has been the policy of the canal authorities for several years to replace skilled American mechanics by alien negroes, until at the present time nearly all the carpenter work on the isthmus is being done by these aliens.

Fifth. White American carpenters from the United States are not allowed to construct and erect frame buildings. All that work goes to the alien negroes. The interior trim including the fitting and hanging of doors and sash, the putting on of hardware and the building of stairs all goes to the aliens, and this by orders of the governor of the Panama Canal.

Sixth. At the present time, the canal authorities are asking the United States Congress for an appropriation of $1,550,000 for the construction of houses and quarters for aliens. If this appropriation is made it will only be a short time until the aliens replace the American citizens from the United States altogether, or compel them to work for the same wages, that is, from 12c to 22c per hour, especially when the authorities believe in low wages as already expressed by them.

On this point we wish to say that United States citizens working on the Panama Canal at the present time are compelled to live in rented rooms in the city of Panama, while aliens are occupy-

ing houses on the canal zone, built with United States money.

Many of our people refuse to have their families live in rented rooms in Panama and so resign and return to the states.

What we want is, that carpenter work on the isthmus in all its branches, either rough or smooth, be done by skilled men of the trade, United States citizens. I think I cannot make our position clearer than this, and as a citizen representing over 260,000 citizens in this organization, known as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, I endorse, sustain and concur in the demand made by our members in Panama and hope that you will see to it that the interests of our own citizens are taken care of in preference to that of aliens. If not, it may lead to strikes and other unpleasant complications that may retard the work now under way.

This is not a new complaint by any means, for at the Nineteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Fort Worth, Tex., in September, 1916, the following resolution was endorsed, considered and acted upon:

Whereas, Our government employs on the Panama Canal many aliens, rated as carpenters, who are mostly West Indian negroes; and,

Whereas, Through the employment of these negroes, at a very low wage (from 15c to 22c per hour) American citizens are forced to compete with them, and are also deprived of this skilled work; and,

Whereas, The first duty of our government should be the welfare of its own citizens, and that, therefore, positions requiring the skilled labor of our trade should be at all times filled by American citizens only; and,

Whereas, The people of the United States, the taxpayers and voters, do not wish the employment of alien labor on the Panama Canal instead of their fellow-countrymen, irrespective of the low wages paid to such aliens; be it therefore

Resolved, That this Nineteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America go on record as condemning the practice of employing alien negro labor on the Panama Canal upon work that rightfully belongs to brothers of our craft, and as urging all local unions and members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, to aid and assist L. U. 913 of Balboa, canal zone, in the elimination of this condition; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be included in the proceedings of this Convention as a part thereof."

This resolution was concurred in by the Convention and the General Secretary was instructed to supply all our local unions with all the data on this question, they to take the matter up with their representatives in Congress.

Hoping that some action may be taken to eliminate the condition in Panama as outlined in this communication, I am,

Very respectfully yours,
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

War Department—Washington

January 5, 1917.

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners, Indianapolis, Ind.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge your letter of December 28, 1916, in which you further refer to alleged dissatisfaction and discontent among the United States citizens employed on carpenter work, etc., on the Panama Canal.

It is noted that this letter is one of a number which have been received from you and other officials of labor unions respecting the matters complained of. All these matters have been fully and completely considered and passed upon by the various officials of the Panama Canal, and the policy outlined by Gen. Goethals in his memorandum of March 19, 1915, has been followed and is being followed with my complete approval. I do not consider that it is desirable or wise to in any way change or modify this policy at the present time, and beg to so inform you. The employment as stated by the acting governor in his letter of August 5, 1916, part of which is quoted in the accompanying memorandum of the chief of the Washington office of the Panama Canal, of Americans

solely to replace the aliens would result in a hardship to such American carpenters as might be induced to go to the Isthmus expecting continuous employment which could not be guaranteed them, and conditions would immediately assume such unsatisfactory aspects as to far exceed any unsatisfactory conditions that might prevail at the present time.

Very respectfully.
NEWTON, BAKER,
Secretary of War.

The Panama Canal—Washington Office

January 3, 1917.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

Subject: Protest of the General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, relative to the employment of aliens on carpenter work at the Panama Canal.

Pursuant to note from your office dated December 29, 1916, to take up with you the matter referred to in the attached letter from the General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners relative to the employment of aliens on the Panama Canal, the following is furnished for your information.

Considerable correspondence has passed between this office and Mr. Duffy, Secretary of the Brotherhood, and Mr. Duffy has been given full and complete information relative to the policy of the Panama Canal with reference to the employment of Americans and of aliens. This policy is restricted by the provisions of an executive order dated February 2, 1914, paragraph of which reads as follows:

"All employes who receive over $75.00 a month or over 40c per hour must be citizens of the United States or the Republic of Panama, and such citizens will be given preference for employment in all grades. Aliens may not be employed in such grades unless

(a) They have occupied similar positions during the construction of the canal for two years or more or

(b) In case of emergency, in which latter case they must be replaced by citizens of the United States or the Republic of Panama as early as practicable."

These restrictions have been carefully observed, and the acting governor, under date of the 5th of August, reported that he was not aware of a single violation of these requirements up to that time. The within letter makes the following specific complaint:

(1) That West Indian negroes are and have been employed as carpenters on the Isthmus to do carpenter work, who are not qualified to do that class of work in any manner, shape or form.

(2) The wages paid these aliens varies from 12c to 22c per hour.

(3) When the question of employment of aliens on the Isthmus at the wages herein mentioned was brought to the attention of the authorities, our men were told that if they would work as cheap as the alien negroes, they could have the work.

(4) It has been the policy of the canal authorities for several years to replace skilled American mechanics by alien negroes until at the present time nearly all of the carpenter work on the Isthmus is being done by these aliens.

(5) White American carpenters from the United States are not allowed to construct and erect frame buildings. All that work goes to the alien negroes. The interior trim, including the fitting and hanging of doors and sash, the putting on of hardware and the building of stairs, all goes to the aliens, and this by orders of the governor of the Panama Canal.

(6) At the present time the canal authorities are asking the United States Congress for an appropriation of $1,550,000 for the construction of houses and quarters for aliens. If this appropriation is made, it will only be a short time until the aliens replace the American citizens from the United States altogether, or compel them to work for the same wages; that is, from 12c to 22c per hour, especially when the authorities be

lieve in low wages, as already expressed by them."

It is further alleged by the General Secretary that the United States citizens working on the Panama Canal at the present time are compelled to live in rented rooms in the city of Panama, while aliens are occupying houses on the Canal Zone, built with United States money. Following this list of complaints, the General Secretary goes on further to state the demands of the union which he represents, which are to the effect that all carpenter work on the Isthmus, in all its branches, either rough or smooth, be done by skilled men of the trade, United States citizens. He further goes on to say that if this matter is not taken care of, it may lead to strikes, and other unpleasant complications that may retard the work now under way.

Replies to these complaints have been furnished by the governor of the Panama Canal at various times, and especially in a letter dated August 5, 1916, above referred to, from which the following is extracted:

"With reference to the specific complaint referred to in Mr. Boyer's letter to Mr. Duffy, that American carpenters are not allowed to work on frame buildings, I would advise that the alien carpenters are employed for the reason, primarily, that the cost of the houses is reduced one-third to one-half of the cost if American carpenters were employed exclusively. The use of American labor at 61.6c per hour, or three and one-half times the rate paid to alien carpenters, would increase the labor costs on frame buildings by at least 100 per cent. assuming that the American carpenters would do almost 80 per cent. more work in the same length of time than the alien carpenters. The estimates on which Congress has appropriated the money for the construction of the frame quarters have, of course, been based on the use of alien carpenters. Under the present understanding with the American carpenter on the canal, alien carpenters are not allowed to perform any work in connection with the installation of trim and hardware in permanent concrete buildings, the manufacture or construction of special forms made at the bench or with wood machines in the local field shops, or any trim or special stair material for either frame or concrete buildings that may be required to be built in these local shops. At times, when no American carpenters on the Isthmus are unemployed, aliens may be used to install trim in permanent buildings if it is not permissible to allow the completion of the buildings to be delayed until American carpenters become available. The actual building of the frame houses is done by alien carpenters under foremen who are American carpenters. This practice has been in vogue since the beginning of construction work on the canal. One reason for the continuation of the practice is that the size of the force required fluctuates widely from time to time, and on some occasions from day to day. A force of American artisans could not be maintained on such a basis. They could not get employment here for the intervals of two or three weeks or a month when their services would not be required by the canal. An expansion of the force of American carpenters to the proportions necessary to construct the buildings included in the program for the coming year, all of which are to be under construction simultaneously, would bring about a condition which would be unsatisfactory to all concerned. It would mean the importation of from 175 to 200 American carpenters, whose employment would be intermittent, and whose work would be completed within a few months. We would not have the room to house these men without uncomfortably crowding the quarters occupied by bachelors. It would undoubtedly be difficult to induce first-class carpenters from the United States to come to the Isthmus under these conditions."

From this extract, it will be noted that compliance with the demands of the union is practically impossible, and it is believed that they should be so informed.

The matter has been fully discussed with the representatives of these unions on the Isthmus, who fully understand the situation, and have been told repeatedly that when they were ready to accept employment at the rates attached to the positions, the American citizens have always been given preference in employment in all grades, and in some cases aliens have been discharged in order to give employment to American citizens. To employ American citizens in the lower grades of skilled labor at the rates of pay attached to the corresponding positions on the gold roll, would increase the cost of the work beyond the appropriations therefore, which were based on estimates made on the assumption that aliens would be employed at the standard rates of wage for aliens.

With respect to providing for the housing of aliens on the Isthmus this action was forced upon the Panama Canal by reason of the recent strike among alien employes, at which time an investigation developed the fact that the condition of housing of aliens outside of the Canal Zone was so unsatisfactory that it was absolutely necessary to provide quarters for them in the Canal Zone, where they would not be subjected to extortionate charges for supplies and rents that they are subjected to outside the Canal Zone. It may be stated, in this connection, that estimates have also been submitted to Congress for the proper housing of all American laborers to be employed on the Panama Canal, and that these houses are being provided as rapidly as possible.

It is therefore recommended, since the labor unions seem inclined to force the issue, that you inform them that their demands are impracticable and cannot be acceded to. If you agree with this conclusion, it is requested that you sign the accompanying letter which has been prepared for your signature.

EARL I. BROWN.

Major, Corps of Engineers U. S. A.,
Chief of Office.

Panama Metal Trades Council

Balboa, C. Z., Dec. 24, 1916.

Whereas, The present appropriation bill before Congress has an item calling for the appropriation of $1,560,000 for the construction of houses and quarters for silver employes; and

Whereas, For the last several years the policy of the canal authorities has been to replace skilled American citizens with these alien employes; and,

Whereas, The reason for such change being that these alien employes work at wages from 10c to 22c per hour; and,

Whereas, American citizens cannot compete with these aliens at the wages paid for that class of work (from 10c to 22c per hour) and still maintain a standard of living that befits this class of skilled American labor; and,

Whereas, we do not feel that the American citizen desires his taxes to be used to construct houses and quarters for aliens, especially when such aliens are used to compete with and replace citizens of the United States on the construction, operation and maintenance of the Panama Canal; and,

Whereas, We feel that if the Congress of the United States does appropriate money for the construction of houses and quarters for silver employes of the Panama Canal that it will force the American employes of the Panama Canal in much more direct competition with these alien employes; and,

Whereas, There are two or three hundred Americans on the gold roll who are without quarters and are forced to live in Panama or Colon, where they pay exorbitant rents, it would appear to us that it would become the canal authorities better to provide for these American employes before they speak of building quarters for those on the silver roll; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Panama Metal Trades Council, that we earnestly protest against such appropriation and request all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to urge members of Congress to assist us in this protest.

(Signed) C. S. BOYER, President.

Whereas, There is a distinct line of demarcation between military and commercial uses of the Panama Canal; and,

Whereas, the commercial growth, if not subordinated to the military, can be developed without injury to any necessary defensive military measures; and,

Whereas, Major General George W. Goethals, realizing the commercial requirements has, after leaving the Isthmus, publicly endorsed extensive ware-

houses and other commercial necessities; and,

Whereas, Friendly relations, not only with Pan-American countries, but with all other foreign nations, can be best maintained by emphasizing the commercial possibilities of the Panama Canal; and,

Whereas, Commercial development can be best handled separate and distinct from naval and military control; and

Whereas, Separation from military and naval control will best serve the interests of American and Pan-American diplomacy; and,

Whereas, The above-mentioned interests of commerce and diplomacy will be best served by the appointment of a civilian who, from residence and the study of canal problems, is best fitted to discharge the business and diplomatic duties of governor; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Metal Trades Council of the Canal Zone go on record as endorsing the appointment of such a civilian to succeed General Goethals as governor of the Canal Zone.

(Signed) C. S. BOYER, President.

Ancon, Canal Zone, Dec. 24, 1916.

REVIVAL OF WOODEN SHIP INDUSTRY

(By R. S. Kellogg.)

IT is believed that the lumber interests of the United States and Canada will be able to prevent a famine in ocean carriers because of the submarine war. The conference held last month at Washington between the shipping board, lumbermen and other interested parties brought a request of the lumbermen of the country to aid in the supplying of merchant ships.

The following is a condensed statement of what is now being done on the Pacific Coast, and Great Lakes regions of the United States, and the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of Canada.

Owing to the high prices of steel, and the time required for construction of steel ships, the wooden ship is coming back into its own, chiefly in the form of schooners, with auxiliary engines, chiefly internal combustion types. There are sixty-eight wooden vessels under construction on the United States Pacific coast, with a combined carrying capacity of 88,563 tons, or an average of over 1,000 tons. Each vessel is using 1,250,000 feet of lumber in its construction, and built for lumber carrying chiefly, though available for any variety of tonnage if required, have a capacity of 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 feet of lumber each. Inasmuch as the plant facilities for building these vessels are not expensive or detailed, this type of ship can readily be built in large quantities. In the war of 1812, it will be recalled, Commodore Barry converted trees from the forest into warships in ninety days, and this time can be beaten on modern larger ships by the modern equipment easily obtainable.

There is a revival of the building of schooners such as formerly constituted the chief bulk of the Great Lakes fleets, and practically all of which have been sent down the lakes for Atlantic coast charters. Within the week a Kenosha builder has entered the market for 48-foot oak timber, 7x9 inches for keels for schooners and small power cruisers.

The United States has just felt this need. In Canada, however, shipbuilding has become one of the great war industries of the Dominion, there being contracts placed for ships at a total cost of $209,000,000. There are seven schooners of the American type being built now in British Columbia with a total capacity of 10,500 tons.

A Vancouver syndicate has let contracts for the building of three 3,000 ton vessels to cost $1,250,000 each. Another Vancouver firm has taken a contract to build six five-masted schooners of the American type of lumber carrier, one to be launched every two months. The provincial legislature has passed an act guaranteeing an annual dividend of 15 per cent. on the actual cost of all these ships, for a period of ten years, provided they are built in the province and sail from British Columbia ports. These ships will be built to carry grain, for the export rate of grain from the

grain fields of the Nechako and Bulkeley river valley and parts of Alberta is capable of competing with the rate through Fort William and Montreal by rail and lake.

The best timber for shipbuilding in the Dominion is on the Pacific coast, but in order to stimulate the building of similar work on the Atlantic coast, the Grand Trunk Pacific, which touches the heart of the lumber region, such as the Nechako and Bulkeley Valleys, and the region about Prince Rupert, as well as Vancouver, through a branch line connecting at Prince George and the Canadian Pacific roads are giving special attention to lumber shipments from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic shipyards, the lumber going practically on passenger schedule. The total vessels on order in the yards of Vancouver are twenty-five, only four of which are steel.

The Atlantic coast has not been idle. There are thirty-five vessels being built in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, all of wood. These, like the Pacific coast vessels, are intended chiefly to constitute an emergency ocean going merchant fleet, but destined eventually for coastwise trade.

Meanwhile the Canadian government is seeking to stimulate shipbuilding on the Great Lakes. It is believed that some of the acquisition of shipbuilding facilities on the lakes last year were on behalf of the Canadian government. Vessels laid out are to be of 4,000 tons capacity, adapted for offensive and defensive patrol duty as well as freight service. Among the plants secured are the St. Clair plant of the Great Lakes Engineering Works, and the Marine City plant, S. C. McLoud Shipbuilding company.

Of the historic old three masted schooners, common on the lakes forty years ago, which have demonstrated on the coast that they are serviceable for ocean traffic are the G. J. Boyce, of Milwaukee, taken to salt water by Capt. Peter Larsen of Chicago. and the Minerva, Hackley, of Lake Michigan, Irondale and John H. Meade of Lake Erie.

Five steam fishing boats built in Maine for the Seaboard Fisheries Company of New York, were sold to the British government for $500,000. A contract for five more was placed with the Manitowoc Shipbuilding Company of Manitowoc, Wis., and the three which have been completed and delivered to salt water have been taken over by the British government from the Seaboard Company.

AMERICAN LABOR'S POSITION IN PEACE OR IN WAR

(Manifesto unanimously adopted at a conference of the representatives of the national and international trade unions of America, called by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in the A. F. of L. building, Washington, D. C., March 12, 1917, in which conference the representatives of affiliated national and international trade unions and the railroad brotherhoods participated.)

WE speak for millions of Americans. We are not a sect. We are not a party. We represent the organizations held together by the pressure of our common needs. We represent the part of the nation closest to the fundamentals of life. Those we represent wield the nation's tools and grapple with the forces that are brought under control in our material civilization. The power and use of industrial tools is greater than the tools of war and will in time supersede agencies of destruction.

A world war is on. The time has not yet come when war has been abolished.

Whether we approve it or not, we must recognize that war is a situation with which we must reckon. The present European war, involving as it does the majority of civilized nations and affecting the industry and commerce of the whole world, threatens at any moment to draw all countries, including our own, into the conflict. Our immediate problem, then, is to bring to bear upon war conditions instructive forethought, vision, principles of human welfare and conservation that should direct our course in every eventuality of life. The way to avert war is to establish constructive

agencies for justice in times of peace and thus control for peace situations and forces that might otherwise result in war.

The methods of modern warfare, its new tactics, its vast organization, both military and industrial, present problems vastly different from those of previous wars. But the nation's problems afford an opportunity for the establishment of new freedom and wider opportunities for all the people. Modern warfare includes contests between workshops, factories, the land, financial and transportation resources, of the countries involved; and necessarily applies to the relations between employers and employes, and as our own country now faces an impending peril, it is fitting that the masses of the people of the United States should take counsel and determine what course they shall pursue should a crisis arise necessitating the protection of our Republic and defense of the ideals for which it stands.

In the struggle between the forces of democracy and special privilege, for just and historic reasons the masses of the people necessarily represent the ideals and the institutions of democracy. There is in organized society one potential organization whose purpose is to further these ideals and institutions—the organized labor movement.

In no previous war has the organized labor movement taken a directing part.

Labor has now reached an understanding of its rights, of its power and resources, of its value and contributions to society, and must make definite constructive proposals.

It is timely that we frankly present experiences and conditions which in former times have prevented nations from benefiting by the voluntary, wholehearted co-operation of wage earners in war time, and then make suggestions how these hindrances to our national strength and vigor can be removed.

War has never put a stop to the necessity for struggle to establish and maintain industrial rights. Wage earners in war times must, as has been said, keep one eye on the exploiters at home and the other upon the enemy threatening the national government. Such exploitation made it impossible for a warring nation to mobilize effectively its full strength for outward defense.

We maintain that it is the fundamental step in preparedness for the nation to set its own house in order and to establish at home justice in relations between men. Previous wars, for whatever purpose waged, developed new opportunities for exploiting wage earners. Not only was there failure to recognize the necessity for protecting rights of workers that they might give that wholehearted service to the country that can come only when every citizen enjoys rights, freedom and opportunity, but under guise of national necessity, labor was stripped of its means of defense against enemies at home and was robbed of the advantages, the protections, the guarantees of justice that had been achieved after ages of struggle. For these reasons workers have felt that no matter what the result of war, as wage earners they generally lost.

In previous times labor had no representatives in the councils authorized to deal with the conduct of war. The rights, interests and welfare of workers were autocratically sacrificed for the slogan of "national safety."

The European war has demonstrated the dependence of the governments upon the co-operation of the masses of the people. Since the masses perform indispensable service, it follows that they should have a voice in determining the conditions upon which they give service.

The workers of America make known their beliefs, their demands and their purposes through a voluntary agency which they have established—the organized labor movement. This agency is not only the representative of those who directly constitute it, but it is the representative of all those persons who have common problems and purposes but who have not yet organized for their achievement.

Whether in peace or in war the organ-

ized labor movement seeks to make all else subordinate to human welfare and human opportunity. The labor movement stands as the defender of this principle and undertakes to protect the wealth producers against the exorbitant greed of special interests, against profiteering, against the detestable methods of irresponsible greed, against the inhumanity and crime of heartless corporations and employers.

Labor demands the right in war times to be the recognized defender of wage earners against the same forces which in former wars have made national necessity an excuse for more ruthless methods.

As the representatives of the wage earners we assert that conditions of work and pay in government employment and in all occupations should conform to principles of human welfare and justice.

A nation cannot make an effective defense against an outside danger if groups of citizens are asked to take part in a war through smarting with a sense of keen injustice inflicted by the government they are expected to and will defend.

The cornerstone of national defense is justice in fundamental relations of life—economic justice.

The one agency which accomplishes this for the workers is the organized labor movement. The greatest step that can be made for national defense is not to bind and throttle the organized labor movement but to afford it greatest scope and opportunity for voluntary effective co-operation in spirit and in action.

During the long period in which it has been establishing itself, the labor movement has become a dynamic force in organizing the human side of industry and commerce. It is a great social factor, which must be recognized in all plans which affect wage earners.

Whether planning for peace or war the government must recognize the organized labor movement as the agency through which it must co-operate with wage earners.

Industrial justice is the right of those living within our country. With this right there is associated obligation. In war time obligation takes the form of service in defense of the Republic against enemies.

We recognize that this service may be either military or industrial, both equally essential for national defense. We hold this to be incontrovertible that the government which demands that men and women give their labor power, their bodies or their lives to its service should also demand the service, in the interest of these human beings, of all wealth and the products of human toil—property.

We hold that if workers may be asked in time of national peril or emergency to give more exhausting service than the principles of human welfare warrant that service should be asked only when accompanied by increased guarantees and safeguards, and when the profits which the employer shall secure from the industry in which they are engaged have been limited to fixed percentages.

We declare that such determination of profits should be based on costs of processes actually needed for product.

Workers have no delusions regarding the policy which property owners and exploiting employers pursue in peace or in war and they also recognize, that wrapped up with the safety of this Republic are ideals of democracy, a heritage which the masses of the people received from our forefathers, who fought that liberty might live in this country—a heritage that is to be maintained and handed down to each generation with undiminished power and usefulness.

The labor movement recognizes the value of freedom and it knows that freedom and rights can be maintained only by those willing to assert their claims and to defend their rights. The American labor movement has always opposed unnecessary conflicts and all wars for aggrandizement, exploitation and enslavement, and yet it has done its part in the world's revolutions, in the struggles to establish greater freedom, democratic institutions and ideals of human justice.

Our labor movement distrusts and

protests against militarism, because it knows that militarism represents privilege and is the tool of special interests, exploiters and despots. But while it opposes militarism, it holds that it is the duty of a nation to defend itself against injustice and invasion.

The menace of militarism arises through isolating the defensive functions of the state from civic activities and from creating military agencies out of touch with masses of the people. Isolation is subversive to democracy—it harbors and nurtures the germs of arbitrary power.

The labor movement demands that a clear differentiation be made against military service for the nation and police duty, and that military service should be carefully distinguished from service in industrial disputes.

We hold that industrial service shall be deemed equally meritorious as military service. Organization for industrial and commercial service is upon a different basis from military service—the civic ideals still dominate. This should be recognized in mobilizing for this purpose. The same voluntary institutions that organized industrial, commercial and transportation workers in times of peace will best take care of the same problems in time of war.

It is fundamental, therefore, that the government co-operate with the American organized labor movement for this purpose. Service in government factories and private establishments, in transportation agencies, all should conform to trade union standards.

The guarantees of human conservation should be recognized in war as well as in peace. Wherever changes in the organization of industry are necessary upon a war basis, they should be made in accord with plans agreed upon by representatives of the government and those engaged and employed in the industry. We recognize that in war, in certain employments requiring high skill, it is necessary to retain in industrial service the workers specially fitted therefor. In any eventuality when women may be employed, we insist that equal pay for equal work shall prevail without regard to sex.

Finally, in order to safeguard all the interests of the wage earners organized labor should have representation on all agencies determining and administering policies for national defense. It is particularly important that organized labor should have representatives on all boards authorized to control publicity during war times. The workers have suffered much injustice in war times by limitations upon their right to speak freely and to secure publicity for their just grievances.

Organized labor has earned the right to make these demands. It is the agency that, in all countries, stands for human rights and is the defender of the welfare and interests of the masses of the people. It is an agency that has international recognition which is not seeking to rob, exploit or corrupt foreign governments but instead seeks to maintain human rights and interests the world over, nor does it have to dispel suspicion nor prove its motives either at home or abroad.

The present war discloses the struggle between the institutions of democracy and those of autocracy. As a nation we should profit from the experiences of other nations. Democracy cannot be established by patches upon an autocratic system. The foundation of civilized intercourse between individuals must be organized upon principles of democracy and scientific principles of human welfare. Then a national structure can be perfected in harmony with humanitarian idealism—a structure that will stand the tests of the necessities of peace or war.

We, the officers of the national and international trade unions of America in national conference assembled in the capital of our nation, hereby pledge ourselves in peace or in war, in stress or in storm, to stand unreservedly by the standards of liberty and the safety and preservation of the institutions and ideals of our Republic.

In this solemn hour of our nation's life, it is our earnest hope that our Republic

may be safeguarded in its unswerving desire for peace; that our people may be spared the horrors and the burdens of war; that they may have the opportunity to cultivate and develop the arts of peace, human brotherhood and a higher civilization.

But, despite all our endeavors and hopes, should our country be drawn into the maelstrom of the European conflict, we, with these ideals of liberty and justice herein declared, as the indispensable basis for national policies, offer our services to our country in every field of activity to defend, safeguard and preserve the Republic of the United States of America against its enemies whomsoever they may be, and we call upon our fellow workers and fellow citizens in the holy name of Labor, Justice, Freedom and Humanity to devotedly and patriotically give like service.

SHALL EDUCATION BE ROCKEFELLERIZED

(American Federationist.)

SHALL education be Rockefellerized? That is the proposition which is squarely up to the people of the United States. Some years ago the "Rockefeller Foundation" sought the passage of a law for a Federal charter. In that bold form it was emphatically rejected.

The Standard Oil Company does not relinquish its purpose because of a defeat. A charter was secured from the state of New York, and the work of carrying out the gigantic plan was inaugurated. The breadth and the subtlety of that plan have been understood by only a few. The foundation has an endowment of nearly a billion dollars—that means dynamic power. Affiliations and working relations have been established with educational agencies, with influence and standing. Many of these relations have been withheld from general information, for it is recognized that anything known to emanate from the Rockefellers is discounted and mistrusted.

To meet this difficulty they devised a working agreement with various governmental departments — individuals were placed on the government pay roll, paid a salary of one dollar by the government and a real salary by some "private" Rockefeller institution. These dollar people are not distinguishable from bona fide government agents—their work, as their propaganda, has the prestige of government documents even though it represents private interests. We cannot safely disregard the fundamental principle expressed in these homely words: "Whoever pays the piper calls the tune."

An investigation by the United States senate revealed that one hundred and fifty-two persons were on the payroll of the Federal Bureau of Education at a salary of one dollar per annum, while they received from other institutions or associations salaries ranging from $10,000 down. Documents of merit written by some of these seemingly government agents have been published as government documents and distributed in large numbers. The natural assumption of readers has been that it represented government research maintained as free as possible from the influence of private interests.

The entangling alliances between the Bureau of Education and the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation and other private agencies are identical to those which were revealed some years ago between the Department of Agriculture and the same directing forces.

In addition to the revelation in the United States senate disclosing the methods which Standard Oil money employs to control governmental sources of information, comes the announcement of the Rockefeller experiment to establish the education that will enable boys and girls to take hold of workaday life with a quick, sure grip. The purpose in itself is a recognition of a fundamental na-

tional need—it is a matter of concern to our whole nation and should be under the official direction of our whole nation.

Is there any reason why the nation's business should be delegated to private enterprise? To be sure the Rockefeller Foundation has an enormous sum of money available for this purpose—probably as much as the government would feel justified in devoting to the same purpose. But that very fact leads immediately to how did two men acquire control over so much power.

The history of the Standard Oil Company is well known—no methods could be more ruthless or discreditable. Because of the methods by which the Rockefeller wealth was accumulated, the people instinctively distrust it for whatever purpose it is used. If the Rockefellers really wish to serve the cause of education, let them turn the Foundation over to the nation, to be used and controlled by representatives responsible to the people. Let the people determine what kind of education is best for them and determine to what agencies educational affairs shall be entrusted.

The activities and manipulations of the Rockefeller Foundation are of concern not only to this nation, for it operates on an international plan. The Rockefeller interests are international. Power can be entrenched by acquiring control of the sources of information in all countries. Medical surveys have a scientific, humanitarian value—they also afford opportunities for securing a leverage for controlling public opinion. The Rockefeller Foundation has made medical surveys of China and has conducted a campaign against the hookworm in the sourthern states, South and Central American countries, in Egypt and the Federated Malay States—but what benefit if these people are infected with the moral hookworm generated through Rockefeller domination. It was willing to go into Mexico in ambulances when the revolutionary government barred all other entrances to the oil resources of that land.

If freedom is to be maintained in this and other lands, private enterprise must not be permitted to control sources of information. Information is of value only when salient facts associated with its development are known. Research inspired by Standard Oil funds should bear the Standard Oil trademark—research that bears the imprint of governmental sanction should be made by bona fide government agencies.

Even if possibly prompted by a good motive, the Rockefellers must not be permitted to dominate the sources of information or the avenues of education.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

THE nineteenth century was one of industrial combination, says a contemporary. This was not merely an advantage; it was a necessity. The association of many people was required to secure sufficient capital to buy and operate the industrial plants which were the result of the invention of machinery. From that time to this the owners of capital have combined without any practical legal hindrance, up to and including the development of the tremendous aggregations of industrial capital of the present day.

No one will soberly deny, in the face of these gigantic aggregations, the absolute necessity of combination by the working class. Today but an infinitesimal proportion of industrial workers are employed by individual employers. The great body of them are in the employ of corporations, great combinations of capital. Labor is obliged to deal today with concerns employing from 100,000 to 150,000 men and women. It is ridiculous to think of an individual workman trying to deal personally with concerns of this kind. Imagine a single workman going up to the management of the steel trust, and asking a hearing to secure an individual contract for work.

As a matter of fact there is and can

be no individual laborer in modern industry. The moment a workingman enters a manufacturing plant, he is no longer an individual, he is a cog in the machine, he works as a member of the army, and must be regarded as such by both himself and his employer. Organization of capital compels organization of labor.

The trade union is a practical business organization of working men and women. It recognizes that under the present industrial system labor produces the capital, and capital cannot dispense with labor. Capital is assured of its share (and more) in the profits, and labor should have a similar assurance in wages, or more correctly speaking a just share of the product of their toil, and to that end is the mission of the present day trade union.

The stockholders in a great combination of capital delegate power to the officers of the corporation to act for them in matters affecting the business of the concern. What an advantage these officers have over the workingman. Labor demands the same consideration from capital that it makes for itself; it assumes the right to elect from its members certain representatives who will act for it in dealing with the officials of a concern on questions involving the conditions of toil in a given industry, and the compensation therefor.

This is called collective bargaining, the object of which is to secure trade agreements. Earnest men with an honest purpose are here given an opportunity to meet on even terms in conference and arrive at a mutual understanding for a given period of time, which will result in less chaos, and fewer misunderstandings in the industrial world.

Competitive industries found relief from ruinous prices some years ago by consolidation, and today they have federated under the community of interests plan of organization. It did not take the trusts long to relegate the law of supply and demand to oblivion. By their acts competitive prices were destroyed, and a monopoly price was established in lieu thereof.

The Standard Oil Company has demonstrated what a monopoly can do to prevent the operation of the law of supply and demand. As a matter of fact everything of use in American homes is sold primarily under a monopoly price.

Competitive wage conditions are pauperizing American labor, and are forcing the working class to labor below a living wage. It is within the power of labor united in organization, and only by organization, to fix a minimum wage scale above the bread line, sufficiently high to secure for it the necessaries of life, emergency protection and old age relief. There is not in this an attempt to prevent the law of supply and demand from working above the bread line wage.

It is often charged that because of the trade union's insistence on the minimum wage scale a premium is put upon the workman of moderate ability; that a more proficient man is paid at the same rate as one of less ability. The union is for the protection of the weak as well as the strong. The minimum wage is based upon the worth of the ordinary workman, and it is seldom more than a mere living wage. Below this no man should be expected to work. No employer is expected to retain the services of a workman whose work is unsatisfactory.

On the other hand there is nothing to prevent him from rewarding the superior workman with a higher wage than that called for by the minimum wage scale. The trusts oppose the minimum wage idea of the trade unions, but they have no hesitancy in arbitrarily fixing a minimum profit for their shareholders. The steel trust guarantees an accumulative dividend of a certain per cent. on its preferred stock, including the actual and watered portions of it.

However, for labor to succeed in maintaining a minimum wage scale, except where a seniority rule prevails, it must have the union shop, called by its opponents the closed shop. A union shop is an institution which employs only members of trade unions having an agreement with the employer.

A union shop is not a closed shop, for the trade union welcomes into its ranks

every man and woman who works. The so-called open shop is a closed shop, for it is closed to the union; closed to the precepts and purposes of the Constitution of these United States. It is but a subterfuge to destroy the power of working class organization. There can be no legal objection to the union shop. If the employer enjoys the right to contract and buy his raw material, iron or cotton or wool from one concern exclusively, why not his labor?

The moral phase of the union shop idea idea should appeal to wage earners. Every material increase in wages and every reduction in hours and every improved condition of labor has been secured through the efforts and sacrifices of union men and women. The wages of the organized crafts have been doubled and in many instances more than doubled, in the past fifteen years, and the hours have been decreased from ten to eight, and a general improvement in the working conditions has been brought about. These conditions were not handed to us on silver platters; we have had to fight every inch of the way for them. Now that we have secured this much through organization, is not it the moral duty of every man and woman employed in these trades to support the institution which not only made it possible to secure the prevailing improved conditions, but which, through periods of depression, sustains them.

There is no dispute about the non-union man's legal right to work, but the union man's right to quit work for any reason or no reason is just as sacred.

The economic necessity for the organization of labor, often compels the individual workman to voluntarily exchange his contractual rights for the blessing of collective bargaining.

The whole philosophy of the trade union movement is based on the hope of minimizing competition among the working classes. It is against the capitalistic idea of forcing American labor to face competitive conditions decidedly unfair and degrading that the trade union has set its opposition, which furnishes another reason for establishing the minimum wage scale and the collective bargaining of the workers, under which we protest against the operation of the so-called law of supply and demand.

The Only Agency for Betterment

A stirring Australian appeal, entitled "Become a unionist and fight for progress and better conditions of life" contains the following:

"The masses are now learning the lesson of the trade union movement, they begin to see it is the only agency upon which they can rely to better their economic condition and raise their standard of livelihood in society. The labor unions have unmistakably demonstrated to wage earners in all callings and professions that organization means higher wages, better jobs, more comfortable homes and shorter hours of daily toil. Twenty years or so ago the workers knew no such things. Thanks to unionism times are somewhat changed since the sweating days of coercion. Trade unions have shown us that organized labor means enthused life in the social and business affairs of the nation. Society is beginning to understand this also. It must be acknowledged that organized labor is viewed in a far different light by the general public today than it was a decade or so ago. But what is still more significant is that public sentiment is being more and more swayed by the very principles that the unions persistently advocated many years back."

In a recent address to the students of Cornell University, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., said that "it is regrettably true that there are capitalists who regard labor as their legitimate prey, from whom they are justified in getting all they can for as little as may be."

So far, so good! But if Mr. Rockefeller would carry the thought to its logical conclusion we are sure he would find that the only manner of differentiating between capitalists would be to classify them as those who employ union labor and those who do not.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

Address all Letters and Money to
FRANK DUFFY,
Carpenters' Building Indianapolis, Ind.

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INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL 1917

Railroad Brotherhoods' Victory

One of the greatest labor struggles in the history of the American labor movement terminated Monday, March 19, when in the face of the stern determination of 400,000 united train service employes, supported by the strength and influence of the American Federation of Labor, the railroads of the country were forced to yield to the demand for the 8-hour day. Patriotism, we are told, in view of conditions confronting us, was the determining factor which caused the railroad managers to come to terms, but it takes no great stretch of the imagination to surmise that as weighty, if not weightier, a cause of their submission was the solidarity and unity shown by the organized workers, and the intelligence, skill and reasonableness displayed by their leaders.

The facts in the case show that there was no disposition on the part of the men to rush the country into the throes of a great railroad strike at this critical period of history. We know that last year negotiations for the 8-hour day reached a crisis when the four railroad brotherhoods, acting jointly for the first time in their history, voted to put strike power into the hands of their executives. Then on failure to reach a settlement, Labor Day was set as the strike date. This was followed by President Wilson taking a hand in the situation and recommending that the 8-hour basic day be accepted, pro-rata overtime paid and a commission appointed to observe the workings of the law, an offer satisfactory to the men but not to the managers.

Subsequently the men refused to postpone the strike date and then came the epoch-making action of Congress in passing the Adamson Law embodying the president's suggestions, which was signed by him on September 3, the day prior to that scheduled for the strike. Then came the campaign of the railroads against the act, practically every railroad in the country starting injunction proceedings. Later came the decision of Judge Hook of Kansas City, holding the law unconstitutional and accordingly it went, on government appeal, to the United States Supreme Court, the railroads agreeing that the case should be a test of all the questions involved. But early last month, however, seeing that there was no prospect of the early decision expected from the Supreme Court the employes decided to have recourse once more to their economic strength and consequently arranged for strikes to be called in various sections of the country beginning March 17. The history of subsequent events is well known, however. At the solicitation of the committee appointed by President Wilson, the men at that late hour agreed to postpone the strike 48 hours and in that interval the latent patriotism of the railroad managers asserted itself and they agreed to concede the terms which gave the men a complete victory.

Where Union Labor Stands

The action taken by the conference called by President Gompers so that the trade union movement might take some constructive step to define American labor's position in peace or in war was only such as was to be expected. The notable conference at which were present the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and 148 delegates representing 79 national and international unions, the five A. F. of L. departments and the four railroad brotherhoods pledged the loyal support of the labor movement to the government should war come, but it also put forward with great clearness and foresight various reciprocal demands which were held to be fundamental in safeguarding the rights of workers in war times as well as in times of peace.

The earnest hope was expressed that the republic might be safeguarded in its earnest desire for peace, that the people may be spared the horrors and the burdens of war so that they might have the opportunity to develop the arts of peace, human brotherhood and a higher civilization. Militarism was protested against; it was held that industrial service should be deemed equally meritorious as military service; that service should conform to trade union standards and that organized labor should have representation on all agencies determining and administering policies of national defense and controlling publicity.

What was, however, the most fundamental and far-reaching declaration contained in the document was that which in effect declared that if conscription should be resorted to there should also be conscription of wealth. "We hold this to be incontrovertible," says the manifesto, "that the government which demands that men and women give their labor power, their bodies or their lives to its service should also demand the service in the interest of these human beings, of all wealth and the products of human toil—property."

A sane desire for peace on behalf of the ideals and the institutions of democracy by the only potential organization in organized society whose purpose is to further these ideals and institutions—the organized labor movement—is reflected in the document. Back of it, however, is revealed a sturdy, self-respecting patriotism, a love for the flag and the land we live in and for what they represent, that mark a national democratic spirit to be reckoned with in time of trial or national danger.

Labor has spoken and defined its position. Its voice has a patriotic ring that cannot be mistaken or misinterpreted—much as its enemies would like to do so. We trust that in the eventuality of our being drawn into war the government will respect the offer of labor to participate on the loyal and generous basis set forth in the manifesto. Should it do otherwise we may look for the inefficiency, the blundering, the want of co-ordination which followed the entry of other belligerents into the war.

* * *

A Distinction and a Difference

Rarely have we found the difference between the boycott and the "blacklist" more vividly set forth than by Victor Olander, secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, at a legislative hearing on labor's injunction-limitation bill.

"The boycott depends for its success on the widest publicity, while the blacklist thrives in darkness," said the trade unionist.

"The blacklist thrives only in secrecy, like a thief in the night. Public opinion abhors it—and when subjected to the light of day it meets with sanction nowhere except in the courts, which uphold it because of a principle of liberty involved, the right of employers to refuse to associate or deal with persons whose behavior they disapprove. But injunction judges deny that right to working people.

"The boycott depends entirely upon publicity. It must vindicate itself in the open day. It can only thrive in the sunlight of public opinion. It is useless in secrecy. It is simply the exercise of the right of free speech and free press. It

consists of the statement of facts and expression of opinion. If falsehoods are circulated, an action for slander or libel, civil or criminal, is the remedy provided by law.

"If the truth is to be strangled by the courts for no other reason than that its utterance may injure the trade, the business of some firm or corporation, then—if we are all equal before the law—no person may speak of any business except to flatter it.

"The personal rights of free speech and free press are essential to our liberties, necessary to our freedom, and must not be denied in the interest of any man or corporation."

This squarely and distinctly hits the nail on the head. The boycott is a public weapon available to all and depending for success solely upon the weight of public sentiment. The blacklist is a criminal exercise of power on the part of corporations to penalize and deny the bread of life to employes who have incurred their wrath.

* * *

Organization Gets Results

A statement in a recent issue of the Railway Clerks' Magazine gives the lie to the assertions made in the press by large corporations that they increase wages "voluntarily."

Instances are cited to prove that these increases were only made when employes began discussing collective action, and the following inference drawn from them:

"Already the clerk and freight handler are awakening to the fact that for many years they have stood idly by with their hands folded and with a woe-begone look on their countenances, expecting something to be handed them on a silver platter, while the others organized and got theirs by fearlessly going after it with a determination that meant success.

"Ask any member of the older organizations if he ever had a voluntary increase in wages or reduction of hours and he will laugh at you and tell you frankly that there is no such word in the vocabulary of railroads. He has had all these things many times, but he will tell you that they came to him through organized effort, or because of the fear of organization."

* * *

Boycott Not Unlawful, Says Michigan Judge

Judge John McDonald of the Grand Rapids Circuit Court has dissolved a temporary injunction against trade unionists advertising an unfair business man, and has ruled that "the principle is well settled that if loss to an employer results from a peaceful assertion by workmen of their rights, it is a damage without a remedy."

Ernest A. Prange, a jeweler, employed non-union builders and was placed on the "We Don't Patronize List" by organized labor. He started suit for $50,000 damages and secured a temporary injunction restraining officers and members of the trade unions, and Editor Claude O. Taylor, editor of the "Observer," from advertising him as opposed to organized labor. Later Prange waived his claim for damages and assured the court he would be satisfied if the injunction was made permanent. Prange's attorneys insisted the case involved intimidation and coercion and elements of conspiracy that should be restrained.

In setting aside the temporary injunction, the court said:

"Clearly, the purpose of this act was to divert patronage from Mr. Prange. This the defendants had a right to do, for the courts all held that in cases of industrial disputes labor unions may use peaceable persuasion, either oral or written, to induce the customers and the general public to withhold their patronage from one held to be unfriendly.

"From a review of the evidence, which is practically undisputed, it is my judgment that the complainant has not presented a case which would justify interference by a court of equity, for, as I have endeavored to point out, so long as the object sought is lawful and the means used to attain it are lawful the court cannot interfere even though in-

jury results. The principle is well settled that if loss to an employer results from a peaceable assertion by workmen of their rights it is a damage without a remedy."

* * *

Anti-Boycott Suit Fails at Hartford, Conn.

An important suit which was in reality a battle between the Hartford "Open Shop" Builders' Exchange and the Hartford Structural Building Trades' Alliance, and in which L. U. 43 of Hartford and its business agent, John J. Mulcahy, were named among the defendants, ended recently in the Hartford County Superior Court when Judge Milton A. Shumway refused to issue an injunction sought by the Cohn & Roth Electric Company. In the complaint damages in $25.000 were asked but this claim was waived during the trial and the electrical firm stood upon its claim for an injunction to restrain the unions from interfering with its business.

In effect the complaint alleged conspiracy, boycott and monopoly on the part of the unions and alleged that with an intent to compel them to employ only members of the Electrical Workers' union and to submit to the dictates of Dermont, the unions' business agent, and to compel Cohn & Roth to discharge all of its employes not members of the union, the defendants had boycotted Cohn & Roth and all owners for whose buildings or other structures the firm furnished labor or materials, and all contractors or builders by whom Cohn & Roth had been employed, directly or indirectly, to supply labor or materials, and had threatened to institute strikes of all members of all the unions mentioned on all work on which union men were engaged for any owner or by any contractor for whom Cohn & Roth had furnished labor or materials, unless such owner or contractor prevented Cohn & Roth from furnishing such labor or materials, and it was charged that all defendants had instituted strikes in all cases where the demands had not been complied with promptly.

Judge Shumway held that the by-laws under which the members of the unions acted were not in themselves an illegal conspiracy for the purpose alleged.

Among other things the judge found the defendants adopted the following by-law:

"No member of this alliance shall work with any person or persons working at any trade in the Structural Building Trades Alliance, who does not hold a working card of current quarter of the Structural Building Trades Alliance, or a receipt from the union of the trade at which he works, under a penalty of $5.00 for each day working with such person or persons. When any union of the alliance has withdrawn from any job because of any grievance or dispute with a contractor or owner, all members of this alliance shall withdraw until such grievance or dispute is adjusted to the satisfaction of the board of governors of the alliance, under penalty of $5.00 fine for each day working on any job in dispute."

The judge went into a recital of the grievances set up by the Cohn & Roth Electric Company, and as to these he said it did not appear that there were any threats other than that the workmen so employed would not continue to work upon a building where non-union men were employed. It seems, said the judge, that practically the same question arose in the case of White & Whitmore against Martin J. Spellacy. Judge Shumway quoted liberally from Judge Case's opinion and then said:

"Upon the evidence which has been offered before the court, I am unable to find that the business agents of the defendant unions or the Trades Alliance, have gone outside the powers properly delegated to them by the unions, or that the men themselves have been coerced. And I must also find that there has been proven no unlawful combination among these defendants any further than that their agreements as stated in the by-laws hereinbefore quoted, may be evidence of any such unlawful combination.

I hold and rule that the by-law above quoted, is not, in itself, illegal and does not in itself, constitute an unlawful conspiracy for the purpose of obtaining by each of the defendant local unions of a monopoly of all the employment in each of the several building trades in which members of any of the several unions are engaged, nor is it an unlawful combination for the purpose of excluding from employment in such several building trades of persons who are not members of one or another of said defendant unions, neither has there been any conspiracy or agreement among the defendants that no person not a member in good standing of one or more of said unions shall be employed on any building or structural work in the city of Hartford or its vicinity; that the evidence before the court does not warrant the court in finding that there has been any other agreement among the defendants than that they will not work upon any building in company with workmen who are not members of one or the other of the unions who are defendants in this case."

The opinion of Judge Shumway was welcomed by Hartford trade unionists as they recognized they had never before been confronted with a situation of similar importance. Had the decision been unfavorable and the injunction followed the form outlined in the bill of complaint, the whole force and effect of labor union organization in Hartford and vicinity might have been crushed.

* * *

What the Railroad Employes Secured

As a result of the settlement of the railroad dispute last month the members of the railroad brotherhoods have secured the 8-hour day with 10 hours pay. Overtime is to be paid pro rata, or not less than one-eighth of the daily rate per hour. The speed basis for freight trains will be 12½ miles an hour instead of 10 miles. This means faster trains and more efficiency, and was urged by the employes in their long campaign for shorter hours.

In yards now working on an 8-hour basis, the daily wage shall be the present 10-hour standard rate with overtime at one-eighth of the present standard daily wage. In yards and round houses working on 10, 11 and 12-hour basis, these are changed to read 8 hours at present 10 hours' pay.

In passenger service the present mileage basis will be maintained. On roads having a flat 10-hour day in passenger service the rule will be amended to read "8 within 10 hours."

It was agreed that in the event the Adamson Law was held to be constitutional by the United States Supreme Court and any portion of the settlement is inconsistent with the decision application will be adjusted to the decision. If the law was held unconstitutional the settlement would stand with all the provisions as written.

A few hours after the settlement of the dispute had been accomplished, the United States Supreme Court made public its decision on the Adamson Law, which was upheld by a five to four vote.

The railroad employes will receive back pay from January 1, last, on the basis of the settlement. The record of every man's work has been kept since January 1 for use in case the Adamson Law was upheld. This was agreed to by the government and the railroad managers when Federal Judge Hook's decision, of November 22, last, invalidating the Adamson Law, was rushed to the United States Supreme Court for final settlement. The brotherhoods took no part in the legal contest, but depended solely on their economic power to enforce their demands.

* * *

Is Trade Unionism "Selfish?"

We hear of the "selfishness of unionism." Let us see! Does not every increase won by organized labor, every advance in working conditions, directly or indirectly benefit the non-union worker —and even the "scab"—as well as the union man. Where in material affairs, where in human institutions, do we find a more exalted spirit of universal brotherhood, a broader exemplification of christian charity?

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First General Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second General Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 95 926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 2500 Durant Ave., (Apartment 403) Berkeley, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chembord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all local unions of the United Brotherhood. Accompanying it are six blanks for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of April, May and June and the extra ones to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed in the circular are also six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office.

Recording Secretaries not in receipt of the circular and accompanying matter by the time this Journal reaches them should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Unions Chartered In February

Victoria, B. C., Can. (Shipwrights and Caulkers.)
Newport News, Va. (Colored.)
Santa Fe, New Mexico.
Wakefield, Mass. (Reed and Rattan Workers.)
Brooklyn, N. Y. (Boat and Ship Builders.)

Danville, Va.	Burkburnett, Tex.
Shelby, O.	Trenton, Mo.
Corning, Ia.	Rochester, Pa.
Gulfport, Miss.	Greensboro, N. C.
Marlin, Tex.	Hanover, Pa.
Tulare, Cal.	Winston-Salem, N. C.
Indiana, Pa.	Tupper Lake, N. Y.
Clay Center, Kas.	Yuma, Ariz.
Blythe, Cal.	Hope, Ark.
La Grande, Ore.	Madera, Cal.
Ironwood, Mich.	Forsyth, Mont.
Burlington, Wis.	St. Elmo, Ill.

Total, 29 Local Unions.

Urge Injunction Relief

A petition signed by several hundred prominent citizens of Chicago, including college professors and publicists, has been sent to Springfield calling on the legislature to pass an act forbidding courts to enjoin strikers from picketing. A law patterned after the Clayton act is advocated.

Scientific Management

The recent meeting of the Taylor Society, which is composed of friends and admirers of the late Frederick W. Taylor, who are engaged in efficiency engineering, or the application of so-called scientific management to industrial plants, has assisted in affording a better understanding of the hopeless position into which the advocates of scientific management have drifted says the "International Molders' Journal.

Two sessions of their conference were devoted to a discussion of the criticisms which labor has made of scientific management, but no representative of labor had been invited to present his views, and the discussion was necessarily one-sided and of little value if these gentlemen were endeavoring to understand the human problem they were dealing with.

What these gentlemen seemingly cannot understand is, that free labor cannot be controlled by the same inflexible rules which apply to the private in the ranks of a military organization.

One of the gentlemen present, Mr. Robert B. Wolf, said in part:

"My own experience has indicated that 90 per cent. or more of the manufacturing operations which tend to make men animated machines can be made interesting by giving each individual a record of the performance of his work and by making comparison with others * * * he then feels that he is creating something and is happy * * * the sooner we build a philosophy on this basis, the sooner will the present destructive, social and industrial unrest be replaced by a constructive system tending toward the true democracy, a democracy which is placed upon a recognition of the true value of leadership and a willingness to be led by those whose main desire in life is to be of service to their fellowmen."

It seems difficult to understand how a man with Mr. Wolf's training and knowledge of industry could believe that the monotonous character of semi-automatic machine production can in any way make the man who feeds the machine feel that he is creating something or make hm him happy. The very mechanical and monotonous character of the work, the continuous repetition of the same process year in and year out, cannot help but deaden any creative faculty which the workman might have, and when this is supplanted by a rigid system of production directed under scientific management, there is nothing in the labor which can make a man feel that he is doing work of a creative character, or to feel that this kind of non-creative mechanical work is a source of joy and inspiration to him.

To give a workman a daily or weekly record of his output, and then for comparative purposes give him the record of other workmen, can tend towards but one end, to make a racehorse of the man, or else break his spirit. A slight knowledge of the conditions which exist in modern industry, but a faint understanding of human nature, is necessary to understand this. The services of a psychologist are wholly unnecessary to prove that such comparisons of output tend but in one direction in their influence upon workmen.

One serious trouble with the whole efficiency group is that they are so self-contained, so self-satisfied, so narrow in their viewpoint, and so convinced that they possess all of the knowledge required, that they are unable to appreciate the fact that there is much more for them to learn before they are qualified to act as industrial directors.

Apparently the most scientific man at the recent conference was Prof. Haig, of Columbia University, who made a mild plea for economics as a science which might be of service in contributing to the problem of efficiency in industry.

One of the members of the Taylor Society, when Prof. Haig had finished his address, arose and with emphasis said: "Prof. Haig hal told us that efficiency engineers ought to study economics. I want to tell him that it would be better if economists devoted themselves to the study of scientific management."

Among the things which are sadly lacking among the most prominent of the scientific management group is a knowledge of economics.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS DAID DURING FEBRUARY, 1917

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
28228	Henry H. Herbert	9	15	11	Peritonitis	$300.00
28229	Mene M. M. Jensen	33	19	1	Rheumatic purpura	75.00
28230	Chas. Hansen	33	1	3	Railroad accident	50.00
28231	Walter Walker	72	32	6	Diabetes mellitus	300.00
28232	Patrick Killmurray	109	29	11	Endocarditis	300.00
28233	Anna Minkowitz	117	10	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
28234	Annie L. Tavenner	132	6	8	Abdominal operation	75.00
28235	William A. Sexton	158	15	11	Apoplexy	300.00
28236	C. P. Burnett	171	14	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
28237	Harriet R. McCoy	186	5	5	Peritonitis	75.00
28238	Malcom Hanson	210	10	10	Myocarditis	300.00
28239	John Meyer	258	13	8	Septicemia	300.00
28240	Herman E. Nagel	375	22	1	Suicide	300.00
28241	J. H. Sanford	425	4	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
28242	Chas. H. Moyer	492	11	2	Apoplexy	300.00
28243	Joseph Niehues	513	27	1	Nephritis	300.00
28244	Alexander McIntyre	567	5	3	Nephritis	300.00
28245	Mary Bernstein	692	10	7	Pneumonia	75.00
28246	Aaron Back	948	14	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28247	Jacob F. Knowles	1243	10	8	Heart disease	125.00
28248	Minnie Tengstrom	1456	16	..	Cirrhosis of liver	75.00
28249	Josephine Formeyer	1596	11	8	Aortic insufficiency	75.00
28250	Andrew S. Brostrup	1631	2	1	Pyloris stenosis	25.00
28251	Anna L. Sandburg	10	14	8	Diabetes	75.00
28252	Christ Duvee	11	2	8	Gall stones	100.00
28253	John Peterson	48	24	4	Heat prostration	300.00
28254	Wm. O. Coram	49	14	11	Obstruction of bile duct	125.00
28255	Isaac T. Singleton	52	20	8	Pellegra	300.00
28256	Anna Engstrom	62	8	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
28257	Fred Janny	65	9	7	Cancer	300.00
28258	Emma L. Clark	73	11	7	Nephritis	75.00
28259	William A. Main	80	11	..	Accidental gas poisoning	300.00
28260	Chas. Richmond	88	3	6	Pneumonia	50.00
28261	R. W. Ritter	101	12	5	Phthisis pulmonalis	300.00
28262	W. H. Bair	106	12	8	Enlarged prostrate	125.00
28263	W. N. Campbell	125	7	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28264	Joseph O'Shea	126	3	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
28265	Helena Grafenecker	138	6	9	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
28266	E. D. Flint	181	13	8	Asphyxiation	125.00
28267	Bolette M. Christensen	181	17	6	Myocarditis	75.00
28268	Thomas Wisniewski	181	9	4	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
28269	Gus Clark	208	16	8	Pericarditis	300.00
28270	Sarah J. Foorman	228	1	3	Cancer	25.00
28271	Louis Foest	242	8	6	Fall from building	300.00
28272	John Probst	242	6	4	Heart disease	300.00
28273	Matilda M. Weslow	306	15	6	Pneumonia	75.00
28274	Lillian Gambrell	318	32	6	Cancer	75.00
28275	John Raggio	344	14	10	Cerebral apoplexy	125.00
28276	Louisa G. Locke	393	30	9	Nephritis	75.00
28277	Jennie Jack	448	8	2	Hemorrhage	75.00
28278	Howard E. Herder	455	10	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28279	W. L. Tierney	483	10	6	Nephritis	300.00
28280	Peter Dahl	521	23	8	Pneumonia	300.00
28281	Chas. D. Nichols	649	16	3	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
28282	Charles H. Cheffers, Jr.	759	23	11	Myocarditis	300.00
28283	Bertha L. Racine	801	10	10	Surgical operation	75.00
28284	Valentine Scheuble	1189	12	7	Myocarditis	300.00
28285	J. G. Burroughs	1327	14	..	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
28286	Julius F. Sassi	1582	11	5	Pneumonia	300.00
28287	Ellen E. Kalgaard	1648	5	6	Bronchitis	75.00
28288	O. C. Lane	1665	11	3	Paralysis of heart	300.00
28289	Patrick Wallace	1717	16	4	Heart disease	300.00
28290	John Ahrens	1784	10	2	Pneumonia	300.00
28291	Joseph Liske	1786	4	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	200.00
28292	A. J. Wolfe	61	27	7	Peritonitis	300.00
28293	Ed. D. Murphy	64	9	5	Pneumonia	75.00
28294	George E. Brackett	131	14	1	Suicide	300.00
28295	W. A. Jones	131	20	2	Paralysis	300.00
28296	Gust. Anderson	141	17	3	Apoplexy	300.00
28297	Sarah E. Martin	211	10	3	Pneumonia	75.00
28298	Viola M. Kluber	237	6	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
28299	Jacob Haller	291	17	..	Fracture of skull by fall	300.00
28300	Traugott Rohmelt	309	21	11	Pneumonia	300.00
28301	Margaret Gilchrist	401	17	1	Puerperal eclampsia	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
28302	Rebecca M. Wilson	427	9	3	Paralysis	75.00
28303	Geo. W. Jester	432	12	8	Brights disease	300.00
28304	Joseph Pelrine	441	11	3	Fractured skull by fall	300.00
28305	James I. Siddall	506	16	9	Brights disease	125.00
28306	Isaac W. Dailey	574	15	3	Pneumonia	125.00
28307	Sam M. Hawk	581	14	10	Cancer	125.00
28308	Annie E. Peck	595	15	6	Cancer	75.00
28309	Aimee Thibeault	859	9	1	Placenta Praevia	75.00
28310	Otto W. Hagstrom	8	2	3	Heart disease	200.00
28311	Edward Jones (Bal.)	13	16	4	———	118.00
28312	O. E. Green	132	9	1	Suicide	300.00
28313	Hattie D. Schneider	141	20	6	Nephritis	75.00
28314	C. Nymark	181	9	2	Pneumonia	171.75
28315	Martin J. O'Connor	177	13	7	Pneumonia	300.00
28316	Fred C. Lemke	416	25	9	Phlebetis	300.00
28317	C. C. Shoup	448	14	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28318	Charles Woll	483	16	5	Suicide	300.00
28319	Margaret O. Moore	541	2	7	Pneumonia	50.00
28320	M. M. Soares	586	10	4	Cancer	300.00
28321	Cathleen Bollinger	1689	13	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
28322	Charles E. Toellner	6	2	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	100.00
28323	Henry Olson	7	18	4	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
28324	Elizabeth Reedy	22	8	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
28325	Elsie Nelson	62	9	5	Pneumonia	75.00
28326	Harriet Wilkins	72	9	5	Myocarditis	75.00
28327	John Phillipsen	76	29	..	Cancer	300.00
28328	Hjelmar Olsen	76	2	8	Railroad accident	100.00
28329	Mary Holzer	79	12	2	Uraemia	75.00
28330	W. S. Brannock	101	14	5	Multiple sclerosis	300.00
28331	Carl F. Nahm	105	1	..	Cancer	50.00
28332	Frank T. Hunter	142	11	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28333	George M. Langdon	142	15	7	Heart disease	300.00
28334	George W. Noss	142	14	7	Pneumonia	300.00
28335	Elisha Hawxhurst	184	16	..	Pneumonia	300.00
28336	O. C. Morris	200	15	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
28337	Charles H. Downs	218	11	5	Angina pectoris	300.00
28338	Wm. H. Hayden	276	6	7	Murdered	300.00
28339	Lucy E. Garvin	316	9	10	Phthisis pulmonalis	75.00
28340	Walter H. Lee, Sr.	326	29	6	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
28341	Mary Wells	395	16	10	Apoplexy	75.00
28342	R. H. Seibert	430	2	11	Pneumonia	50.00
28343	Abe Shapiro	504	1	5	Railroad accident	50.00
28344	Olaf Gabrielsen	606	1	6	Fall	50.00
28345	Fleos Gleystein	948	5	10	Cancer	300.00
28346	Ner T. Haines	970	3	1	Angina pectoris	200.00
28347	John L. Pringle	1045	14	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
28348	Elizabeth Schweitzer	1093	9	4	Acute mental disorder	75.00
28349	Ellen Burns	1093	14	6	Bronchitis	75.00
28350	Helene Quillette	1210	2	5	Endocarditis	50.00
28351	Mary E. G. Hammel	1256	9	10	Cancer	75.00
28352	Anna Morgan	1357	5	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
28353	John B. Commeau (Dis.)	1418	10	8	Accidental injuries	400.00
28354	Mary Soukup	1615	5	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
28355	Chas. Berglund	1	18	9	Fall	300.00
28356	Lydie Bennetto	1	16	..	Nephritis	75.00
28357	Alfred Brochu	13	20	..	Asphyxiation	300.00
28358	Marie Michiels	21	15	1	Pneumonia	75.00
28359	Peter P. Moyles	24	17	8	Pneumonia	300.00
28360	Alice H. Scott	24	17	5	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
28361	William S. Bailey	255	15	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28362	Amanda P. Herlund	87	7	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
28363	Clara Menig	129	9	5	Myocarditis	75.00
28364	Sarah Jane Balaam	141	23	6	Heart disease	75.00
28365	Thomas P. Bowes	229	8	11	Heart disease	75.00
28366	Milton Possinger	594	11	11	Acute indigestion	300.00
28367	Albina Hawkins	611	7	5	Nephritis	75.00
28368	Cora Allena Monk	993	5	3	Eclampsia	75.00
28369	Alfred H. Lewis	1015	14	9	Pulmonary oedema	125.00
28370	William J. Owens	1016	14	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
28371	W. S. Nash	1033	7	..	Pneumonia	300.00
28372	Jose Cortes	1589	8	7	Cancer	300.00
28373	Thomas C. Harris	1774	6	8	Automobile accident	75.00
28374	George Fucuner	1786	10	2	Suicide	300.00
28375	Joseph Velat	1786	4	9	Septicemia	200.00
28376	Geo. Masling	1811	1	8	Abscess of lung	50.00
28377	Gus Fuchs	58	12	6	Pneumonia	300.00
28378	Minnie E. Howard	110	17	10	Pneumonia	75.00
28379	Chas. F. Lemmler	938	5	2	Suicide	75.00
28380	Gaetano Ferriola	48	18	2	Nephritis	300.00
28381	Edward Tynan	53	15	8	Septicemia	125.00
28382	Botilda Beck	139	14	8	Cancer	75.00
28383	Richard O'Callahan	219	17	2	Pneumonia	300.00
28384	John McQuarrie	493	12	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28385	George S. Crosby	806	12	4	Nephritis	125.00
28386	Ellen Singer	872	13	1	Pulmonary oedema	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
28387	John J. Purcelle	1591	3	6	Cancer	200.00
28388	Israel Alperin	43	10	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28389	Emma Skibitzeke	48	14	3	Eclampsia	75.00
28390	Allan J. McRae (Dis.)	67	5	10	Accidental injuries	400.00
28391	Harriet E. Gifford	72	14	4	Pulmonary embolism	75.00
28392	R. D. Hargrove	103	11	9	Cancer	300.00
28393	John E. Carlson	131	4	10	Diabetes	200.00
28394	Annie F. Anderson	224	12	5	Influenza and old age	75.00
28395	Oliver P. Forbes	316	14	3	Angina pectoris	125.00
28396	Edward McDougall	708	5	8	Railroad accident	300.00
28397	Eliot Anderson	1824	10	3	Cancer	300.00
28398	Charles F. Braasch	1905	2	7	Typhoid fever	100.00
28399	Ellen Granlund	1	11	5	Pneumonia	75.00
28400	Geo. Holtz	1	30	..	Nephritis	300.00
28401	Karl Kluge	1	18	10	Myocarditis	300.00
28402	Marie E. Brink	1	18	10	Cancer	75.00
28403	Elizabeth Julien	21	11	6	Intestinal gangrene	75.00
28404	Frederick A. Hadrath	25	27	7	Uro sepsis	300.00
28405	Eugene Dixon	26	12	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28406	Patrick W. Ryan	26	10	7	Heart disease	300.00
28407	John C. Champion	30	1	5	Collapse of building	50.00
28408	May L. Ditzler	55	17	8	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
28409	Cora B. Barry	55	15	5	Embolism	75.00
28410	Adelia Milfsky	57	9	10	Tubercular meningitis	75.00
28411	Maria Eckman	58	21	6	Endocarditis	75.00
28412	Gust Johnson	58	23	7	Myocarditis	300.00
28413	James Stafford	112	15	11	Nephritis	300.00
28414	Henry Ward	133	14	9	Pneumonia	300.00
28415	Fred H. Ball	136	15	11	Heart lesion	125.00
28416	Emma Dufresne	163	19	..	Cancer	75.00
28417	Signa Sarem	181	9	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
28418	George Gomengenger	246	17	3	Pneumonia	300.00
28419	Malinda J. Miller	321	2	5	Cancer	50.00
28420	Lillie V. Coughenour	321	2	..	Pneumonia	50.00
28421	Robert H. Chaffee	350	11	..	Heart disease	300.00
28422	Gustave Bergstrand	387	9	3	Gangrene	300.00
28423	Edward Hauter	434	13	11	Heart disease	300.00
28424	Henry W. Key	633	4	6	Suicide	200.00
28425	John Boardman	879	11	1	Cancer	125.00
28426	Catherine Diehl	1053	11	1	Nephritis	75.00
28427	Roxie I. Ellington	1055	6	3	Tuberculosis of bone and intestines	75.00
28428	Joe Hulvat	1108	9	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28429	Herbert Osgood (Dis.)	1214	12	1	Accidental injuries	400.00
28430	James H. Drake	1321	13	9	Heart disease	125.00
28431	Elizabeth Leith	1377	16	11	Uraemic poisoning	75.00
28432	Romon Crespo	1455	2	4	Mitral insufficiency	200.00
28433	Clara Blackham	1456	2	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
28434	Frank Hearn	1650	8	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28435	Henry Tinnette	1784	6	2	Heart disease	300.00
28436	Frank Weber	1940	5	1	Cancer	117.29
28437	John Levaty	2	26	4	Nephritis	300.00
28438	John Miller (Dis.)	3	14	1	Accidental injuries	400.00
28439	Emma Brosius	37	15	10	Trolley and railroad accident	75.00
28440	Vaclav Dostal	39	4	11	Cancer	200.00
28441	James Thompson	80	15	10	Heart disease	300.00
28442	Alex. Anderson	80	3	4	Suicide	200.00
28443	Sallie Case	90	10	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
28444	Fannie N. Rogers	98	18	3	Cancer	75.00
28445	John Anderson	105	2	3	Typhoid fever	100.00
28446	Caroline Hartman	122	12	9	Nephritis	75.00
28447	Archie Denny	131	1	6	Fall from bridge	50.00
28448	Homer G. Chase	131	14	4	Apoplexy	125.00
28449	Amelia Salmonson	141	26	9	Pneumonia	75.00
28450	Stephen E. Shutter	146	10	7	Pneumonia	300.00
28451	Charles Verring	171	30	7	Acute appendicitis	300.00
28452	Samuel C. Spooner	176	7	4	Fracture of skull by fall	300.00
28453	Patrick J. Dunne	281	2	2	Heart disease	100.00
28454	Mary Harbay	182	9	3	Cancer	75.00
28455	Alma Plieske	182	8	9	Cancer	75.00
28456	Joseph Scholl	284	4	3	Pneumonia	50.00
28457	P. R. Hazelgrove	388	1	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
28458	Clara Pelty	416	7	3	Pneumonia	75.00
28459	Elijah Budd	532	28	8	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
28460	Ferdinand Hummel	626	15	2	Pneumonia	125.00
28461	Rebecca Potter	626	6	6	Cancer	75.00
28462	Ethel Kaplan	671	4	6	Heart disease	75.00
28463	Hiram Shumaker	695	4	6	Heart disease	200.00
28464	Mary Christensen	769	8	7	Hepatic toxemia	75.00
28465	Ethel May Adams	842	7	2	Chronic pancreatis	75.00
28466	Andrew Broton	1367	22	10	Pneumonia	300.00
28467	Margaret Nelson	1456	16	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
28468	Mary H. Carnes	1538	5	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
28469	Minnie L. Bratton	1693	11	5	Peritonitis	75.00
28470	R. L. Baker	198	4	9	Cancer	200.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
28471	Henry Brockman	226	6	8	Pulmonary embolism	300.00
28472	Selma Forsander	488	7	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
28473	E. P. Richardson	526	6	..	Brights disease	75.00
28474	John S. Danielson	594	11	2	Cancer	300.00
28475	Russel Love	607	2	8	Nephritis	200.00
28476	Otto Thompson	659	2	3	Uremia	200.00
28477	Mathew Dillon	958	4	9	Diabetes	200.00
28478	Francis J. Gorman	1653	10	9	Pneumonia	300.00
28479	Wm. Milbrath	1748	10	9	Cancer	125.00
28480	John T. Storms	219	29	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
28481	Charles Caine (Dis.)	219	16	4	Accidental injuries	400.00
28482	John Ludlum (Dis.)	326	26	5	Accidental injuries	400.00
28483	Albin Hellsten	457	4	5	Heart disease	200.00
28484	Ed. France	11	30	5	Intestinal obstruction	300.00
28485	Annie Anderson	76	28	9	Apoplexy	75.00
28486	Signe Berulson	76	32	..	Pneumonia	75.00
28487	Bertha Barbo	112	11	5	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
28488	Joseph Blanquart	295	8	1	Appendicitis	300.00
28489	Minnie M. Melville	432	13	11	Pulmonary oedema	75.00
28490	Susan R. Peelo	465	6	8	Cancer	75.00
28491	Thomas B. Kuhn	531	10	..	Street car accident	300.00
28492	Charles Lavoie	989	2	5	Angina pectoris	100.00
28493	Thomas H. Coombe	1094	13	8	Bronchitis	300.00
28494	Anthony Tarkelsen	1184	1	..	Appendicitis	50.00
28495	Joe D. Long	1260	1	2	Hemorrhage	50.00
28496	May F. Savery	1400	4	4	Pneumonia	75.00
28497	Albert Magerl	1784	3	9	Heart disease	50.00
28498	Anna E. Lobert	10	7	3	Ulcers of stomach	75.00
28499	John Hansen	13	10	3	Myocarditis	300.00
28500	Frances Jane Wyninger	44	12	9	Cancer	75.00
28501	Louis F. Meyer	47	7	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28502	Christina Blomberg	181	10	7	Cancer	75.00
28503	Joseph M. Tattan	441	16	3	Heart disease	300.00
28504	Geo. B. Mentz	691	4	2	Pulmonary hemorrhage	200.00
					Total	$49,832.04

145 Full beneficial claims	$37,207.04
94 Wife claims	6,875.00
32 Semi-beneficial claims	3,350.00
6 Disability claims	2,400.00
Total	$49,832.04

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR FEBRUARY, 1917

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
3048	Mary Schnorr	142	7	9	Three months in arrears	$ 75.00
3049	Lillian G. Haas	947	16	11	Three months in arrears	75.00
3050	Ida Gornitzky	1643	..	..	Semi-beneficial; not entitled to wife donation	75.00
3051	Michael Zaengle	291	17	2	Three months in arrears	300.00
3052	Ralph N. Robinson (Dis.)	1158	8	..	Not totally and permanently disabled	400.00
3053	Margaret Hunter	586	..	..	Three months in arrears	.....
3054	Mary Hill	18	4	..	Sick when husband was admitted	75.00
3055	Charles Laferriere	1831	1	6	Not totally and permanently disabled	50.00
3056	D. E. Cameron	79	15	..	Three months in arrears	300.00
3057	Eugenio Herrera (Dis.)	1833	3	8	Claim not filed in time	400.00
3058	Lena May Kenneally	22	2	9	Sick when husband was admitted	50.00
3059	Ruth O'Neill	1179	11	5	Semi-beneficial; not entitled to wife donation	75.00
3060	Sallie Jones	764	1	1	Sick when husband was admitted	25.00
3061	Newman L. Dakin	1075	14	3	Three months in arrears	300.00

Wooden Buildings Withstand Tornadoes

A convincing test of the durability of wood as a tornado resister was made as a result of the terrific wind storms that swept through the ill-fated Indiana towns of Newcastle and New Albany last month claiming a toll of some fifty lives. Although these cities are primarily of frame dwellings—concrete, brick and tile did not stand the force of the storm as well as wood in places where a fair comparison could be made.

A few hours after the tornado had passed, writes the Indianapolis correspondent of "The American Lumberman," referring to conditions found in Newcastle, the stricken district was inspected for the sole purpose of observing how the different kinds of building materials stood the test. It was only after a long search that examples of different kind of building materials could be found to make the comparison. At first glance, it would have seemed that frame houses had suffered the heaviest, but this was the result of the fact that practically all of the buildings in the tornado district were of frame.

"The first building to fall in Newcastle was the plant of the Indiana Roller Mills, a massive building constructed of concrete and steel. The wreck here was far more disastrous than the damage done to hundreds of small frame houses that were directly in the tornado's path. After seeing the ruins of the immense steel mill, it would have been easy to have convinced the most ardent supporter of wood as a building material that all the frame buildings in reach had been destroyed, but such was not the case.

The slate roof and the second story of the South Side school building in Newcastle, a structure of brick which was recently built, were carried away by the storm. Near by were frame houses that still stood erect on their foundations and which perhaps had lost a few shingles off the roof. In the center of the storm-swept district was a brick house, one side of which had been caved in by the wind. Near by were frame houses that had been slightly damaged by being lifted off brick or concrete foundations.

Many frame houses, most of which were old or cheaply built, collapsed under the force of the wind, but nowhere did wood suffer in comparison. Sightseers were much interested in viewing the remains of a tile roof that had been damaged, while standing on either side of this structure were frame houses with shingle roofs intact. The wind passed over these three houses with such force that a piece of tile from the roof of the center house had been driven through one shingle roof, but otherwise the shingle roofs were undamaged."

Conditions much similar were noted after the New Albany tornado.

Death of a Veteran Member

The death occurred recently of Leonard G. Newman, a veteran member of the U. B., and a past president of the Massachusetts State Council. He was 72 years of age and had been a resident of Lynn, Mass., for the last thirty years. He was a member of L. U. 595 and was familiarly knows in Lynn as the "labor war horse," as he not only enjoyed an enviable record as a worker for organized labor but had also an unusual record as a soldier in the civil war. Prior to his coming to Lynn he was president of the Building Trades' council of Boston and a prominent figure in the Boston Central Labor Union. In Lynn he was the first president of the Lynn Central Labor Union as well as one of its founders. For many years he was treasurer of the latter organization as well as secretary of the Lynn Carpenters' D. C. Before L. U. 595 was organized, he held the presidency of L. U.'s 688 and 108, until they were consolidated into the existing local. He was recording secretary of L. U. 595 for fourteen years. Veteran Brother Newman was also a delegate to many General Conventions of the U. B. His life was largely devoted to the cause of labor and his passing at a ripe age is mourned by his fellow trade unionists in Lynn and throughout Massachusetts.

General Officers Installed

On Monday morning, April 2, at 11:00 o'clock the General Officers of the U. B. elected to serve for the ensuing two years, ending March 31, 1919, were officially inducted into office. The installation ceremony was entrusted to former General President William D. Huber who had performed the same task more than once before. All the outgoing officers, headed by General President Hutcheson, were obligated as all had been re-elected. The installation proceedings were mainly formal, the social side being emphasized by the presence of a number of friends of the General Officers and members of the Brotherhood. All who were present expressed themselves well pleased with the growth, advancement and development of our organization.

In the afternoon the new G. E. B. assembled for its first session, the old Board having concluded its duties at noon, Saturday, March 31.

Expulsions

Henry L. Schaefer has been expelled from L. U. 1011 of St. Louis, Mo., on the charge of embezzlement of funds while serving as financial secretary.

Vote of L. U. 1179 On Election of General Officers

Several typographical errors occurred in compiling the vote of L. U. 1179 of Cliffside, N. J., in the election of General Officers. At the request of the local union we give herewith the vote as shown by their official returns and the vote as shown by the report of the Tabulating Committee. The mistakes undoubtedly occurred in calling off the figures.

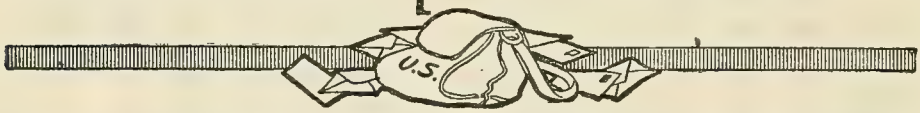
Official returns show:

	Votes
Wm. L. Hutcheson	6
Harry L. Cook	35
John T. Cosgrove	9
P. J. Carlson	21
Robt. E. Currie	11
Geo. H. Lakey	9
Marion F. Raish	32
Frank Duffy	33
Thos. Neale	11
Frank Kunkel	29
T. M. Guerin	27
D. A. Post	9
Geo. Myers	32
John H. Potts	5
Thos. J. Dolan	19
W. E. Moore	1
Phil. Hyle	16
Jas. P. Ogletree	10
Jos. Reilly	31
Harry Blackmore	3
Albert Bishop	7
Andrew Leaf	17
C. O. Peterson	4
Chas. Bruce	9
W. A. Cole	14
Thos. Smith	25
Arthur Martel	34

Tabulating Committee's report shows:

	Votes
Wm. L. Hutcheson	6
Harry L. Cook	35
John T. Cosgrove	9
P. J. Carlson	21
Robt. E. Currie	1
Geo. H. Lakey	9
Marion F. Raish	32
Frank Duffy	33
Thos. Neale	11
Frank Kunkel	29
T. M. Guerin	27
D. A. Post	9
Geo. Myers	33
John H. Potts	5
Thos. J. Dolan	9
W. E. Moore	1
Phil. Hyle	16
Jas. P. Ogletree	10
Jos. Reilly	31
Harry Blackmore	3
Albert Bishop	7
Andrew Leaf	17
C. O. Peterson	4
Chas. Bruce	9
W. A. Cole	14
Thos. Smith	25
Arthur Martel	24

Correspondence



For a Pan-American A. F. of L. Manifesto

To the Workers of America:

Fraternal greetings: The Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in November, 1916, in the city of Baltimore, United States of North America, passed resolutions and gave authority to its executive council whereby this, the Pan-American Federation of Labor conference committee, is called into being.

In accordance with this action there has been established in the building of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, D. C., an office in charge of the Pan-American Federation of Labor conference committee whose mission it is to give form to the projected conference of bona fide labor representatives from all Pan-American countries.

The conference committee is composed of Samuel Gompers, chairman, representing the American Federation of Labor; John Murray, secretary, and the following committeemen: Santiago Iglesias, representing the organized workers of Porto Rico, and Carlos Loveira, representing the organized workers of Yucatan, Mexico. The committee welcomes representatives from the organized labor movements of Latin-American countries to join with us. All are urged to select their representatives as soon as possible. If an official selection cannot be made early, the name and address of some one should be given the committee, who will correspond with the committee with whom it and others can correspond.

By means of correspondence with all the labor centers of the American continent, and through the daily, weekly and monthly press friendly to labor, the conference committee proposes to carry on an active propaganda for the attainment of practical, immediate benefits as well as the ideals of organized labor.

As is well known, the capitalist of North America and some European countries are scattering millions and millions of dollars through Latin-American acquiring concessions and business properties which are disposed of to them by Latin-American politicians and speculators without taking into consideration the rights of the masses of the people, who by these transactions have their future endangered for decades and perhaps centuries.

If the employers, the capitalists, of Pan-America thus unite for the protection of their common advantage, it becomes all the more evident that the wage earners of these countries must also unite for their common protection and betterment.

It will be the duty of the Pan-American Federation of Labor to show to the world that its purpose is to permeate the Western Hemisphere with a humane influence. This influence will more truly represent the sentiments of the American people than the influence of all the corporations of the United States, and is in strong contrast with those capitalists who are eternally crying "business, business," and "dollars, dollars."

Above all things, the Pan-American Federation of Labor should stand as a guard on watch to protect the Western Hemisphere from being overrun by military domination from any quarter.

The conference committee desires to impress upon its brother workers throughout Pan-America that in its opinion each national organization should be autonomous within the jurisdiction of its own country. The conference committee stands for the right of the workers of every American country to work out their own problems in accord with their ideals and highest conceptions.

Authorized by the American Federation of Labor, the executive council held

a most important conference in Washington, during the month of July, 1916, with representatives of the organized labor movement of Mexico. It is generally conceded that this conference was one of the main factors in averting war between the two countries which at that very moment was made imminent by the Carrizal affairs.

Two of the Mexican delegates participating in this conference, Baltasar Pages and Carlos Loveira, left Washington on a tour of propaganda and study through South American countries. They carried with them credentials from organized labor of the State of Yucatan, Mexico, and from President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. This propaganda tour lasted for over five months, the delegates going as far south as Chile and Argentina, besides visiting other Latin-American countries. Everywhere Loveira and Pages, speaking for the ideal of a Pan-American Federation of labor, were received with a warm welcome, and a full report was made by Mr. Loveira to the Thirty-Sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Baltimore. The report cited the significant situation now existing between Chile and Peru. These countries had been at war with one another and, officially, still regard each other with suspicion. In spite of this, however, the labor movements of these countries have established the most friendly relations, each county maintaining a fraternal delegate in the land of the other and holding labor congresses from time to time. The report went on to show that between Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Guatemala the same fraternal labor conditions exist.

The conference committee hopes that every bona fide labor organization in Latin-America will immediately establish correspondence, one with another, and for this purpose and to facilitate this correspondence, the conference committee encloses a list of names and addresses so that there may be a free interchange of opinions and suggestions to bring about the purposes expressed in this document.

It is earnestly requested that labor organizations which desire any further information in regard to matters of trade union tactics, rules, regulations and customs may freely ask this conference committee for them, in order that all may acquire fraternal solidarity.

The working people of all our countries should give their first attention to securing better standards of life and work:

Higher wages.

Shorter workdays.

More safe and sanitary conditions in all places of employment.

Better homes.

Better surroundings.

Prohibition of child labor.

Legislative enactments to achieve and maintain equal rights:

The right of association.

The right of free assemblage.

The right of free speech.

The right of free press.

The right, singly or collectively, to withhold our labor power—the right to strike.

Latin-American labor organizations are asked to spread the suggested ideals of this conference by means of correspondence, by means of the press at their disposal, and through pamphlets. In order to facilitate this great work it is desired that all possible information in relation to unions, syndicates, federations and confederacions be sent to the Pan-American Federation of Labor conference committee, American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C., U. S. A., giving in detail names and addresses of leaders, number of members and other matters of moment.

It is not the purpose of the conference committee in this circular letter to undertake to discuss all that this Pan-American Federation of Labor may encompass or portend. Suffice it to know that this conference committee has in mind the establishment of the most cordial and fraternal relations, co-operation for the protection and the promotion of the rights and interests of the working people—this to maintain the integrity of

our several countries in order that the larger field of helpfulness may be utilized, and that the people and all the governments of Pan-America may stand as one great unit for our common protection and advancement.

It is with these thoughts and hopes uppermost in our minds and our hearts, the spirit of which we have but barely expressed, that we appeal to our fellow workers of Pan-America to give this, our solemn purpose, their immediate, hearty and constant support.

Note—The thought and hope for a Pan-American Federation of Labor have been, as is well known, long in contemplation and for nearly a year in the course of preparation. This manifesto has been in course of preparation for several weeks, and is not based upon the present critical international situation between the United States and Germany. Indeed, it was written before the break came, but between the time of its production in the English language and its translation into Spanish, the crisis was reached and its printing held up to incorporate this paragraph. That which precedes this is all the more significant by reason of the crisis in which the United States and necessarily the Latin-American countries find themselves, and emphasizes more clearly than ever the necessity for a Pan-American Federation of Labor and a spirit of Pan-Americanism. It is hoped that the best fraternal relations shall be established between the workers and all the people of Pan-America with the people of all other countries, but come what may, at least the workers and the people of Pan-America must stand true, not only to their geographical situation but for the common protection and the opportunity for the development and maintainance of their ideas and ideals of democracy, justice and freedom.

Fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

JOHN MURRAY,
Secretary.

O. LOVEIRA,
Representing Organized Workers of Yucatan.

SANTIAGO IGLESIAS,
Representing Organized Workers of Porto Rico.

More As To Preparedness

New York, January 10, 1917.

Editor, The Carpenter:

I read with great interest the article in the December number by Mr. Frank P. Walsh, entitled "The Only Preparedness Worth While." Our militaristic friends are very active in insisting that we prepare for possible danger in the immediate future to guard our country from invasion, and to preserve our right to life, liberty, etc.

Mr. Walsh calls attention to the fact that the land and resources of our country are monopolized by those who absolutely deny that the rest of us have any rights to the soil of our birth that they are bound to respect. It is about time we realized those who deny the self-evident truth of the Declaration of Independence and seek to keep all men—both white and black—in industrial slavery, are far more dangerous to the peace and prosperity of our country than were the slaveholders, who, some sixty years ago, said that black men had no rights white men were bound to respect.

Having done duty on the Rio Grande as far back as June, 1870, I am interested in the question of "preparedness" from both a military and industrial standpoint, and would suggest that to prepare for national defense and at the same time minimize the danger of militarism, the government should raise an industrial army limited in size only by the number desiring to join who have the requisite physical and mental qualifications, the army to be under military discipline, armed with the latest and most approved weapons, and at convenient time and place drilled in tactics to conform to conditions it would have to meet were it called in active service, to be obligated to respond to the call of the President in case of in-

vasion, to be named for the common defense and to promote the general welfare or any other service in the judgment of the commander-in chief the interests and safety of the nation may demand. Such an army would be democratic and should be officered by the vote of the rank and file, and should be under the immediate supervision of the different commanders in whose department they are serving when called to military duty.

The industrial army to be primarily engaged in work of national utility, such as building roads, curbing the Mississippi and other rivers in preventing the floods that do millions of damage every year, reforesting the mountains, irrigating the plains and draining the swamp lands of the country; all work to be executed as far as possible under the rules and regulations of organized labor. It should be the duty of the government to furnish all members, especially the married men, with homes of their own, houses and other buildings to be erected by the mechanical force of the army and turned over to those desiring the same at cost. The increase in land values, instead of going to monopolists and speculators, as now in the canal zone and along the line of railroad building in Alaska, to be appropriated by the government to pay the expenses of maintaining said army.

This, I believe, will meet the conditions of today and be approved by those who realize the need of preparedness for national defense; will tend to conserve the resources of our country, and be for the benefit of all the people, and, instead of being an expense, will be a most valuable asset to the nation; will furnish the President with forces that will be equal to any emergency, military or industrial, he may be called upon to meet. It should be impressed upon all concerned that the first duty of government is to protect the inalienable right of all men, irrespective of race, color or creed, to life and liberty. That our material resources must be used for the benefit of all the people, and not to amass fortunes for the privileged few, and that in the near future a generation of Americans will develop who live on the soil of their birth and breathe the air of their own native land without paying anyone for the right to do so. And as labor creates all wealth, the military power of the nation should be used to protect the wealth producers in their right to organize and say on what terms they will sell their time and labor. That the rules and regulations of their organizations have all the force of law is also true, so from now on the workers and not their exploiters may enjoy the fruit of their toil and realize they have a country to defend as well as principles to maintain worth any sacrifice they may at any time be called upon to make.

ALEXANDER LAW.

Local Union 326, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, New York City, N. Y.

Says Eight-Hour Day In Effect Centuries Ago

I hear and read the outgivings of many eminent minds about an eight-hour day, and they all seem to proceed upon the theory that eight hours for a day's work is a recent invention, a leap in the dark, a daring experiment, and nobody knows what may come of it, says Charles Edward Russell.

As a matter of fact, it is so old it makes Bunker Hill monument look like a thing of yesterday. It existed before the ten-hour day, the twelve-hour day or the fourteen-hour day. Four hundred years ago among our forefathers an eight-hour working day was the rule and standard.

If there had been no change in the way we produced things, eight hours would probably be the standard today, and anybody that wanted to lengthen it would be looked upon as a demagogue and revolutionist.

It was only because we had an enormous increase in the pressure for production, particularly since the introduction of factories and steam, that the working day was ever lengthened until life came to mean for the workers nothing but toil and sleep.

The Carpenter

In modern times the increase of labor-saving machinery should have offset all that. The average factory hand or transportation worker now is 200 or 300 times as efficient as the average workers of seventy-five years ago, but he is no better off. The huge increase in his output or effectiveness has not shortened his hours.

This is plainly wrong. It is rottenly and intolerably wrong. It is dangerously wrong for the community. The eight-hour movement seeks to set it right.

The eight-hour idea means something to the worker, but a lot more to the rest of society.

See how this is. Up to 1874 women and children worked sixteen hours a day, or something like that, in the Welsh coal mines.

Women, harnessed like cattle, dragged from the mines great baskets of coal. There was a board in the center of the runway with cleats nailed upon it. Bent far over, their heads almost to the ground, the women braced their feet against these cleats and tugged at their loads.

Most of them were unsexed by their toil. Nature mercifully made them incapable of bearing children. The rest, if they had offspring, brough forth idiots.

The little children that worked in the mines were so injured or brutalized that they grew up either criminals or strange types of imbeciles.

Society had to pay for all this, and pay appalling costs. It is paying for them still.

Yet when it was proposed to do no more than to mitigate some of its worst features, mine owners violently protested and said they would be ruined.

In this case of the Welsh coal mines the government determined to risk the ruin, and reduced the hours of labor.

After a time observers were astonished to see that social conditions improved, general intelligence rose, good order increased, and the general welfare grew in proportion as the working hours were shortened.

In the olden days, when one man made a pair of shoes, let us say, he could exercise his mind and please his taste in designing and creating them.

In these days, to stand all day turning a piece of metal back and forth, or tending a machine that cuts out leather heels, is to flatten the mind, pervert the soul and darken the life.

The more people you have working long hours at these deadly employments the worse for the average condition of the population, which is the only national strength.

Everything that really counts comes out of the masses, the common people, the general run of mankind.

All the inventions that amount to anything come from that source.

All the ideas that really help come from what the snobs call plebeian sources. It's only the average that counts, and there isn't much chance for a high average in intelligence where the workers toil long hours.

It seems strange to be arguing these things in America.

Nearly seventy years have passed since Australia adopted the eight-hour day. April 21, 1856, was the day. In Australia it is celebrated now as a kind of Fourth of July—a day of national freedom and greatness.

In the United States we are still talking about it more or less. "The glorious spirit of American progress" goes rather lame when you think of that.

Unity Strengthens—Isolation Devitalizes

The individual who does not recognize that his problems of living are identified with those of his fellows has missed the key to the solution of his problems, says Samuel Gompers. Unaided he can accomplish but little in a field where collective effort is the basis for all effective action. Employers, directors of enterprises, join together for organized assistance to each other. Co-operation on the managerial side, the large scale organization of industry and commerce, have made the condition of unorganized workers intolerable. Workers as indi-

viduals have been economically and mentally enervated. Only by presenting united opposition have they been able to maintain themselves as human beings. Although the Roman soldiers marching singly found it impossible to go against an enemy in strongly fortified cities, they could advance with safety marching shoulder to shoulder under the protection of a testudo formed by overlapping their shields. So organized collective action is the safety of workers dependent upon employers for an opportunity to earn a livelihood.

Regardless of the kind of work they do, wherever workers have learned organization they have been able to protect themselves and to secure better conditions. Haphazard, planless conditions are never conducive to progress. Organization enables the group to put driving force behind their demands and ideals. Thus many so-called unskilled workers receive higher pay than those following professional or semi-professional callings.

Unorganized workers find themselves helpless when confronted by a period of transition. Protection comes only through definite group action in accord with constructive policies—a condition impossible without organization. So, when the European cataclysm enveloped the whole world, in the reaction following came congestion in commerce and an abrupt cessation of the arts of peace. Industry and commerce in this country were choked. It is an ancient custom to make wage earners bear the brunt of industrial reactions in the form of unemployment, falling wages and higher prices.

Organized workers can act as a unit in protest against lower wages—by protest they act as a stabilizing force and prevent impulsive destruction and waste. Organized workers under war conditions have not only resisted reduction of wages and deterioration of conditions, but have secured increased wages and shorter hours.

When danger of war became imminent for our own country, among the first suggestions for "preparedness" were proposals to tear down all the protective measures secured by labor after years of struggle. Members of Congress proposed to repeal the eight-hour law and to deny the right to strike. Again the organized labor movement interposed protest to protect the workers.

Those who have suffered from war conditions and prices have been the unorganized or the poorly organized. They have had no leverage which would give them power to increase wages, and increased prices forced them to reduce their standard of living.

Another transition period is coming when the world returns to a peace footing. Organization is the only agency by which the people can meet and solve the problems of that period. Constructive organization, co-ordination, whether industrial or international, is the fundamental principle of preparedness for peace or war.

For Themselves Alone

"The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is responsible for the introduction of more un-American, liberty-destroying bills in the state legislature at this session than all other organizations in the state combined," says the Labor Clarion.

"There is not a constructive piece of legislation in the entire lot of this institution of 'thou shalt nots' for everybody but the greedmongers of the chamber of commerce."

Crossing the Bar

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell
When I embark;

For, though from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar.

—Alfred Tennyson.

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements

Marysville, Cal., L. U. 1570.—The trade movement of this local for an increase in wages and Saturday half-holiday has been successful and an agreement has been entered into with the contractors to that effect. As a consequence wages have been raised from $4.50 to $5.00 per day of eight hours, and working hours have been reduced to 44 per week.

* * *

Syracuse, N. Y. District Council.—On January 24, an agreement was signed with the Building Trades Employers' Association for a period of one year, beginning May 1, 1917, for an increase in wages of 5c per hour. Our scale accordingly will be 55c per hour, with time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays, otherwise reaffirming our old agreement with the increase as above. C. E. Smith, secretary of arbitration board.

* * *

Greenville, Tex., L. U. 856.—Our movement for an increase in wages from the old scale of 37½c per hour to 45c per hour has been successful. Working hours will remain as formerly, 8 per day. There was no opposition, our demand was granted freely. A. R. Sartain, R. S.

* * *

San Angelo, Tex., L. U. 411.—The increase in wages requested as a result of our trade movement has been granted by the contractors without protest, the new scale being put into effect one day in advance of the required time. Wages have been increased from 45c to 50c per hour. John B. Netherton, R. S.

* * *

Denison, Tex., L. U. 371.—Our trade demand has been complied with by the local contractors and the new scale of $4.60 per day went into effect January 1. Our old scale was $4.00 per day. Working hours remain the same, eight hours a day.

* * *

Atlantic City, N. J. (D. C. of Atlantic County.)—The carpenters in this jurisdiction have been entirely successful in their recent trade movement, the new scale being put into effect without objection on the part of the contractors. Some 80 per cent. of the builders have signed our agreement which stipulates an increase in wages from the old rate of $4.00 to $4.50 per day, and the remainder have signified their willingness to abide by same. Working hours remain as heretofore, 8 a day and 44 a week. Harry Gravelle, secretary.

* * *

Tulsa, Okla., L. U. 943.—Our new scale of 62½c per hour and a Saturday half-holiday went into effect January 1, in real "Tulsa style" without a quibble. We experienced no trouble so far as the outside men were concerned and but one mill raised an objection. The former scale here was 56¼c per hour. Prospects look very good for the present year. The building permits so far exceed $750,000, one for a bank building to cost $450,000. C. R. Wilson, R. S.

* * *

Parsons, Kas., L. U. 1022.—Our new scale of wages, 50c per hour, an increase of 5c per hour over the old rate, was freely assented to by the contractors on January 1. All are paying the union scale, even upon jobs already started. W. R. Lynd, R. S.

* * *

Paris, Tex., L. U. 1885.—Our demand for an increase in wage scale of 5c per hour has been acceded to by the contractors. This brings our rate of wages to 50c per hour. Working hours are 8 per day and 48 per week. Trade conditions are good. F. E. Griffis, R. S.

* * *

Philadelphia, Pa., L. U. 1856 (Shipwrights and Joiners.)—Our recent move-

ment for an increase in wages terminated satisfactorily after a strike of two days against one of the largest shipbuilding firm in the east. We received an increase of 2½c per hour for every member of the Brotherhood in their employ. We now have an established minimum rate of 42½c per hour, and quite a number of our men are getting 45c. Too much credit cannot be given to the officials of the Philadelphia D. C., G. E. B. Member D. A. Post and Organizer Thomas Hickey for their assistance. Alex. Ogilvie, R. S.

* * *

Bartlesville, Okla., L. U. 1659.—Our movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 56¼c per hour, was granted by the contractors without trouble. Working hours remain as heretofore, 8 per day. E. G. Norman, R. S.

* * *

Ashland, Ky., L. U. 472.—Our members have been successful in their trade movement which went into effect April 1, wages being increased from 40c to 45c per hour. No trouble whatever was experienced in getting the raise, practically every contractor of consequence having signed up. S. P. Wilson.

* * *

Albuquerque, N. M., L. U. 1319.—Efforts of the members of this local to obtain an increase in wages were crowned with success on April 1, when an agreement entered into with the Master Builders' Association became effective. The agreement calls for a wage scale of $5.00 per day of eight hours. James J. Votaw, R. S.

* * *

Saginaw, Mich., L. U. 334.—The arbitration committee of this local composed of C. F. Plambeck, J. C. Milne and E. W. Secord met with the contractors' committee on March 14, and at that their third meeting, adjusted demands satisfactory to both parties. As a result we obtain an increase of 10c per hour beginning April 23; working hours have also been changed to 7:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. C. F. Plambeck, secretary, L. U. 334.

Flagstaff, Ariz., L. U. 1100.—The contractors here have acceded to all demands of the union and started to pay the increased scale of $5.50 per day of 8 hours on March 15. W. J. Stevenson, R. S.

* * *

Salem, Mass., L. U. 542.—The contractors have agreed to the demand of this local for an increase in the wage scale from 33 1-3c to 40c per hour, effective April 1. W. A. Davis, R. S.

* * *

Rome, N. Y., L. U. 1016.—Our trade movement for an increase in the wage scale from 45c per hour to 55c per hour, to take effect May 1, has been successful. Permission, however, was granted a few employers who have contracts which cannot be finished in time to complete them at the old rate. R. A. Jones, R. S.

* * *

Daytona, Fla., L. U. 1725.—The wage increase demanded by this local has already gone into effect. Conditions here are now satisfactory. E. M. Rich, R. S.

* * *

Wichita Falls, Tex., L. U. 977.—The spring trade movement started by this local has been entirely successful. W. L. Wells, F. S.

* * *

Lake Geneva, Wis., L. U. 290.—As a result of our spring trade movement an agreement has been entered into with the local contractors for a minimum wage of 57½c per hour, same to become effective May 1, 1917, and 60c per hour from March 1, 1918, to March 1, 1920. E. P. Holmes, R. S.

Movements For Better Conditions

Sioux Falls, S. D., L. U. 783.—This local desires it known that the trade movement for which official sanction was granted by the G. E. B. at its January session calls for an increase in wages of 10c an hour and the 8-hour day, same to become effective May 1. R. I. Harding, R. S.

Craft Problems

The Steel Square and How I Use It

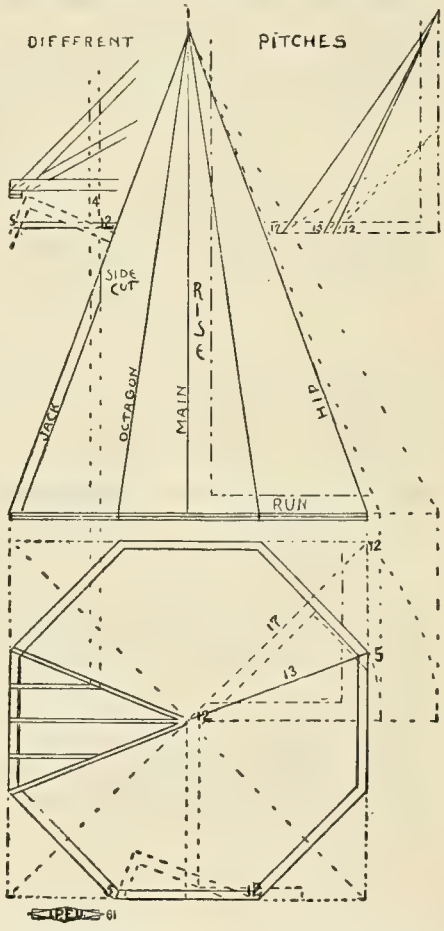
(Octagon Framing, By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

In the last article I mentioned something about how to form polygons. In this article I will mention completing them by putting on the roof.

Note at the bottom of illustration I have shown the plan of the octagon or eight-sided figure. See the dotted squares to show what part a square plays in forming on octagon, the one at bottom shows that 5 and 12 cut on 5 makes an octagon cut. Of course just twice that, 10 and 24 on 10, makes the same thing, just as would half of it turn the same trick.

Note that when 12 makes the distance from the center to the sides on the level or plumb lines that the same gives the distance measured on the diagonal lines, and that on 12 run of common rafter there would be 13 of octagon rafter and practically 17 for hip rafter. It is of course, not necessary to mention a hip rafter measurement in telling about framing octagon roofs, but in this article I wish to more than show the framing of an octagon roof. I want to show how it compares with the common square roof as well. Many may think a common square roof much easier and may think polygon roofs very difficult to frame. I want them to learn that the framing of any polygon roof is very simple when fully understood. The top of this illustration shows the elevation, note the dotted lines at the left running up from the plan to the elevation and showing the side cut of the jacks. I generally get the side cuts direct with my square by placing it on the jack at the tangent and length, cut on length.

The dotted lines at the right show the comparative position and length of main rafter, octagon hip, and hip for a common roof after it is all looked over. As complicated as it may seem to those that never framed a polygon roof all there is to it as the square in the center of the elevation shows, is that rise and run



gives length, rise gives top cut or plumb cut and run gives bottom or level cut.

Now the two top small cuts show the two different pitches and show that no matter what the pitch, it is all on the same principle.

Much could be written about the top cuts, side cuts and otherwise at the tops of the polygon rafters, for instance regarding different methods of construc-

tion with pole or without, but as that was quite completely covered in recent articles I will not now take the time to go over it further and will leave the matter of octagon framing, believing that I have made it plain enough so that those who are really determined will find it easy to frame any polygon roof that they may be called upon to frame.

—Uneven Pitch Framing—

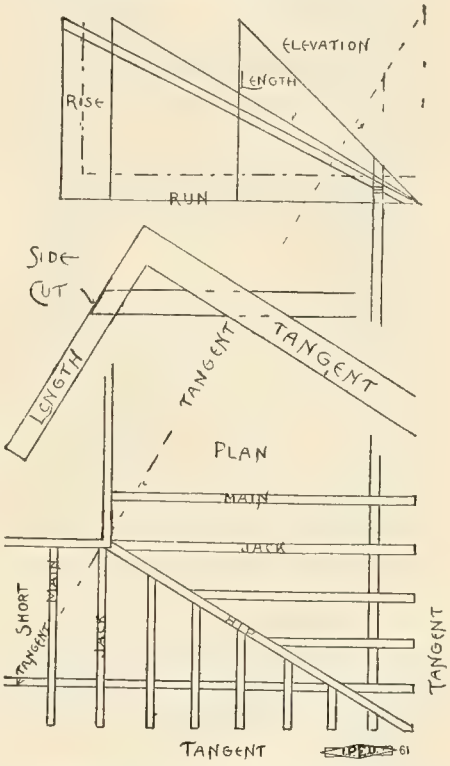
(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

There are many carpenters and good carpenters at that, who have got along and done good work when called upon and yet many of these very same carpenters, if called upon to frame an uneven pitched roof, would be simply "up against it." Now, to all such carpenters and to others interested, I would say that if they are interested enough to thoroughly study this illustration, I feel quite sure from now on they will be able to frame any ordinary unevenly pitched proposition.

I think the illustration is practically self-explanatory. I believe those who are really interested can grasp the whole proposition. Note that the bottom part is the plan while the top is the elevation, while the center is the application of the square.

Note the tangent is the distance from the side of the rafter that has the side cut back to where it intersects with the hip and valley rafter which the side cut is made to fit against, while the tangent of a hip or valley rafter is squared down to the line of the building and running back to where it intersects. Now, of course, this can run down to the plate or end of the rafters; it matters not where if the tangent and length are all taken from the same point. We often get these side cuts measurement by the whole length and perhaps more often by the foot of length. Now, you will notice the side cut of the long jack is got by the tangent, which is the same length as the run of the short jacks, while the tangent of the short jacks is the same length as the run of the long jacks. Some may at first think I am telling about the short jacks and long jacks on the same side, but by closely looking at the drawing and seeing what the tangent really is you will realize I am talking about the roof which has a long side and a short side, in other words, the tangent on the long side is the same length as the run on the short side.

Note the top cut of the uneven pitch rafter which is cut the same as all other side cuts by simply taking the tangent and length cut on length.



And yet how many carpenters are there today that will ever stop to really think what the tangent would be for an uneven pitched hip or valley rafter? It is true that possibly this cut does not happen often in a lifetime at the carpenter trade and it may be that even if it does come along and the carpenter does not know exactly how to cut it accurately he can guess it near enough for it may be said that seldom does this cut really need to be very accurately made. Now, if it were rather an open joint it would not matter I will admit, yet it

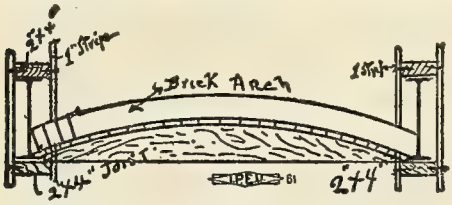
would be much better to really know how to get all these cuts accurately, for if one always knows, much time as well as material is saved.

The top part of this illustration is an elevation, and shows all these different runs, the rise is all the same, with the rise and run given, the square instantly gives you all the lengths and cuts. The illustration of the square in the center shows the application of the square in getting the cuts. Place the square on the run and rise and it gives the length of rafter the rise side gives the top or plumb cut while the run gives the bottom or level cut. The tangent and length cut on length gives the side cuts, and that is all there is to roof framing. I have tried to make this so plain that practically all roof framing will be easy to understand after one fully understands the cutting of these different rafters illustrated.

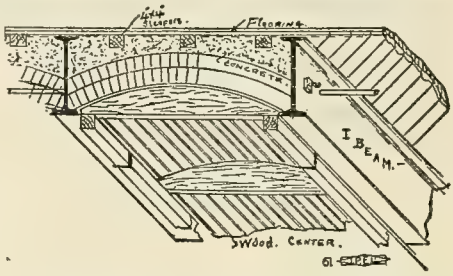
I may take O-gee and other roof framing up in a later article, and in the meantime if any difficult roof proposition presents itself to any of our readers and they are successful in studying it out I am sure all will be glad to learn how they have done it. Also should any of the boys find something they cannot quite master let us know and I assure you if it is too much for me I will make an effort to get some one to tell you how to handle the proposition.

Concrete Forms

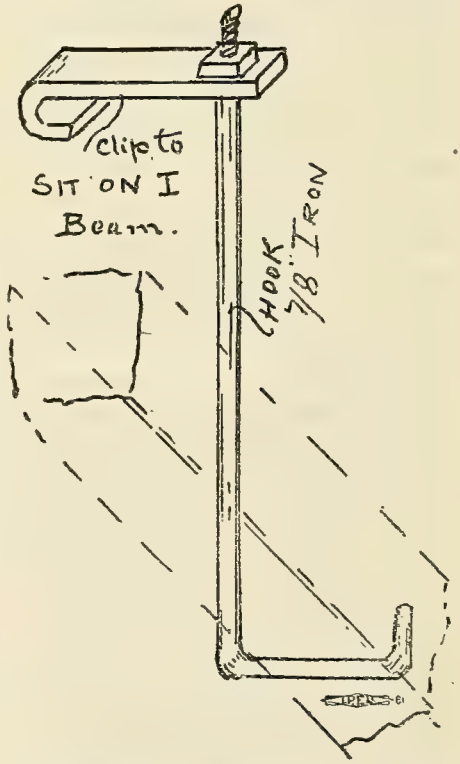
An inexpensive system of forms and their setting for carrying brick, concrete or terra cotta arches in "I" beams of



fireproof floors will be seen at Fig. 1, which consists of 2 feet, 2 inches by 4 inches, or 2 feet, 2 inches by 6 inches spruce joists laid lengthwise on the top and bottom flanges of each "I" beam; those on the bottom being hung to that on top by means of 1x3 inch or 1½x4 inch spruce cleats or strips. The curved bearers are set on the bottom strips and nailed thereon and the battens are laid



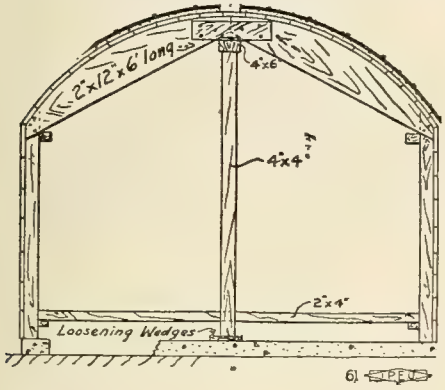
on loose edge to edge, thus making the center form easily removed from the arch, to the next opening, when the cement has set sufficiently hard to allow it, by simply wedging off the strips from the upper joists. The writer has seen



many brick and terra cotta arches turned on this simple and cheap form and it works admirably, carrying both men and material safely. The cleats should be nailed opposite each other on different sides of each beam, and be spaced about

six feet apart. Wire nails are the most reliable for this job.

Fig. 2 shows a form of center with wrought iron suspension hooks and joists carrying the frames for the forms for arches when turned in a heavy fireproof



Concrete Form for Cellar Vault or Well.

floor between deep "I" beams. This cut also shows concrete and wood sleepers for floors and bricklayers, and Fig. 3 wrought iron hanger for carrying centers with clip to catch on flange of steel "I" beam.

Practical Centering

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

(Article No. 3.)

Centering a Brick Opening of Wide Span. — Striking Out Bearers of Frames.—Centers of Elliptic Arches Up to 10 Foot Span.—Different Methods of Striking and Laying Out Elliptic Curves.—Also General Construction.

The modern practice of form centering is based on a well-tried system, so it follows that simple forms employed in ordinary construction are similar in character, and are all planned in accordance with well-defined rules. The fact is plainly exemplified in Fig. 1 of the accompanying illustrations. In this a center is constructed following the rules explained in the last chapter. It is made up of three principal bearers, the outer edges of which are curved to the required arc. The illustration also shows how a semicircular arch is subdivided into an equal number of parts, in which the bevels for the butt joints are always the same. It is not, however, always the case that the rough boards are of equal width. In many in-

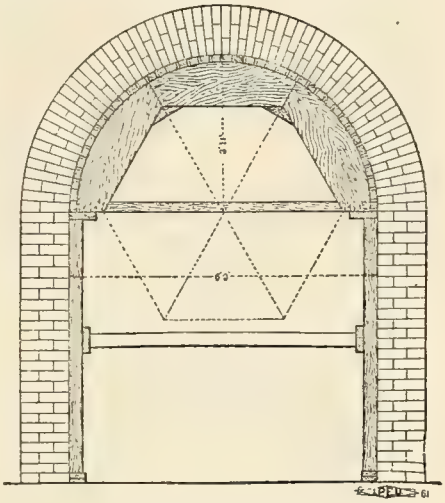


Fig. 1.—Form for Wide Span, Semicircular Arch.

stances they are scrap stuff, so that the bevel shown in Fig. 2 cannot be applied. In such cases it is usual to lay out the curve and spring line, full size, on a floor. Divide the curved line into three equal spaces, as seen in Figs. 1 and 3.

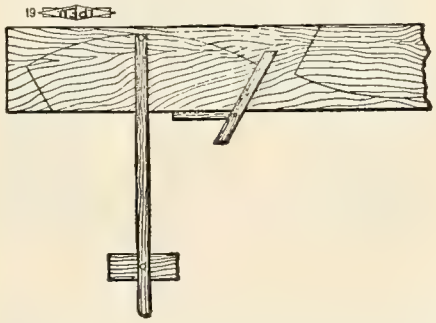


Fig. 2.—Striking out the Curves of the Form Bearers.

and draw lines to the center point. By placing the rough boards over these lines, as indicated by the dotted section in Fig. 3, the bevel on the butt joints can be easily marked with a pencil or knife; then, by sawing on the mark, the

joint will be obtained. The frame shown in Fig. 1 is stiffened by board tie battens nailed across the beveled joints, as shown in Fig. 3. If the bearers be narrow, supporting braces must be nailed on the battens above and the tie piece running in the direction of the joint lines, to support the joint. Cross battens on the top edges of the curved bearers

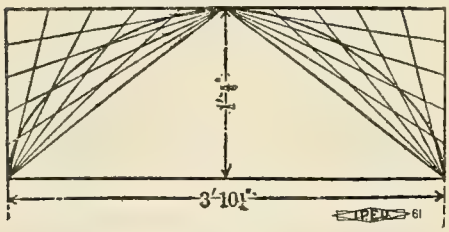


Fig. 3—Elliptic Curve From Intersecting Lines.

may be ⅞ inch thick, or of any other convenient thickness, but a thickness must be allowed for in striking the curves. The center thus constructed is set up as before, placed on upright joists and wedges and sheathed in place between the jambs. In cheap work it is not the rule to employ wedges, but their use is obvious, and therefore necessary for the purpose before stated. In Fig. 4 another form of center is shown, and one that involves more skill and

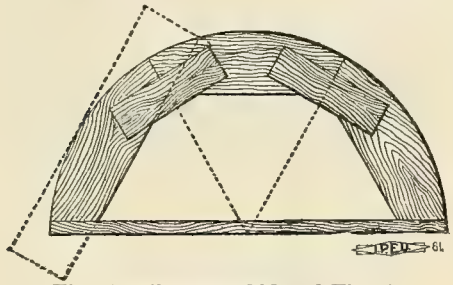


Fig. 4.—Reverse Side of Fig. 1.

more careful consideration than anything we have so far described. The center is that which would be required in building an elliptical stone arch of 4-foot span. The plan of construction followed resembles that of the 4-foot horizontal arch already referred to, but, inasmuch as the curve is different, a different plan is followed, and getting

curved bearers requires more labor. There are various methods laid down in books for sweeping elliptical curves. A very desirable one for general use is that indicated in Fig. 6. The illustration referred to shows an elliptical curve

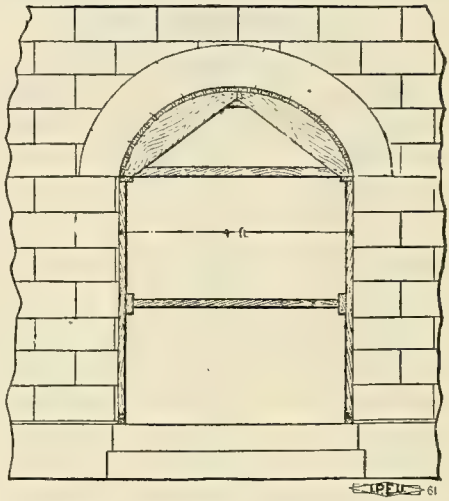


Fig. 5.—Elliptical Arch Center.

struck by means of a sliding trammel. As this instrument is in daily use in shops of any pretensions throughout the country, it is perhaps known, and therefore requires very brief description. However, it consists of two ⅞x2 inch

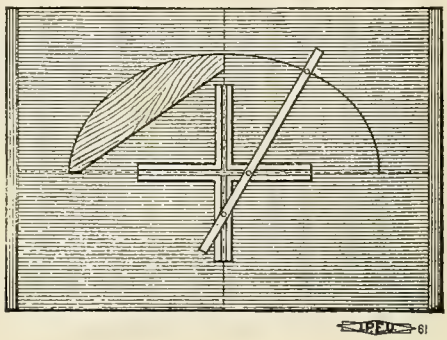


Fig. 6.—Striking an Elliptic Curve With Trammel.

grooved cross pieces halved together. Slides are provided in which pins are inserted. To these pins a trammel rod is fixed which works at the required distance necessary to trace the curve. The

trammel is set here as in all cases—that is to say, the distance from the lower pin to the tracer is equal to half of the long diameter—in other words, the spring line or major axis of the elliptical arch. The distance from the upper pin to the tracer is equal to half the short diameter of the elliptic arch or its rise. The curve shown is for the

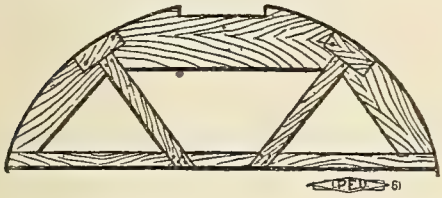


Fig. 7.—Reverse Side of Fig. 9.

bearers in Fig. 6, one of which is shown in the left-hand part of the sketch. Of course, the center lines marked on the ends of the trammel are placed directly on the center lines of the draft board; it is there tacked fast.

Fig. 3 illustrates another common method of striking an elliptical curve. It is the method commonly known as intersection of lines. It is not nearly so desirable for use in practical work as

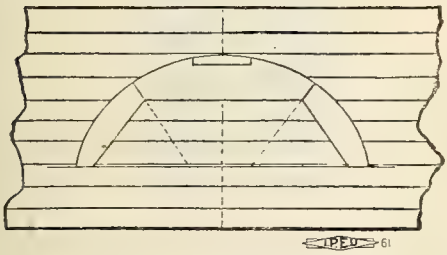


Fig. 8.—Laying Down an Elliptical Frame.

the one illustrated in Fig. 6. The same mode of construction and setting as was used in the horizontal arch is employed in this case.

Since arches of wide span necessitate large voussoirs or rings, to resist the strain acting on their extrados, or upper side, wide spans call for larger forms, and strong, reliable construction. The elliptical span gateway shown in Fig. 9 illustrates this. Owing to the size and shape of the stones employed in this work, considerable weight rests on the center used for the purpose. There is also another feature connected with this center which must be considered and allowed for. The key-stone projects 1 inch below the face of the soffit. The center is therefore built in a way to make allowance for this. On a clean, level floor the spring line is drawn, as shown in Fig. 8. Having an arch of 10-foot span, this line would be run, probably, 12 feet long. A center point is established from which a line is drawn, square up, extending to the height of the rise of the frame, in this case 1 foot, 5 inches. The line is continued below the spring line, as indicated. The trammel is then set as already described,

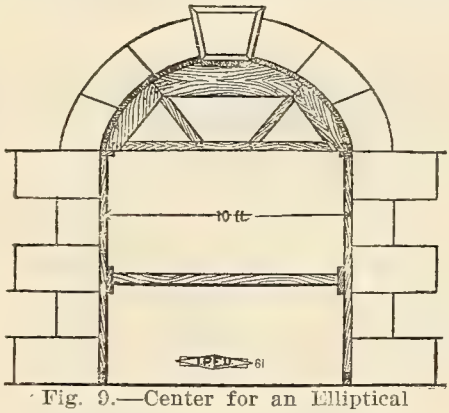


Fig. 9.—Center for an Elliptical Gateway.

and the elliptical curve drawn. To find the bevelled joints we divide the curve into four equal parts, and mark on the spring line the distance from the spring point to the first division. We join these by a straight line, which gives us the direction of the bevel joints. Place the rough boards, out of which the center is to be made, so that they will be wide enough to cut the curve and mark them out, as shown in the illustration. Cut out of the middle piece a notch for the key-stone, measuring the width on each side of the vertical center line. This frame, like the one shown in Fig. 1, is stiffened by battens resting on two braces, as in Fig. 4. The number of the pieces is as follows: Curved bearers

(Continued on Page 60.)

News Notes

El Paso, Tex., L. U. 425.—Whereas the report has gained circulation that the carpenters of El Paso, Tex., are now getting $6.00 per day and as carpenters are flocking here from all parts of the country on account of the rumor, as a result our city is being overstocked with carpenters at this time of the year. While it is true that we have made a demand for $6.00 per day, to take effect April 1, 1917, we have no assurance that we will get our demand without any trouble, therefore L. U. 425 requests that all brothers thinking of coming to El Paso, expecting to get $6.00 per day please stay away from our city until matters are adjusted. S. M. Hyten, R. S.

* * *

Salt Lake City, Utah, L. U. 184.—The Utah Copper Company, operating at Garfield, Utah, are working on the open shop plan, $5.25 for a 9-hour day.

L. U. 184 is trying to get conditions on work at Garfield, and would ask all carpenters to pay no attention to advertisements run by the Utah Copper Company offering permanent employment, as they can get plenty of men here to do the work, and are simply trying to flood the labor market in Salt Lake City.

Men are asked to register their names and addresses and will be notified by letter as soon as their services are required by the company. Hoping the brothers will be guided by the information given herewith. Don Irvine, R. S.

* * *

Plainfield, N. J., L. U. 155.—The new Post Office in the city of Plainfield is being erected by non-union labor. Charles Gilpin of Philadelphia has the general contract. All crafts working on the building are composed of non-union men. Members of our organization are urged to take notice of this, especially those in the vicinity of New York City. H. S. Derflinger, R. S.

* * *

Hartford, Conn., L. U. 43.—As this local has started a trade movement for 62½c per hour after May 1, traveling brothers are advised that they will serve their own interests best by not coming to Hartford until this wage question is settled. Walter E. Blake, secretary of committee.

* * *

Great Falls, Mont., L. U. 286.—All union carpenters in the jurisdiction of this local are locked out. Any traveling brother coming here at this time will only swell the ranks of the unemployed and will increase the already overburdened task of taking care of the unemployed. In this connection we would ask financial secretaries to strictly observe Section 46 of our General Constitution.

Information Wanted

This is a photo of a former member of L. U. 1653 of Cambridge, Mass., named Mike Kenny, whose present whereabouts are desired by relatives. Kenny is thought to have left Massachusetts and may be working at the trade in another state. Particulars regarding him should be sent to P. J. Slowe, business agent, L. U.'s 441 and 1653, 579 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

Information is wanted concerning the whereabouts of Clarence J. Robinson, a suspended member of L. U. 639 of Brooklyn, N. Y. Robinson is said to be a boss carpenter in the employ of the New York Central Railroad. Information concerning him should be sent to Mrs. Clarence J. Robinson, 22 Havana St., Carbondale, Pa.

Death Roll

MONTGOMERY, JAMES, of L. U. 904, Jacksonville, Ill.

WALKER, WALTER, of L. U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.

WEISNER, WM., of L. U. 584, Emporium, Pa.

L. U. 1949 Builds Home

An enjoyable entertainment and dance marked the opening on the evening of March 28, of the new home of L. U. 1949, Lewiston, Mont. The occasion was a gala one for the local members of the U. B., and all enjoyed themselves. The hall is a creditable building, located on Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. It is 30x90 feet, one story high, with full basement, modern throughout, and so arranged that three or more meetings can be held at the same time. The main floor is finished in hardwood and highly polished. In every way it reflects the progress made by L. U. 1949, for the local has been growing continuously and is now one of the strongest craft organizations in Lewistown.

Montana State Council

The Montana State Council has applied for and received a charter. The officers of the new council are: President, James T. Nealon, 312 Second Ave., Billings; Secretary-Treasurer, James B. Finlay, Box 623, Butte. Vice-Presidents, D. W. Davis, Great Falls; C. L. Van Horn, Lewistown; C. H. Elliott, Missoula; W. D. Wagner, Anaconda; P. A. McQuillan, Miles City.

United States Supreme Court Upholds Compulsory State Insurance

"A final victory in an eight years' campaign for effective workmen's compensation legislation has been won now that the United States Supreme Court has upheld the New York compulsory compensation law, the Iowa elective compensation law, and the Washington compulsory state industrial insurance law," was the comment of Secretary John B. Andrews of the American Association for Labor Legislation in a statement today.

"The influence of these decisions," he declared, "will profoundly affect the future development of social insurance in America."

Of particular significance, according to the American Association for Labor Legislation, is the decision in the Washington case when considered in connection with the strong labor sentiment in favor of excluding profit-making insurance companies from both the accident and the health insurance fields. It is pointed out with reference to this tendency, that Ohio has, by recent enactment, decisively reinforced her earlier efforts in this direction, and that a British Columbia commission investigating the various types of administration of compensation laws in the United States has placed upon the method of exclusive state accident insurance the stamp of impartial official approval.

Information is wanted concerning the whereabouts of Charles G. Sikes, a union carpenter, a member of L. U. 105 of Cleveland, O., who disappeared from his home in that city, March 12, 1917. He is husky in build; blue eyed, light featured; has mole over left eye, also bad teeth, wears eye glasses. He is thirty years old, 5 feet, 6 inches tall and weighs about 150 pounds. Information that may assist in locating him should be sent to his broken-hearted wife, Mrs. Chas. Sikes, 465 Arbor Road, or to Frank Kunkel, treasurer, L. U. 105, 13620 Blenheim Road, Cleveland, O.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Protokoll der ersten Quartalsversammlung 1917, der G. E. B.

(Fortsetzung.)

Hazelton, Pa.—Ersuchen der L. U. 129 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanziellen Beistand in Unterstützung einer Bewegung um Lohnerhöhung von 42¾c auf 55c pro Stunde, und Verminderung der Arbeitsstunden von 48 auf 44 pro Woche. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung wird Berücksichtigung finden, wie die Berichte einlaufen in der G. O.

Helena, Mont.—Ersuchen der L. U. 153 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von $5.00 auf $6.00 pro Tag, in Kraft am 1. März 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die offizielle gewünschte Genehmigung; die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte an die G. O. eingeliefert werden.

11. Januar 1917.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend, ausgenommen Bruder Guerin.

Die erneute Bürgschaft des General-Schatzmeisters Neale traf ein und wurde dem G. P. zur Verwahrung übergeben.

New York.—Eine gemeinschaftliche Einladung von einem Komitee der American Föderation der Arbeiter, der New York Staats-Föderation der Arbeiter und einem Komitee der Central Federated Union von New York und Umgegend, in Aufsicht der Gompers Goldenen Jahresfeier, in Anerkennung von 50-jährigen Diensten in der Arbeiterbewegung, seines 50. Hochzeitstages und seines 67. Geburtstages, die in Uebereinstimmung mit dem Beschlusse der Baltimore Konvention der American Federation of Labor am 28. Januar 1917 in New York gefeiert werden sollen, wurde verlesen und angenommen, und der G. S. beauftragt, den Sekretär der Central Federated Union von New York zu benachrichtigen, daß die Mitglieder der G. E. B. anwesend sein werden, die U. B. of C. und J. of A. zu vertreten. Der G. S. zusammen mit dem G. P. wurden weiter instruirt, alle nöthigen Vorbereitungen in Uebereinstimmung mit dem Beschlusse für die Feier zu treffen.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Bruder Vernon Fletcher aus Philadelphia erschien vor der Behörde in Verbindung mit einer Einladung vom Philadelphia D. C. an die General-Beamten, bei der Einweihung des neu angekauften Hauptquartiers für den Gebrauch unserer Organisation anwesend zu sein. Die Einladung wurde angenommen.

St. Louis, Mo.—Die Brüder H. H. Pfohl und E. Roedel, in Vertretung der L. U. 795 von St. Louis und mit Mandaten von jener Lokal-Union versehen, erschienen vor der Behörde bezüglich der Affiliation der Lokal-Union, nicht im Baugewerbe thätig, mit dem District-Council. Da eine Entscheidung, die eine Rechtsfrage betrifft, berührt wird, beschloß die Behörde, daß die Angelegenheit erst dem G. P. unterbreitet werde, da dieser der bestimmte Beamte ist mit dem man erst verhandeln sollte.

Kenosha, Wis.—Gesuch der L. U. 161 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 60c auf 65c pro Stunde am 1. Mai. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünschte Genehmigung; die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie der Fond erlaubt, wird erwogen, wie die Berichte in der G. O. einlaufen.

Geneva, N. Y.—Ersuchen der L. U. 187 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 6½c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Mai 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie sie der Fond ermöglicht, wird erwogen, sobald die Berichte an die G. O. einlaufen.

Sherman, Tex.—Ersuchen der L. U. 197 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 10c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Februar 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen

Summen, wie sie der Fond ermöglicht, wird erwogen, sobald die Berichte an die G. O. eintreffen.

West Chicago, Ill.—Ersuchen der L. U. 233, vorschriftsmäßig durch den Du Page D. C. indossirt, um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne für die Zimmerleute um 2½c pro Stunde und einen Vertrag auf zwei Jahre und eine Erhöhung für die Bauschreiner um 2c pro Stunde, den Samstag Halbfeiertag und einen Vertrag auf drei Jahre, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünschte Genehmigung; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie sie der Fond zuläßt, wird erwogen, wie die Berichte in der G. O. eintreffen.

Elmhurst, Ill.—Ersuchen der L. U. 558 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 40c auf 41c pro Stunde und den Samstag Halbfeiertag, sowie ein Vertrag auf drei Jahre und eine weitere Erhöhung von 1c pro Stunde jedes Jahr. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünschte Genehmigung; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie sie der Fond zuläßt, wird erwogen bei Eintreffen der Berichte in der G. O.

Naperville, Ill.—Ersuchen um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 55c auf 60c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Mai 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie sie der Fond zuläßt, wird erwogen bei Eintreffen der Berichte in der G. O.

Vincennes, Ind.—Ersuchen der L. U. 274 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 45c auf 50c für die Zimmerleute und für die Schreiner von 33 1–3 auf 37½c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt.

Lockport, N. Y.—Ersuchen der L. U. 289, indossirt durch den Niagara D. C., um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 5c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. März 1917. Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie sie der Fond zuläßt, wird bei Eintreffen der Berichte in der G. O. erwogen.

Shawnee, Okla.—Ersuchen der L. U. 292 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 50c auf 56¼c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. März 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünschte Genehmigung; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie sie der Fond ermöglicht, wird bei Eintreffen der Berichte in der G. O. erwogen.

Canton, Ill.—Ersuchen der L. U. 293 um offizielle Genehmigung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 10c pro Stunde. Genehmigung gewährt.

Millville, N. J.—Ersuchen der L. U. 305 um offizielle Genehmigung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 9c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Genehmigung gewährt.

Norfolk, Va.—Ersuchen der L. U. 331 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 6c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie sie der Fond zuläßt, wird bei Eintreffen der Berichte in der G. O. erwogen.

Saginaw, Mich.—Ersuchen der L. U. 334 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 45c auf 55c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die offizielle Genehmigung; die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte in der G. O. einlaufen. (Bewegung durch den Tri-County D. C. genehmigt.)

Whitesboro, N. Y.—Ersuchen der L. U. 337, unterstützt vom Mohawk Valley D. C., um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 5c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünschte offizielle Genehmigung, die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung wird erwogen wie später die Berichte an die G. O. eingesandt werden.

Galesburg, Ill.—Ersuchen der L. U. 360 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 10c pro Stunde und den

Samstag Halbfeiertag, in Kraft am 1. März 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung zugesagt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in Summen wie die Fonds solche zulassen, wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte in der G. O. einlaufen.

Denison, Tex.—Ersuchen der L. U. 371 um offizielle Genehmigung in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von $4.00 auf $4.60 pro Tag, in Kraft am 1. Januar 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt.

Edwardsville, Ill.—Ersuchen der L. U. 378 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Bewegung, die Löhne von 55c auf 62½c pro Stunde zu erhöhen, in Kraft am 1. Mai 1917. Die Behörde ertheilte die gewünschte Genehmigung; die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung wird in Erwägung gezogen, wie die Fonds gestatten und die Berichte in der G. O. einlaufen.

San Angelo, Tex.—Ersuchen der L. U. 411 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 5c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 2. Januar 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die ersuchte offizielle Genehmigung; die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds zulassen, wird erwogen sowie die Berichte in der G. O. eintreffen.

Belleville, Ill.—Ersuchen der L. U. 433 um offizielle Genehmigung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 5c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünschte offizielle Genehmigung.

Portsmouth, O.—Ersuchen der L. U. 437 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 43¾c auf 56¼c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die ersuchte offizielle Genehmigung; die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung, in Summen wie die Fonds solche gestatten, wird später bei Eintreffen der Berichte in der G. O. erwogen.

Ogden, Utah.—Ersuchen der L. U. 450 um offizielle Zustimmung und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 12½c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Offizielle Zustimmung ertheilt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie der Fond gestattet, wird später berücksichtigt, wenn die Berichte an die G. O. eingereicht werden.

Bar Harbor, Me.—Ersuchen der L. U. 459 um offizielle Zustimmung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von $3.60 pro Tag auf $4.00, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Offizielle Zustimmung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie der Fond gestattet, wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte an die G. O. eingeliefert werden.

Kankakee, Ill.—Ersuchen der L. U. 496 nach offizieller Zustimmung und finanzieller Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 5c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die erwünschte offizielle Zustimmung, und wird man die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung erwägen, wie der Fond gestattet und wie die Berichte an die G. O. eingereicht werden.

Gainesville, Tex.—Ersuchen der L. U. 506 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 5c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. März 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie der Fond erlaubt, wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte in der G. O. einlaufen.

Roswell, N. M.—Ersuchen der L. U. 511 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 12½c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünschte Genehmigung; die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung wird später erwogen, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds zulassen und wie die Berichte an die G. O. gemacht werden.

Coshocton, O.—Ersuchen der L. U. 525 um offizielle Genehmigung einer beabsichtigten Lohnerhöhung um 5c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds ermöglichen, wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte in der G. O. einlaufen.

Burlington, Ja.—Ersuchen der L. U. 534 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung für einen dreijährigen Arbeitsvertrag, eine Erhöhung

der Löhne von 45c auf 50c pro Stunde am 1. Mai 1917, 5c Erhöhung im zweiten Jahre und weitere 5c im dritten Jahre. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie der Fond zuläßt, wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte an die G. O. eingereicht werden.

Baker, Ore.—Ersuchen der L. U. 536 um offizielle Genehmigung in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von $4.00 auf $5.00 pro Tag, in Kraft am 5. Februar 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt.

Georgetown, Tex.—Verlangen der L. U. 572 von Georgetown nach offizieller Genehmigung allein, um Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 5c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Februar 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—Verlangen der L. U. 576 nach offizieller Genehmigung und um finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Lohnerhöhung um 10c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. März 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; die finanzielle Unterstützung wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte an die G. O. eingereicht werden.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Ersuchen der L. U. 603 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Lohnerhöhung um 5c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Mai 1917. Die Behörde genehmigt die offizielle Zustimmung und wird die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds sie ermöglichen, später erledigen, wie die Berichte an die G. O. eingereicht werden.

Vineland, N. J.—Ersuchen der L. U. 620 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 9c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds dieselbe zulassen, wird bei Eintreffen der Berichte in der G. O. erwogen.

Hamilton, O.—Ersuchen der L. U. 637 um offizielle Genehmigung und Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 5c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Mai 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünschte offizielle Genehmigung und wird die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung beim Einlaufen der Berichte in der G. O. erwägen, wie die Fonds dieselbe zulassen.

Pekin, Ill.—Ersuchen der L. U. 644, unterstützt von Pekin, Peoria und Washington, D. C., um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 10c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds gestatten, wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte an die G. O. abgestattet werden.

Jackson, Mich.—Ersuchen der L. U. 651 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 10c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Mai 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünschte Genehmigung; die Frage finanzieller Unterstützung wird später in solchen Summen erwogen, wie die Fonds solche ermöglichen.

Chickasha, Okla.—Ersuchen der L. U. 653 um offizielle Genehmigung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 10c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. März 1917. Genehmigung gewährt.

Lebanon, Pa.—Ersuchen der L. U. 677 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 4c pro Stunde für Schneidemühlenangestellte und um 5c pro Stunde in denen der Zimmerleute, in Kraft am 1. Mai 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die erwünschte offizielle Genehmigung; die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds sie ermöglichen, wird erwogen wie die Berichte an die G. O. einlaufen.

Burlington, Vt.—Ersuchen der L. U. 683 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 6c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; die Frage finanzieller Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds solche zulassen, wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte an die G. O. eingereicht werden.

Quanah, Tex.—Ersuchen der L. U. 704 um offizielle Genehmigung allein, in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 45c auf 47½c pro Stunde. Genehmigung gewährt.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

Departement Francais

Avis Aux Secretaires Archivistes

La circulaire trimestrielle couvrant les mois d' Avril, Mai et Juin et contenant le mot de passe a été envoyée à toutes les unions locales de l'Union Fraternelle. Sous le même pli, vous trouverez six imprimés pour le S. A. Trois devront être employes pour les rapports à l'office général pour les mois d' Avril, Mai et Juin et les autres serviront de duplicates et devront être conservés dans les archives. Aussi, vous trouverez six imprimés pour le trésorier, qui devront être employes quand vous envoyez de l'argent à l'office général.

Les secrétaires qui n'auraient pas reçu cette circulaire et ces divers imprimés au moment où ils recevront le journal devront en informer immédiatement le secrétaire général Frank Duffy, à la maison des Charpentiers à Indianapolis, Indiana.

Nous nous devons à nous-mêmes; nous devons à nos familles; nous devons au labeur en général; nous devons aux générations futures, de nous protéger par le moyen de l'organisation contre la concurrence inique à couteaux tirés, contre des conditions de travail antihygiéniques, contre les employeurs et les corporations injustes, contre les salaires réduits et les journées de travail trop longues, contre la maladie, l'oisiveté involontaire et l'enfluence dégradante de la pauvreté.

* * *

Une agitation persistante combinée avec l'éducation concernant les bénéfices qu'on puet dériver de l'organisation, doit être un des soucis principaux dans les centres industriels où la croissance de l'unionisme a été lente, où les salaires sont réduits et les journées longues. Nul résultat durable ne peut être obtenu sans effort, patience et ténacité. Tout nouveau membre gagné contribue à rendre permanente et puissante notre organisation.

L'injustice sociale mine les forces vives de la nation; elle affecte le caractére et la fibre morale de l'homme et de la femme en général; elle pollue la source de l'idéal d'un nation avec des herbes venéneuses, retardant son progrès et son développement sain sur une base saine. L'injustice sociale est manifeste dans l'extravagance des riches et dans la pénurie et la détresse des travail leurs mal payés.

* * *

Les intérêts du labeur sont supérieurs et antérieurs aux intérêts du capital; la protection des intérêts du labeur est d'une importance vitale pour la nation. Il est essentiel que le labeur jouisse d'un emploi continu. S'il n'en jouit pas, et à des salaires rémunérateurs, ses intérêts sont mis en danger; s'il n'en jouit pas, la capacité de dépense des masses se trouve de ce fait diminuéé. Quand la capacité de dépense des masses est diminuée, l'ndustrie se trouve par la suite paralysée; l'esprit d'entreprise et la saine croissance des industries se trouvent découragés.

* * *

L'etiquette d'union est le symbole de l'efficacité, de l'effort honnête, de l'équité dans les transactions, de la paix industrielle dans la vie de la nation. Elle fait appel à la puissance de la force d'achat des travailleurs par l'élimination de la "sweat-shop," du labeur des enfants, du travail par contrat dans les prisons et du labeur mal payé en général. Les espoirs et les aspirations des masses aspirant à un avenir plus brillant, à de meilleurs foyers, à une meilleure éducation pour les enfants, peuvent être réalisés en partie par une agitation pratique en vue de la distribution des produits portant l'étiquette d'union.

* * *

Pour obtenir des résultats aujourd'hui, nous devons mettre notre organisation sur une base financière solide. Une or-

ganisation du travail, pour qu'elle puisse aller de l'avant doit être bien outillée pour livrer bataille; permettre qu'une union soit gênée par le manque de fonds tandis que ses membres jouissent des fruits de l'organisation sous la forme de salaires plus élevés et de meilleures conditions de travail, c'est la palitique du suicide. Le bon marché dans ce sens n'est sous aucun point de vue de l'économie: en fin de compte, il revient cher. Si le mouvement américain du labeur doit accomplir sa mission dans l'avenir, les membres des unions de métiers doivent reviser leur attitude sur la question des cotisations élevées. Nous devons nous rendre compte que pour recevoir de bénéfice complet de notre affiliation, il nous est nécessaire de donner avec autant de coeur et de générosité que nous le permettent nos ressources. Nous devons nous réconcilier avec le fait qu'une partie des sommes considérables gagnées en augmentations de salaires devra être versée au trésor de l'union si nous désirons conserver les avantages que nous avons gagnés.

* * *

La raison fondamentale pour l'existence de l'union de métier est que par elle et grâce à elle les travailleurs sont mis à même de traiter collectivement avec leurs patrons. Le but de l'union de métier est rêunir en une organisation tous les hommes employés ou susceptibles d'être employés dans un métier donné et d'exiger et obtenir pour chacun et pour tous un niveau défini de salaires, d'heures et de conditions. Elle ne demande pas que tous soient payés au meme taux, mais que nul ne reçoive moins que le minimum fixé.

Le travail organisé est le produit naturel des conditions produites par les idéaux modernes sociaux et industriels et son existence est le résultat inévitable de l'intelligence avancée qui s'adapte aux nécessités du moment.

Le commerce est organisé. L'industrie est organisée. Le capital est organisé. Le labeur doit également être organisé. Nous vivons dans l'ère de l'organisation. Dans chaque sphère et phase de la vie humaine, les hommes se sont combinés en groupes et travaillent en unités. Ce qu'on demande aujourd'hui, c'est du labeur intelligent. Comment pourrons-nous avoir un labeur intelligent si on lui refuse de droit de s'exprimer intelligemment.

* * *

La marque distintive d'un esprit sain est la capacité d'organiser. L'organisation est une politique moderne. L'homme organisé est une force. Il avance épaule contre épaule avec son frère. L'homme non organisé n'est qu'une partie d'une foule et n'a ni carte ni boussole pour se guider.

Nous vivons dans un âge d'intérêts organisés. Les hommes se rassemblent pour discuter les choses, pour améliorer les conditions. Ils le font dans un esprit de progrès. La réciprocité, la mutualité, la coopération se combinent dans cet esprit, mais la plus grande de toutes est la coopération. La force d'unité est indiscutable. La coopération est plus grande que la concurrence et nous devrions avoir toujours présentes à l'esprit les grandes lois fondamentales de l'univers—les lois d'interdépendance. Nous avons tous besoin les uns des autres et par conséquent, nous devrions coopérer les uns avec les autres. Celui qui perd de vue cette loi importante finit forcément par devenir une inutilité dans le monde.

Le bien-être de la Nation dépend du tarif des salaires payés au labeur; le bien-être de la famille et l'éducation des enfants dépendent d'une juste et équitable distribution de la richesse créée par le labeur. Le progrès de l'humanité et de la civilisation, basé sur une mesure plus large de justice économique et sociale, dépend d'une classe ouvrière bien rétribuée et travaillant huit heures par jour.

* * *

Dans la folle ruée pour la richesse, le bien de l'humanité, généralement parlant, a été oublié. Dans l'éblouissement de la puissance et du prestigé pour quoi la richesse est recherchée, l'humanité opprimée a été foulée aux pieds et abandonnée, toute sanglante et toute

meurtrie. Les véritables adversaires du mouvement du labeur n'ont jamais considéré la chose sous le point de vue de l'équité. La justice n'est pas une des parties constituantes de ceux dont la mission est la destruction de l'unionisme. Leur mission est de détruire dans le but de préserver leurs egoïstes intérêts, sans égard pour les souffrances et les privations de la masse.

* * *

Les investigations obligatoires ont été loin d'être satisfaisantes au Canada. Là où l'investigation obligatoire s'est appliquée aux manufactures de munitions de guerre, et que des différends se sont élevés, les contrâts ont été complétés avant la fin de l'investigation, de sorte qu' il ne restait plus rien à s'enquérir, et les travailleurs etaient obligés comme mesure de guerre de continuer à travailler sans recevoir justice pour leurs griefs.

* * *

Nous ne doutons pas, qu' après la guerre européenne, l'acte d'investigation obligatoire maintenant sur les statuts du Canada, sera annullé. Les unionistes de métiers des des Etats-Unis doivent faire en sorte que cette législation ne s'établisse pas ici. De plus, la constitution des Etâts Unis pourvvoie expressément contre la servitude involontaire.

* * *

Le Bureau de conciliation et d'arbitrage de l'état du Massachusetts est une institution honorée d'au-delà de 30 ans d'existence comme bureau permanent, indépendant et salarié, reposant sur une différente base que ceux qui ont été crées dans quelques uns des autres états de temps à autre. Le Bureau du Massachusetts agit comme médiateur te conciliateur entre les partis, mais ne peut pas arbitrer que sur le consentement des deux partis. Des bureaux de semblable nature dans les autres états aideraient à la cause de l'arbitrage volontaire, ce qui aurait pour effet de diminuer les mesures obligatoires.

Remember the union label always and at all times!

Practical Centering

(Continued From Page 51.)

1½ inches thick by 12 inches wide, tie-piece 2x6 inches, battens across joints 1½x8 inches, supporting braces 2x4 inches; the whole is firmly spiked together with 20d. spikes. The top of the center is covered with 1 inch cleats, spaced ½ inch apart. The bottom cleats are 2x4 inches, the uprights 3x6 inches, and the shore between the beams 3x6 inches. Great care must be exercised in setting a form center for heavy concrete or stone work, since different voussoirs are worked exactly to their shape and size, and the form center must be perfectly true, so that the joints will come right.

Information Wanted

L. O. Curd, of L. U. 1097, Longview, Tex., would like to hear from Fred Wright with whom he worked at Bastrop, La., in the year 1914. Shortly afterwards he heard from him at Beaumont, Tex. Wright married in Louisiana and was a member of the U. B. in Lake Charles. He was English by birth and Brother Curd would like to hear from someone who knows whether he has returned to England.

Information is wanted of John A. Nicholson who was a member of L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., in 1905. He is about 35 years old, is 5 feet, 10 inches tall, weighs 175 pounds and has red hair. His right shoulder is a little lower than the left. He was last heard from in San Francisco in 1912. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by his brother, Daniel J. Nicholson, 40 Holiday St., Dorchester, Mass.

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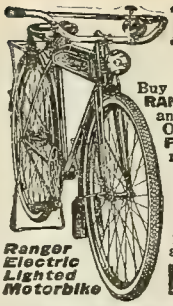

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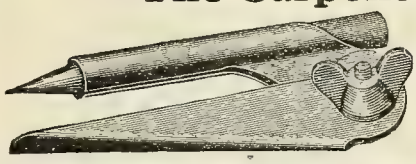

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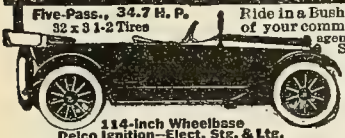

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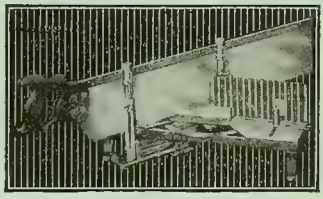

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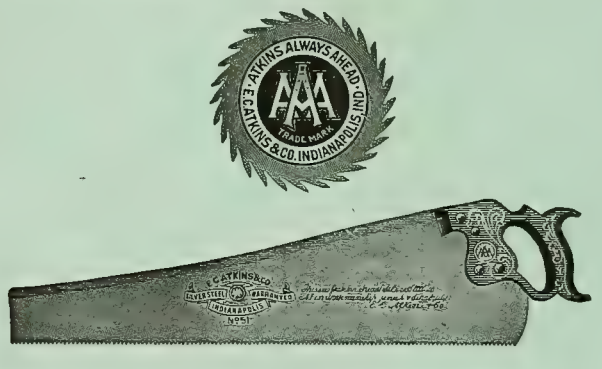

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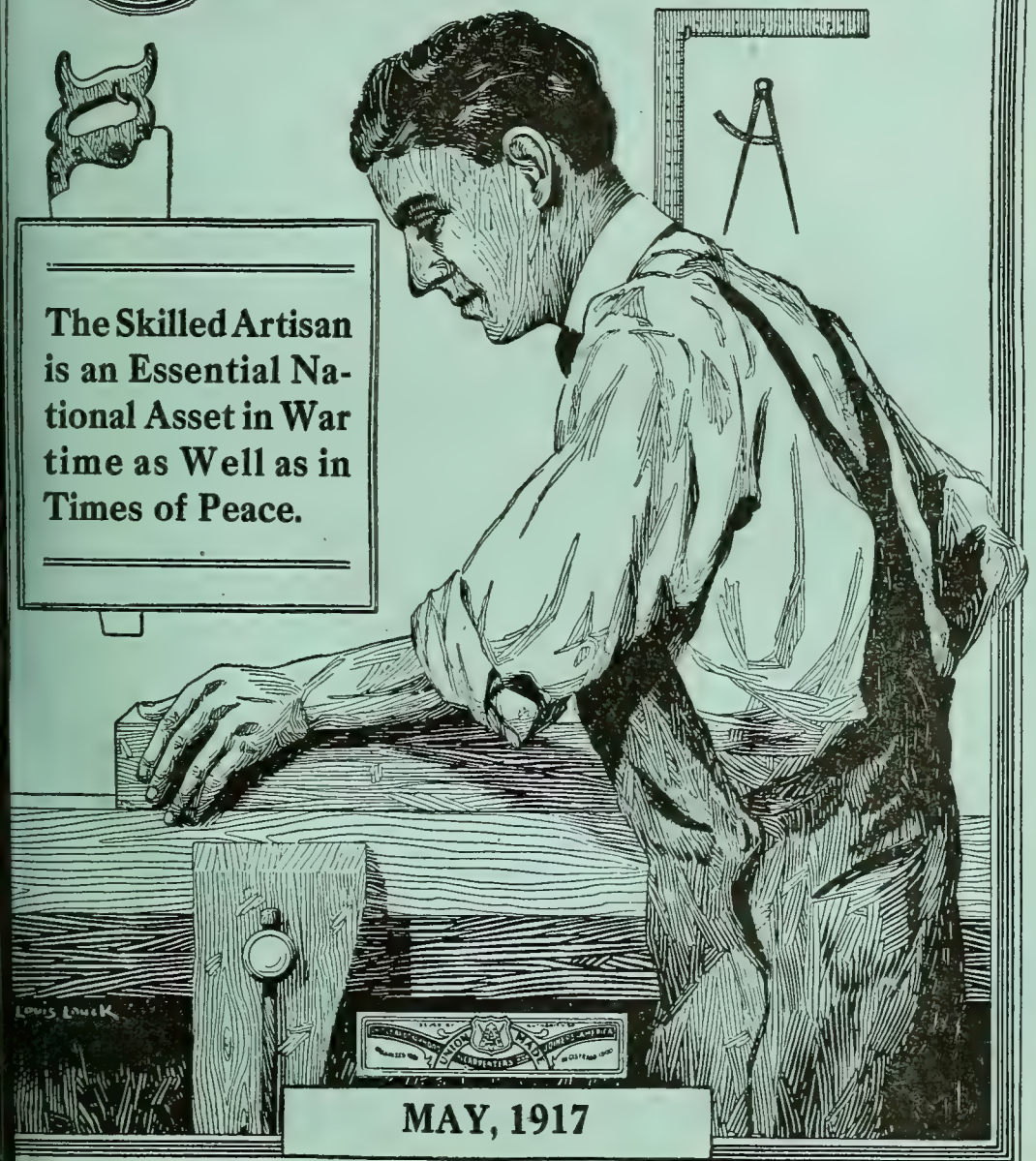

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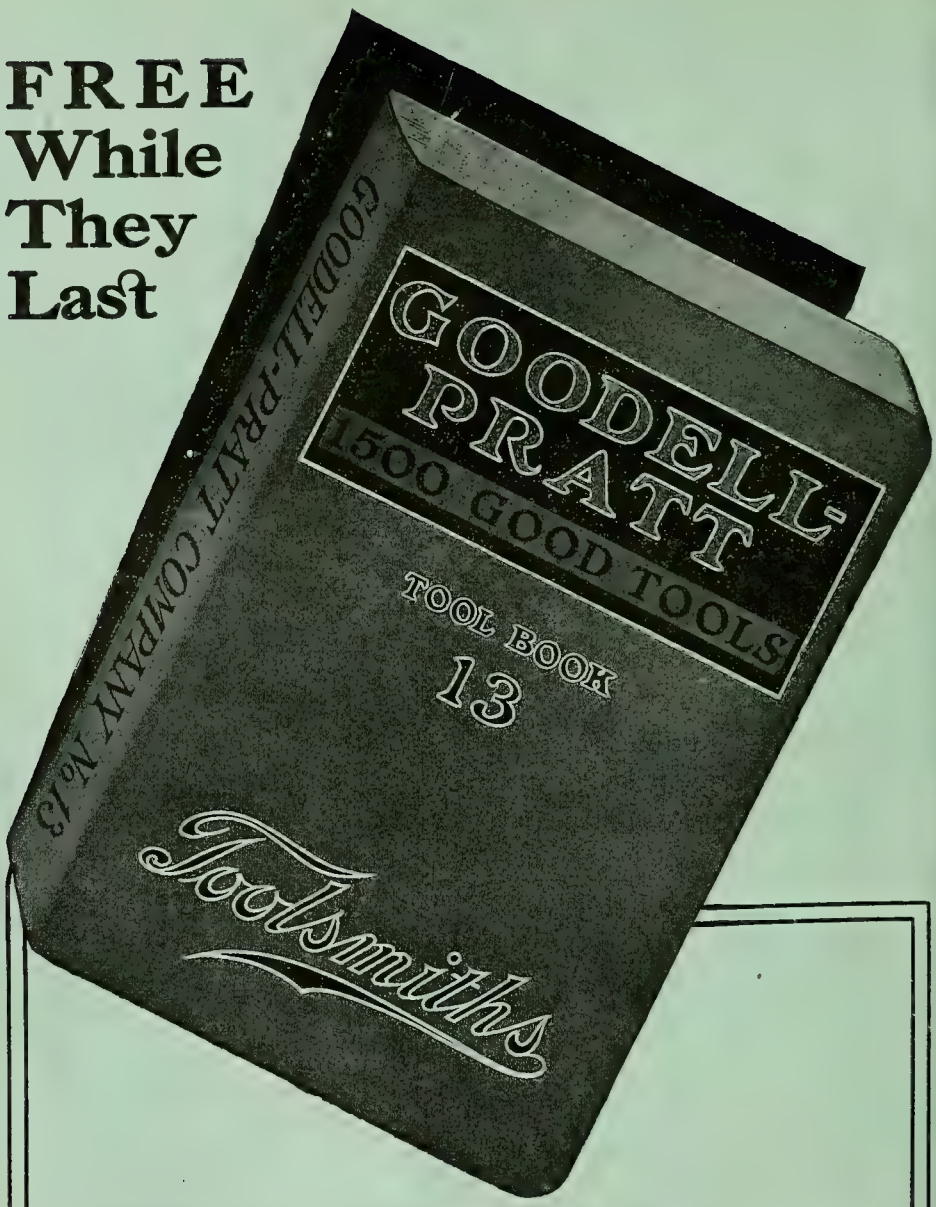

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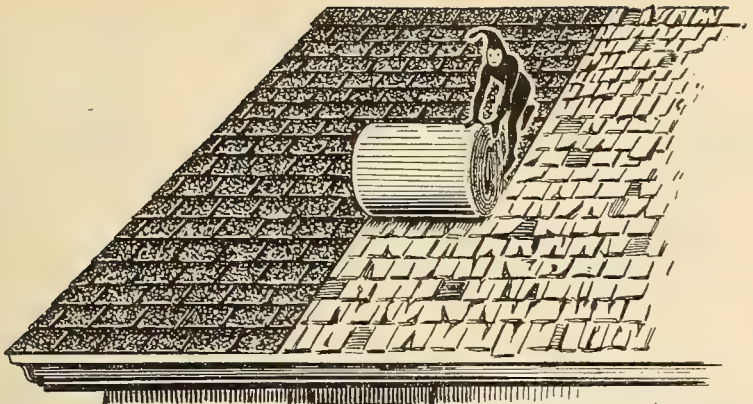

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FLEX-A-TILE Roll Shingle gives full satisfaction when laid over old shingles. Its rich, fadeless colors of red and green provide a new lease of beauty and usefulness. FLEX-A-TILE quality materials

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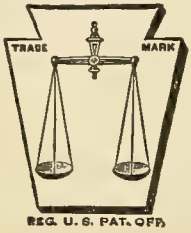

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Plaining Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Volume XXXVII—No. 5
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1917

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Light For All

You can not pay with money
The million sons of toil—
The sailor on the ocean,
The peasant on the soil,
The laborer in the quarry,
The heaver of the coal;
Your money pays the hand,
But it can not pay the soul.

The man who turns the soil
Need not have an earthly mind;
The digger 'mid the coal
Need not be in spirit blind;
The mind can shed a light
On each worthy labor done,
As lowliest things are bright
In the radiance of the sun.

Ye men who hold the pen,
Rise like a bard inspired,
And, poets, let your lyrics
With hope for man be fired;
Till the earth becomes a temple,
And every human heart
Shall join in one great service,
Each happy in his part.

The workshop must be crowded
That the palace may be bright.
If the ploughman did not plough,
Then the poet could not write.
Then let every toil be hallowed
That man performs for man,
And have its share of honor,
As part of one great plan.

A PROGRAM FOR LABOR

THE spontaneous manifestation of loyalty displayed by the trade union movement, both in its pre-war declaration and in the statements of trade union leaders and union bodies since war was declared, has undoubtedly left a very favorable impression upon public opinion. It should not afford grounds, however, for those inimical or indifferent to the interests of labor, to read into labor's loyal attitude a tacit surrender of those inherent rights and constitutional safeguards which labor, in pledging its unswerving service to the nation in this time of crisis, had no intention of relinquishing.

All this is brought home very clearly in an article which appeared in "The New Republic" recently. We quote it chiefly because it apprehends with unusual clearness obstacles which may hamper the efficient co-operation of the trade unions in the industrial service required of them and also presents means by which such obstacles may be offset. It reads:

"Mr. Gompers has repeatedly assured the country of the loyalty of labor. Recently he recommended that the council of national defense should 'issue a statement to employers and employes in our industrial plants and transportation systems advising that neither employers nor employes shall endeavor to take advantage of the country's necessities to change existing standards.' With singular unanimity, the press has magnified this recommendation into a guarantee against strikes and all forms of industrial unrest.

"But patriotic manifestos, unsupported by definite administrative plans, offer no such guarantee. Existing standards are changed day by day through the rising cost of food. Workers cannot do efficient work on a diet of loyalty. The government has entered into contracts with certain manufacturers to deliver munitions at a fixed price. These prices are based upon existing rates of wages. The contracts, which are for a definite period, apparently make no provision for an adjustment of prices to increased cost of production. Already the Department of Agriculture forecasts a serious shortage in the wheat crop. If the cost of food rises sharply, the workers in these plants may be forced to demand an increase in wages. Ought not the council of national defense to provide against such contingencies? Would not the government be wise to include in these contracts a provision for the establishment of joint conciliation committees upon whose recommendation the terms of the contracts might be made flexibly adjustable to changing market conditions? It was almost a year after the outbreak of war that England created her munitions tribunals to deal with just such problems. In their absence, strikes were frequent notwithstanding the patriotism of labor. Ought we not to profit by England's experience?

"Unless Mr. Gompers and the council of national defense offer specific guidance, the local and state authorities and the official representatives of organized labor are likely to repeat other well intentioned blunders that hampered England during the first eighteen months of the war.

"On March 28, the New York State Federation of Labor, speaking "for the men and women, aye, and the children of labor * * * who will cheerfully make not only this, but other sacrifices on our country's altar," gave advance approval to the suspension of "those statutes that safeguard our industrial population." A few days later a bill appeared in the state assembly designed to sweep away all restrictions, not only upon the employment of men, but also upon the hours and night work of women and children. This is sheer bathos of misguided sentiment. The experience of England proves that men who work overtime and especially those who sacrifice their one day of rest in seven suffer a steady loss of productive capacity. The records of the English factory

inspectors show that for the coldly practical purpose of sustained output, night work for women and children is bad policy. One manager reported that fatigue prevented many of the women from making the effort to go from their work to the mess-room. In another factory, also visited at night, several women spent the meal hour lying beside their piles of heaped-up work, while others were later found asleep beside their machines. "Taking the country as a whole," says the English health of munition workers' committee, "we are bound to record our impression that the munition workers in general have been allowed to reach a state of reduced efficiency and lowered health which might have been avoided" by reasonable precautions.

We shall blunder seriously if we proceed on the assumption that our factory laws were designed to hamper employers in the efficient conduct of their business. They are founded not on sentiment, but on science and economic intelligence. Health and efficiency alike depend upon their enforcement. For this reason, it would be practical folly to entrust their suspension to well meaning amateurs. No modifications, even for short periods, should be permitted except upon the advice and under the control of physiological experts. The industrial army needs its trained medical corps quite as much as the regiments at the front.

"As precautionary measures against labor unrest and deterioration, we venture the following suggestions:

"1. Conciliation or adjustment committees should be established in all government plants and in all private plants under contract with the government. Upon these committees, employers and employes should have equal representation. It would be their duty to deal with disputes at the original point of friction. In case of their inability to bring about a satisfactory adjustment, appeal should be taken to a conciliation board expressly provided by the council of national defense.

"The urgent need for some such machinery is shown by the history of a strike reported recently from Memphis, Tenn. The Continental Piston Ring Company manufactures piston rings for aeroplanes used at the government aviation school. The Federal court granted an injunction restraining the leaders in charge of the strike from interfering with the operation of the plant. "Federal agents," says the news item, "have started an investigation and arrests may follow if it can be shown that the strike was called with a view to embarrassing the company in filling war orders." Nothing is said about wages, hours or other conditions of employment. No reference is made to any possible valid grievance of the workers. Are detectives and injunctions the best means of developing the loyalty of labor? At this time of national tension would not a system of co-operative adjustment and conciliation be a better risk?

"2. A health conservation board, corresponding to the general munitions board announced last Tuesday by the council of national defense, is imperatively needed to supervise health conditions in government plants and to cooperate with similar state boards in the regulation of private plants under contract with the government. Dr. Fredcrick Martin of the council of national defense is thoroughly qualified to head such an organization. No labor laws should be suspended or modified except after investigation and approval by this body of experts. Indeed, it would be to the best interest of the nation if the government could be persuaded to make minimum standards of hours, wages and shop conditions integral parts of all munition contracts. In wartime the workers will be willing to forego comforts and to work nearer the margin of physical exhaustion than in times of peace, but the country cannot afford the extravagance of paying for work done during incapacity from fatigue or the further extravagance of urging armies of workmen toward relative incapacity by neglect of proved physiological law."

LABOR AND LABORERS IN ANCIENT TIMES

(By Robert Burton Bruce.)

NOT many things are so profoundly interesting to the searching mind than an industrial survey of ancient times, especially when the aim and purpose is to draw fair and impartial comparison touching the relations and conditions between labor and capital in past ages, and as they are in these modern times.

Labor is always expanding, developing. It was crude and feeble in the early centuries, and only from the ancient writers do we learn that it had form in some manner, but no exact science or system to guide with skill and progression, though this may be due to the slow advance of intelligence and civilization, a view that seems remarkable in the presence of evidences of beautiful and wonderful construction seen in temples and palaces which survive as ruins of a once grand era. The accuracy and truthfulness of such transmissions appear to have changed only in the improvement which new and more graphic language has brought them to nearer realism, a change that only indicates the onward movement of the industrial mind and muscle.

When what is known as the feudal system was established, it was found to be an instrument fashioned to govern the toilers in their relations with their employers and that the latter were thus made their heartless and tyrannical masters. Thus, too, were the working masses forced to the necessity of forming among themselves guilds or organizations to secure their right to measure and value their time and labor and to protect themselves against the unnatural and unjust impositions upon their normal mental and physical endurance.

In the sequence of results, the wage question became exceedingly important and prominent. Any effort to increase and secure a higher wage was met by an increase of working hours, a counter action which, according to Gibbon, was added to the power of the system. For the historian tells us "laborers were required to work not by the hour but steadily from seven o'clock in the morning to six at night, which the system prescribed should constitute a full day of working time." Gibbon, however, said, notwithstanding Herodotus, who made the number, exclusive of the noon hour for meals, ten, "the slaving workers could only eat their porridge at such times as their masters permitted," and that this permission "was charged by the workers as another effort by the more wealthy and powerful masters to work their men to their fullest capacity."

A scrap of history, by an anonymous writer, published in the London (Eng.) Times in 1858, records the fact that "throughout the old Roman Empire every workman in the fields, the highways and in the shops was prohibited from demanding higher pay for his day's work above what his master usually paid or agreed to pay for a full day's work" and that whoever made such a demand was required by his master or the authorities of the dominion to work five full days without pay as a penalty of violating the system's prescription, a refusal to continue to work meeting the same infliction. This seems to have been taken from Prichard's "Roman and Egyptian Customs and Antiquities." Richardson's "Travels Through Ancient Countries," and the "Analysis of Ancient Chronology," Richardson narrating that according to a law which prevailed in Sicily in 1227, whoever did "more work for whoever employed him and had no order or direction" was "allowed no extra money."

Nowhere in old or new history of ancient times is there mention of "industrial" injury. Although the British Museum contains an Egyptian hieroglyphic which has been deciphered as "the docket of a suit" against the then king of Egypt. In erecting a temple in honor of Minerva, it was shown that the king's architect had misplaced a lever which, working imperfectly, caused the

death of the laborer operating it and the king compelled the architect to support the workman's widow as long as she remained such. Herodotus also speaks of a similar case, but there is no evidence that a shystering lawyer ever suggested that the architect who was a young unmarried man, would have been wise to have wed the woman, unless she was too old or had too many children.

Hardly will it be disputed that humanity decrees every working man, woman and child should not work or be required to work beyond nature's power and endurance, nor for an employer who grinds his employes by requiring only hard labor or pays them a pittance that is scarcely enough to buy an almost marrowless bone. If this is humanity then it ought to be the edict of justice that civil law should compel such an employer to partake of the same medicine.

However, we are told that Nero, brutal and tyrannical as he was, decreed that 4 per cent. of fees and salaries of his chief officers should be paid the wife, mother or youngest child of any yeoman killed or stricken down while in public service. But don't rush into panegyrics over the noble Nero. If that yeoman lived and was again able to work he made the poor fellow labor along at half pay until the per cent. was paid back. We find this in Russell's "Mechanical Labors of the Romans and Egyptians." Brown's "Commerce of Ancient Nations" and the British "Metropolitan Encyclopedia," which latter also informs us "that there existed among the Greeks a contract which required, under sufficient sureity, four causes for annulling the document by either the hirer or the hired," these being (1) "Discontinuance of the business named, (2) "Failure of the workman to skillfully perform and complete his work, (3) "Failure of the hirer to regularly pay the hired, (4) "Failure of either to complain within sixty days to the councillors of any violation of the agreement." Sir William Drummond stating the "councillors" had arbitral powers, and were the bash-aga, or master of police; the motesib, or minister of labor and market and the head master of the district in which the contract was effective.

If you have followed us closely, you will discover that our notes and references reveal the fact that our review is analogous to the writings of modern students and authors, although it is strikingly remarkable that one author whose voluminous work purporting to historize labor and what we know as "the labor union movement," appears to have deemed these olden matters of useless comparison. No one, however, will give them a careful digest and fail to see the genesis of the present organized labor bodies in our land.

Cruel wrong was done, as now, in ancient days by the rich and powerful against the poor and dependent toilers. In this great country opportunities for advancement have long been and are still open to all, but no wage earner should ignore the fact that in organized or union labor, he has his greatest weapon of defense, and that if he would use that defensive factor, it is instinctively and naturally human to uphold such organizations as the real and most powerful element in safe-guarding the sinews and rights of every person whom circumstances prompt the necessity of earning a living "by the sweat of the brow."

"I hear the tread of men marching for their rights;
Across their banners shine triumph of their fights.
Against the grasp and greed and the wealth and power
Of those who would darken their laboring hour."

Ever Upward

It is not enough to win rights from a king, and write them down in a book,
New men, new lights, and the code of the fathers the sons may never brook.
What is liberty now were license then; their freedom our yoke would be,
And each new decade must have new men to determine its liberty.
Mankind is a marching army with broadening front the while,
Shall it crowd its bulk on the worn paths or clear to the outward file?
Its pioneers are those dreamers who heed neither tongue nor pen,
Of the human spiders whose silk is wove from the lives of toiling men.
—John Boyle O'Reilly on Wendell Phillips.

LABOR'S RIGHTS JUDICIALLY UPHELD

(American Federationist.)

THE recent decision of the Minnesota Supreme Court in the case of Grant Construction Company vs. St. Paul Building Trades Council has written into the judicial practice of the state the fundamental injunction principles for which organized labor has contended. Under that decision wage earners of Minnesota enjoy the rights and liberties that would come to them under a law enacted in conformity to the model bill recommended by the American Federation of Labor to regulate and limit the use of the writ of injunction.

This decision is of tremendous interest to the organized labor movement of the country, and ought to be used with effect in sustaining demands for this necessary, fundamental legislation.

The St. Paul Building Trades Council declared the George J. Grant Construction Company unfair to organized labor and urged working men to refuse to work for it or any person or firm holding sub-contracts from or under it. The George J. Grant Construction Company obtained in the District Court a temporary restraining order against the Building Trades Council, its officers and unions affiliated with the Council. Following the issuance of the temporary injunction the company applied for an injunction against the defendants pendente lite. The application was made before Judge Frederick M. Dickson. Walter G. Merritt, chief attorney for the American Anti-Boycott Association, together with local St. Paul attorneys representing the Minnesota Manufacturers' Association, appeared for the Grant Construction Company and made an exhaustive presentation in favor of the issuance of the injunction. On June 27, 1916, Judge Dickson refused to grant the injunction and dismissed the temporary restraining order. The company then appealed to the Minnesota State Supreme Court from the ruling of Judge Dickson. On February 23, 1917, the Supreme Court rendered its opinion, Associate Justice Hallam presenting, the decision of the court and affirming the ruling of District Judge Dickson.

In rendering the opinion the Minnesota State Supreme Court sustains the contentions iterated and reiterated by the A. F. of L. with reference to the inherent rights of workmen in pursuing their activities in the protection of their interests by normal collective action. Upon the points involved in the case the Minnesota State Supreme Court discusses them as follows:

"On the argument in this court counsel for the plaintiff admitted that no single act done was claimed to be unlawful. His claim was that the entire set of acts taken together and in connection with the purpose with which they were done were unlawful on the theory that they constituted what he termed organized economic oppression. The restraining power of the courts of equity has usually been evoked to enjoin some tangible or specific acts. It is not easy to frame an injunction to restrain organized economic oppression. It is not easy to forbid a course of conduct based upon acts lawful when taken alone, on the theory that they are unlawful when taken as a whole. Some courts have held that an act lawful if done by one person may be unlawful if co-operated in by many, but we are not aware that it has ever been held that many lawful acts done by the same person or body of persons can constitute an unlawful whole."

In briefing the established facts brought out in the trial of this case, the Supreme Court summarizes them as follows:

"A labor dispute exists between plaintiff and the defendant unions and their members. Defendants are not employes of plaintiff. The dispute has arisen mainly from the fact that plaintiff runs what is termed an open shop—that is, it employs non-union men—and it is claimed plaintiff has at some times dealt unfairly with union men and has in some cases refused them employment. It would seem to be a bona fide dispute on both sides. The unions of building trades and their members have agreed among themselves that until these controversies are adjusted they will not work for plaintiff or for any sub-contractor on any contract plaintiff may have on hand. We think the lawfulness of this conduct is the one question before the court."

In regard to relations between employer and employe, the court goes on to say:

"The determination of the questions here involved is not difficult. Plaintiff may employ whom it pleases. It may maintain an open shop if it pleases. It should not be coerced into doing otherwise. Defendants have the right to work for whom they please. It is best that we give both employer and employe a broad field

of action. As said by Judge Cooley, 'It is a part of every man's civil rights that he be left at liberty to refuse business relations with any person whomsoever, whether the refusal rests upon reason or is the result of whim, caprice, prejudice or malice. With his reason neither the public nor third persons have any legal concern.' (Cooley on Torts, 2nd Ed., P. 328.) 'Defendants may, if no contract is involved, refuse to work in an open shop. They may agree among themselves not to do so.'

"May the respondents, because plaintiff employs non-union labor in construction of a building, agree not to work for a sub-contractor of part of the work who does employ only union men. It seems to us this question was answered by this court in Gray vs. Building Trades Council, 91 Minn., 171. There, as here, the controversy arose out of the effort of the defendant unions to compel the plaintiffs to employ only union labor. Defendant unions notified holders of buildings under construction that if plaintiffs were awarded certain sub-contracts for work on the buildings, all union men employed on the buildings would be called out. The trial court enjoined the defendants from ordering and notifying members of the union to desist from work on the building because of the fact that plaintiffs were employed thereon. This was held erroneous. It was held that the defendants had acted within their rights, and that they might for the purpose of strengthening their unions, either singly or collectively, refuse to work in places or on buildings on which non-union labor was employed. We adhere to this decision."

Associate Justice Hallam then referred to numerous parallel cases which justify the opinion rendered by the court. In the case of Meier vs. Speer, 96 Ark., 618, where the members of a labor union refused to lay stone for the foundation of a building in case an employer of non-union labor secures the contract for the superstructure, the court said:

"In the absence of a contract appellants had the absolute right, no public duty forbidding, to prescribe the terms upon which they would work. They had the right to refuse to work unless these terms were accepted and contractual relations were created. This appellants had the right to do, severally or in combination, in the union or out of it.

"In National Protective Association vs. Cumming, 170 N. Y., 315, members of a union notified certain contractors that if they did not discharge members of plaintiff association and employ members of defendant union they would cause a general strike of all men of other trades employed on their building. It was held that if the primary purpose was to help members of defendant union, the conduct was lawful."

The court cited the case of Gill Engraving Company vs. Dorr, 214 Fed. Rep., 112, where it was held—

"That the object of a photo engravers' union and its officers and members in warning employers that the members would handle the work of only such customers as had all their work done in union shops and in threatening to strike, was to increase the power of the union and get more, easier, and better paid work for the members and not to injure the proprietor of a non-union shop, though such injury had occurred and was foreseen that the object of the combination and the means employed were legal and hence gave such proprietor no right to injunctive relief."

The court after citing a number of similar cases, concludes with the following statement:

"Some courts hold against the legality of organized action against an employer other than the one by whom complaining workmen are employed. But, as above noticed, this decision was repudiated in the Gray case. The interference with the trade relations of one with whom you have no trade relations yourself is presumptively unlawful but conditions may be such as to furnish justification for such conduct. A person may justify such interference if he is in pursuit of some lawful object. Intent is not the test. The test is broader. A person in furtherance of his own interests may take such action as circumstances may require, and so long as he does not act maliciously toward or unreasonably or unnecessarily interfere with the rights of his neighbor he cannot be charged with actionable wrong whatever may be the result of his conduct in pursuing his own welfare."

All state federations of labor should urge upon legislatures now considering injunction legislation this splendid clear-cut decision of the Minnesota Supreme Court.

Unionists Sue For $100,000

W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, and Edward McMorrow, representatives of the same organization, have each sued the Washington Railway and Electric Company for $50,000 damages because of libelous statements made in advertisements wherein it was stated that the company refused to recognize this union because its officers were, "law breakers."

The company locked out its employes several weeks ago when they refused to sign individual contracts, and has imported large numbers of gunmen and strikebreakers. In the company's campaign to capture public opinion the street car men's union and its officers have been pictured as "undesirable citizens," but since the damage suits have been started the company announces that "the strike is over."

The United States senate, on motion of Senator Hughes of New Jersey, a member of the labor group, will investigate the strike. The committee will consist of Senators Hughes, Dillingham, Pittman, Harding, and King.

TRADE UNIONISM FAVORS VOLUNTARY SERVICE

(By Grant Hamilton, Legislative Committeeman, American Federation of Labor.)

SINCE April 5 this country has been in a state of war. Congress has pledged the manhood and wealth of this nation to conduct an armed conflict. The citizenship of America is bound by this declaration to assume the responsibility and bear the burdens of a war in which they are to have small influence in directing, if those who are most vitally concerned do not quickly and vehemently register their protest against autocratic proposals now under consideration.

That the United States should be supported loyally by its people in the impending struggle is not a debatable question. Our country will be defended as valiantly in the present crisis as it has been in former conflicts, but this occasion must not be made the opportunity for fastening upon this nation militarism. Like every other country, we have our Junkers.

Immediately following the declaration of a state of war by Congress, from every quarter of the United States there came insistent demands that Congress adopt a conscription law. These demands proceed largely from those who hold investments—the American Junker class.

For over 140 years we have indulged in the glorification of our democratic institutions. We fought the war of independence in 1776 by a volunteer force. The second war of independence of 1812 was fought and won by volunteers. Out of 4,000,000 males qualified for military service at the opening of the civil war, 1,000,000 volunteered the first year. In fact, Secretary Stanton sent out notice after the first call for volunteers that the call had been "over subscribed." Later on, in 1863, Congress did pass a "draft" law, but President Lincoln, although opposed to it, accepted the alternative because of the desperate situation then existing. However, the draft, according to the best information obtainable, was responsible for the enlistment of only 61,947 men for the Union army. This was 2.3 per cent. of the total forces of the entire war, and 4.5 per cent. of the forces raised after the draft was authorized.

During the last congress the Chamberlain bill, providing for universal service made its appearance. Its introduction was, as now appears, the overture to a general plan to revolutionize our democratic institutions and place them upon a military basis. Prussian militarism is based on universal service. Aside from the concrete reasons assigned for entering the war with Germany the public mind is expected to accept the added reason that we also are to assist in crushing militarism. In carrying out the latter, however, the present program is plunging the American people into the very form of militarism which it is proposed we are to crush.

That the undemocratization of our institutions is making headway it is only necessary to point out that the military affairs committee of the House of Representatives is now holding secret sessions, with officials of the war and navy departments closeted with the committee, conscription being under consideration.

From statements of government officials it is evident that the purpose is to secure authority from Congress to conscript an army of 1,000,000 men during the next year. The plan of raising a volunteer army is not being considered. With the present state of mind of the citizenship it has undoubtedly been concluded by the American Junkers that under the war clouds obscuring the normal vision a favorable opportunity is presented to fasten upon this nation a military establishment which can never be shaken off.

The American Junkers are not unwise. Among them are the keenest minds and shrewdest manipulators of the country.

They look far into the future and cunningly devise methods by which they hope to achieve wealth and power for themselves, even though their success means the destruction of our national ideals and beliefs that a democracy of the people can be maintained and perpetuated by the voluntary response of the people in times of stress.

In the ebb and flow of history it is unerringly recorded that with the advance of militarism, democracy of the people recedes. The United States (with its incomputable resources and vast accumulated wealth, owned and controlled by the American Junker class) is controlled by a democracy of the people, and wealth, at least to some degree, is compelled to assume the burdens of government and accept a medium of regulation.

Under the present stress of war, the first favorable opportunity which has been presented to the American Junkers for a century to engraft upon this government militarism, every economic and political wire is freighted with energy in an effort to commit the United States to an old-world war policy.

UNSEEN CARPENTRY WORK

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

"In the elder days of Art,
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part;
For the gods see everywhere.

"Let us do our work as well.
Both the unseen and the seen;
Make the house where gods may dwell
Beautiful, entire and clean.

"Build today, then, strong and sure,
With a firm and ample base,
And, ascending and secure,
Shall to-morrow find its place."

WHAT shall we say of the invisible, yet active and essential carpentry work which enters into the construction of buildings, what shall we do that each unseen and active part may perform its full function in the constitution of the whole fabric?

We must do our full duty right up to the handle without error or shirking so that each and every part shall be of value in the constitution of the whole in such a true and workmanlike manner as to guarantee the beauty, safety and usefulness of the proposed structure.

Execution and workmanship in any mechanical art, especially in those of carpentry, joinery and woodworking is of paramount importance because without it, safety and uncertainty enter into the question and the undertaking must necessarily be a failure.

I may not speak of furniture, cheaply, flimsily or hurriedly manufactured and turned out only too soon to fall apart or become useless. I hate to think of the rapidly jerry-built frame houses and cheap, attractive bungalows which exhibit and flaunt their gaudy, brazen so-called faces for the allurement of the unwary, young, ambitious man or woman who desire to own a home. Outwardly good, they are in the interior a delusion and a snare because of the poor quality of the unseen work which will soon become apparent to the purchaser or tenant.

Oh, the number of creaky floors and staircases we encounter, the ill-fitting sashes and doors, the cracked plaster walls and ceilings, bad joints in trim and the woodwork, providing splendid future homes and refuge for the harboring and propagation of insects and vermin. Surely unseen work is of the most serious import. The phrase "let it go, it will not be seen," should be obliterated from the heart and mind of every honest mechanic who desires to do right in the practice of his craft, so that he should ever remember that faithful execution by the tools and proper and exact placing of materials, should be his invariable rule in such small, though nevertheless, essential matters as plumbing of posts, leveling beams, however so short, exact and to the letter; not slightly out, but to the full letter of each mechanical mandate. Accuracy and solid-

ity of the main constructive factors demand thoroughness of workmanship. To omit bridging for example or nail it imperfectly is a serious error, although often an oversight. To make uncertain knots in sash cords either in sashes or weights is another; to put screws in door hinges so that they don't hold or drive them in with a hammer is still another. To set jambs out of plumb, or not nail floor boards is one more, but why continue? All these errors and omissions if not known to all of us, are usually apparent to some of us and should ever be deprecated.

Let us, then, as reputable mechanics, endeavor to maintain the high name which this trade should be ever proud of, do full manual justice to the unseen work, as much if not more so, than to that which is visible, in order that we may continue to practice the principles laid down by the poet as quoted above.

THE CASE FOR THE SHORTER WORKDAY

(An interview with Miss Josephine Goldmark by Charles Wood in New York World.)

PREPAREDNESS? Yes, of course, I believe in it. But what is preparedness? With the present crisis confronting the nation we ought to ask ourselves as never before what true preparedness really means. Is it first and foremost a matter of guns and shells, or of the men and women who are to make them? The warring nations of Europe have already proved that the strength of the state rests on man-power, and that its chief concern must be to keep that power at its highest efficiency. The first war measure of a sane government should be the shorter work day of industry.

This was not the statement of an enthusiast; it was the statement of a woman scientist, Miss Josephine Goldmark, expert investigator for the National Consumers' League, who has studied the question of long and short hours of labor in all its aspects. She has studied it from the standpoint of physiology and economics, from the standpoint of public health and hard business sense. She hasn't looked for arguments; she has looked for knowledge, and has gathered a library full of most illuminating data on the subject.

When Louis Brandeis was asked by the state of Oregon to co-operate in defending its ten-hour law before the United States Supreme Court he depended upon Miss Goldmark to obtain the facts. Their joint work is now before that body in an elaborate brief of 1,000 pages. Justice Brandeis is now a member of the court, but is, of course, disqualified from acting on the case. So Miss Goldmark is collaborating with Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School. The case was argued last month and the court is called upon to make one of the most vital decisions in its history. Stripped of its legal verbiage, the question is: Has the state a right, under the Fourteenth Amendment, to restrict the hours of labor of all wage earners under its jurisdiction?

The case for the shorter work day has received new and dramatic testimony from the most recent published records of England's experience in supplying her forces in the field during the last two years. "The first ignorant impulse of nations as well as of people in general when work presses," said Miss Goldmark, "is to require longer hours of work. So in a national crisis the whole tendency is to overthrow the slowly built defenses of factory acts and labor laws, to rush work on the needed supplies and munitions at any expense of human strain.

Look at England! Though backed by willing patriotic sacrifice, she found such rushing the way to failing efficiency and lowered output. Now under the continued strain she is shortening hours and improving labor conditions. Not reformers or humanitarians but the scientists of her Health of Munition

Workers' Committee have taught her the lesson that the path to maximum efficiency and maximum output lies through the shorter work day.

"The British government," Miss Goldmark added, "has discovered that a rested man can dig more dirt in five minutes than a tired man can in fifteen."

Startling as the statement was, Miss Goldmark proved it. There were two officers, she said, in the British army, one a labor driver, the other a young physiologist. Each of them commanded squads intrusted to dig an equal number of yards of trench. The soil on both jobs was similar, the number of available diggers the same. The officers turned the stunt into an athletic contest, each betting that his own squad would finish the trench first. The wager was reported to the men, who entered into the contest eagerly.

The first worked his men without restriction. The second worked his only five minutes at a time, dividing them into three shifts and compelling them to rest ten minutes after each five minutes of labor. The latter won out easily.

"This, said Miss Goldmark, "is not a rumor. It is an attested incident recorded by the British Health of Munition Workers' Committee. It is worth noting, by the way, that the British government, compelled by the national crisis to get the utmost results out of the labor of the munition workers, found it necessary to see that they did not work too long. This committee was appointed to conserve the health of the workers, not because of any sympathy with the workingmen but because the progress of the war demanded that they be kept at maximum efficiency. And the committee's efforts have all been toward the shorter work day, with plenty of rest.

"With such experience before us which all the world can read," continued Miss Goldmark "are we to make the same mistakes? Yet one of the first fruits of the war menace in this country was a bill which was passed by one branch of Congress abolishing the 8-hour day on government work and in contract work for the government. In New York a bill is now actually pending to repeal the 54-hour law for women employed in the manufacture of munitions. No economy could be more false, no mistake greater than to yield to such an impulse. You can repeal the law of legislatures, not the laws of physiology. Here we are, waiting for the decision of the Supreme Court as to whether the separate states may, under their police powers, pass a law such as the Oregon ten-hour law for all persons employed in factories.

"I should say," exclaimed Miss Goldmark "that the state not only has such a right but that it is the state's most urgent duty. Overwork is one of the greatest menaces to public health in America. People are dying younger in America today than ever before. Workers are wearing out more quickly. Infant mortality has decreased notably; but every well-informed physician and every insurance company can tell you that mortality from degenerative diseases is on the increase. While the average length of life has increased, due to the better care of babies, fewer adults live to attain old age.

"The death rate from apoplexy and nervous diseases has increased 19 per cent. in ten years, according to the census records of 5,000,000 working people; from heart disease the increase has been 29 per cent.; from diseases of the kidneys and urinary system, 43 per cent. and from diseases of the liver and digestive organs, 34 per cent.

"It is clear that one important contributing factor in the prevalence of these degenerative diseases is the stress and strain of American ways of living and working.

"Sometimes these degenerative diseases are classed as the diseases of intemperance; but that is merely saying the same thing in other terms, as intemperance is only too often an accompaniment of fatigue and exhaustion. The statistics are startlingly unanimous in this. Wherever unrestricted long hours is the rule in industry, intemperance is

a crying scandal. Wherever the 8-hour day has been established, intemperance has been lessened. It used to be argued that the worker, given more hours of leisure, would spend them in getting drunk. It is established beyond question now that the reverse is true. It is the tired man who seeks unnatural stimulants. The normal, fresh, vigorous person instinctively strives for better things.

"Fatigue is poison. It is the poisoning of the system by impurities which would normally be carried out of it. The whole question is, after all, physiological. Life consists of the creation of living cells, their momentary activity and their exit. When a cell has performed its work it dies and another must take its place. But if the dead cells are not carried away the new ones cannot take their place and the organism must die. It is during repose that these toxic materials are burned up. If activity is not balanced by rest, health and life itself are threatened. When an animal dies from extreme overexertion—the hunted hare, for instance—it does not mean that the heart or lungs have been called upon to do too much. It means that the poisons have been suddenly heaped upon them so that they are stopped from doing anything.

"A shorter work day means more work. Less hours of labor means a greater output. Strangely, a good many manufacturers discovered this before they could explain the cause. It seemed absurd, but it was undeniably true. After installing the 8-hour day, for instance, many of them found that the output increased. Not only in shoveling coal but in addressing envelopes or folding handkerchiefs, a worker can often accomplish more in eight hours daily than in twelve.

The average working day in America is still much more than eight hours. Thousands of workers are still toiling from seventy-two to eighty-four hours a week, and thousands of employers oppose every effort to make the work day shorter. If they understood the laws of work they would quit their opposition. The very law of the survival of the fittest demands the conservation of the workers' lives. Employers can't afford to have them working so inefficiently while they are working, and then to lose their services entirely at thirty-five or forty years of age. One doesn't need to have any sympathy for labor to become enthusiastic for the 8-hour day."

Miss Goldmark does not claim that in every sort of employment it is always more profitable to an employer to install the shorter work day. She does insist that it seldom results in a loss and frequently increases the output. In the brief before the Supreme Court are the reports of scores of American firms which have made the change to their own advantage.

In this respect the record of 1915 and 1916 is particularly impressive. Beginning with the munition works, scores of other trades and industries have responded either through the initiative of the employers or through strikes or the threat of strikes. Perhaps the most widely heralded reduction of hours was the Ford Company's giving its 30,000 employes the 8-hour day. But signally important is the similar action of such companies as the great shoe manufacturers the W. M. McElwain Co. of Massachusetts and the Endicott-Johnson Co. of New York, both of which established the 8-hour day during 1916, the former for about 6,000 employes, the latter for twice that number. The Standard Oil Company of California, following the previous action of the Standard Oil Companies of Indiana and New Jersey, has put into effect the 8-hour day for all its pipe line and producing force, between 7,000 and 8,000. The big Chicago plant of the International Harvester Co. this year reduced its hours from 55 to 50 a week, thus shortening the work day for 15,000 employes. "These," said Miss Goldmark, "are conspicuous examples of the change which is going on.

"But whether an employer can afford to overwork his help or not," she said,

"it is plain that a nation cannot afford to let him. An employer may feel that he can wear out his workers and get new ones to take their place. A nation cannot feel that way about its citizens. Anything which threatens the public health is the first concern of the state; and there is nothing which so undermines vitality as too long and too close attention to drudgery.

"It is often remarked by professional men and women that they cannot afford to limit themselves to eight hours' work; and they seem to think that this observation of themselves is applicable to all kinds of labor. The writer, the artist, the scientist or the engineer gets much of his recreation in his work. If he rests from it, it is often only to take up some other job which does not interest him more. This is not in the main true of the wage earner, especially the factory hand. As a rule, he must get his recreation away from the factory, and his only sure way of getting it is through limitation of hours. It is imperative that they have enough time away from the monotony and noise of the factory.

"The tired business man is no great problem for society. The tired workingman is. The victim of fatigue is not only a menace to public health but to public morals and national integrity. It is the victim of fatigue who takes to drink and drugs. It is the victim of fatigue who looks for unnatural excitement in place of normal recreation. It is the victim of fatigue who seeks the low forms of entertainment instead of those things which inspire and build. A tired nation is a nation without ideals. An overworked people will be a frivolous people, an intemperate people, a degenerate people. And America, at this crucial time, needs above all to conserve all her vigor, her energy, actual and potential."

LABOR'S NATURAL WEAPON

"The organization of labor on trade union lines is labor's natural weapon against the encroachments of capital and the organized labor movement must embrace every occupation and industry," writes President Perkins of the International Cigar Makers' Union in the official journal of that organization.

"Labor's share in the results of production is inadequate; it does not cover the waste of vital force," he says. "It does not provide for wear and tear; for depreciation of physical force. There is no provision for insurance, for invalidity and old age. The average compensation paid is inadequate to provide for the maintenance of bodily vigor and labor power in the process of production.

"Capital, on the other hand, claims everything; it charges an excessive price for management and personal service; it insists upon regular profits and dividends; it takes into account probable losses. It charges for insurance, depreciation of building and machinery. It adds contingent expenses; some which could not stand the test of publicity.

"Stock watering is a favorite device in order to conceal the excessive profits gained from operation. Thus the amount of capital invested is sometimes doubled and trebled, by the issuance of bonds and stocks, without the addition of a single dollar to the original capital paid in by the stockholders in the corporation. This process of stock watering tends to increase constantly the share received by capital, and to diminish the proportionate share received by labor.

"The system of distribution of the profits of industry is fundamentally wrong; there is no equitable standard. It is all haphazard. All forces operate in favor of capital and against labor. In a few industries, where corporate power is comparatively weak, and labor unions are well fortified, labor's share is approximately fair, but not wholly so. In others it is grossly unfair, with no redeeming feature whatsoever.

"With the masses of the people organized in trade unions, labor's share in production will grow in proportion to its power."

The Chicago Apprentice Plan

A large class of carpenter apprentice students, under the Chicago vocational training, part time plan, endorsed by the Chicago District Council, were graduated in March from the Harrison Technical High School in that city, and we are glad to note that the school magazine, "The Cotec," devotes much space to them in a recent issue. Photos and brief biographies of the graduates are published and the reader can hardly fail to be impressed with the thought that they are young men of a remarkably high level of intelligence and skill who no doubt will go far in their chosen trade.

"The Cotec" also contains an informative article on the Chicago apprenticeship plan by Mr. Frank A. Fucik, assistant principal in charge of the apprentices. We reproduce the article herewith:

"If Hand and Eye you deftly train,
Firm grows the Will and keen the Brain."

"These words of Goethe seem to me to form a fitting introduction to any article upon vocational training.

"Much has been written and said upon this subject and many thoughts advanced upon this very important form of training. It seems to be a general notion that changes in the curriculum are desirable but its application is still in a transitory stage.

"The carpenter apprentice school, however, under the guidance of the board of education of Chicago, stands in the front rank as to the practical solution of this phase of very necessary education.

"It would perhaps, not be amiss to state briefly some of its history.

"The apprentice schools have been in vogue in connection with the public schools of Chicago in some form or other since 1901, the first carpenter apprentice school dating from the year 1906.

"The two pioneers in this movement were Mr. John A. Metz, President of the Carpenters' District Council and Mr. Andrew Landquist of the Carpenter Contractors' Association.

"These tw gentlemen worked unceasingly to formulate a system of rules, and regulations which are binding alike upon the unions and contractors and today we find as a result of many years of patient, sympathetic and arduous endeavor, a scheme which is and will result in the rational solution of the problem.

"The joint arbitration board composed of representatives of the carpenter contractors and union representatives in conjunction with the board of education officials, guides this form of training and is the clearing house for all questions of general policy.

"The apprentices are indentured for four years, being compelled to attend school for three months of each year, namely January, February and March, and are paid while attending school according to the following scale of wages:

First year	$ 7.00 per week
Second year	8.00 per week
Third year	10.00 per week
Fourth year	13.00 per week

"The apprentices are required, on the other hand, to pursue the well defined course of instruction as given at the Harrison Technical High School and must attain suitable proficiency in the well balanced course before they can receive their cards to go to work.

"In the year 1915 the Superintendent of Schools, Hon. John D. Shoop recommended that all the apprentices be sent to one school and as a result they were sent to the Harrison Technical High School.

"Previously they were sent to various schools, the first and second year to the Crane Technical and the third and fourth year to the Lane Technical, etc., the reason being, mainly, lack of accommodation for all in one building.

"The wisdom of the superintendent's recommendation proves conclusively that it was the better policy to pursue because it centralizes all the apprentices in one building, which in itself is a desideratum, considered from its broad social aspect,

(Continued On Page 60.)

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

All communications regarding advertising space in "The Carpenter" should be addressed to JOHN MORRISON, Advertising Manager, 25 Third Ave. New York City.

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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1917

Referendum Vote

Owing to the fact that a number of locals have written the General Office for information relative to the standing of members who join the army and navy for active service, the matter came before the G. E. B. at the April session. After a thorough discussion of the subject from all angles and viewpoints, the Board decided to recommend to the referendum vote of the entire membership the following:

"Members joining the army or navy for active service shall be entitled to their benefits until mustered out of the service."

The special referendum circular to this effect, destined to protect the benefits of members who may join the army or navy for active service, has been issued. It should be returned to the General Office with the vote on the proposition properly filled out on or before May 30, 1917.

Trade Union Assistance

Now that the United States, after due deliberation has finally entered the European war as a belligerent it is only fitting that we, as trade unionists, should affirm our loyalty and devotion to American ideals and institutions and support by word and act the hand of the president and Congress looking toward a successful prosecution of the struggle into which we have been drawn.

Last month we published in full the detailed statement adopted at that historic conference of trade unionists held in Washington, D. C. on March 12, which set forth the attitude that the organized labor movement would assume in case war was declared and also presented labor's views on "militarism," industrial service and other matters likely to become live issues in time of war.

Every phase of these questions affecting labor and the manner in which they might become a menace to democratic ideals and institutions was fully discussed in that notable document. After reading it no doubts should exist in any mind as to the patriotic devotion and loyalty of the working masses and neither should there be any misconception as to what they regard as their rights and inherent privileges should they be called upon to make the great sacrifice expected of them in such a crisis as now exists.

President Wilson's recent spirited appeal to all citizens to co-operate in a spirit of service in helping to win the war was to a large extent anticipated by the trade union manifesto for it clearly set forth those experiences and conditions which in the past prevented nations from benefiting by the voluntary, wholehearted co-operation of wage earners in war time and made suggestions as to how such hindrances to national strength and vigor could be removed.

Modern warfare has come to depend

as much upon industrial efficiency as upon military efficiency for success—both are active, co-ordinate service branches. As regards the former, the American Federation of Labor, with its great army of skilled mechanics, is in a splendid condition today to be of valuable service if the government will have the forethought and vision to avail of its assistance in a spirit of co-operation compatible with the democratic ideals for which the labor movement stands.

At the present writing there are indications that the government intends to take labor into its confidence in its prosecution of the war, notably the presence of President Gompers and other labor leaders on the councils authorized to act for national defense and the application of government officials to the trade union organizations for skilled help.

This, of course, is reassuring and intimates, in a measure, that the government is in accord with the thought expressed in the trade union manifesto that "the greatest step that can be made for national defense is not to bind and throttle the organized labor movement but to afford it greatest scope and opportunity for voluntary effective co-operation in spirit and action." Every trade unionist who has the welfare of the nation at heart cannot but desire this and fervently hope that the government authorities will accept the proffered services of organized labor in the spirit indicated in the patriotic statement adopted at the Washington conference.

* * *

Union-Built Homes

In various sections of the country there has been launched recently a "buy a home movement" which seems to find public favor and it is only right and proper that it should, for it is the home owning spirit that develops community life. Every town and city is the better for that substantial class of citizen who owns his own home and takes pride in it.

It remained, however, for the enterprising west to improve upon such a movement by starting a campaign for "union-built homes." This our members in Seattle have done and with good results, for already the campaign for union-built bungalows, cottages and apartments for union men and their families, and all who wish to follow their example, is in full swing and is bearing fruit.

On the face of it there is no reason why a union man who wears union-made clothes, buys union-made shoes, eats in a union restaurant, should not live in a union-built home and the idea is worthy of development by our members in other localities.

In Seattle a committee from the District Council is hard at work on the union-built home propaganda and is visiting all the unions requesting the appointment of a committee on houses, and arranging for the posting of a union and non-union list in a place where all members may see it.

In this day of jerry-built scab structures and factory-made bungalows, union made houses, with their implied guarantee of good workmanship, should at least appeal to union men.

Agitation and education along this line should be productive of good results and if persisted in it may become a rare thing for a union man or a discriminating citizen to buy or rent a non-union made home.

* * *

The U. B. and the War

"Historic builders and fighters" was the appellation given the members of our organization by A. M. Simon, in a recent magazine article giving a short history of our organization, and we cannot say that it is not an apt one. From the dim beginnings of organization, or should we say from the early sporadic attempts at organization of our craft, in various sections of the country, notably New England and Pennsylvania, the carpenters were fighters from the word "go," fighting for country, for principle, for the right to organize and live as free men should.

In every crisis in which the country has found itself the organized carpenters have been loyal and performed acts of

patriotic devotion that still live in history. Samuel Adams, John Hancock, and the other New England leaders of the revolutionary period were close associates of the ship carpenters and caulkers along the New England seaboard and met frequently in their meeting halls. How deep they left an impress on history is shown by the fact that the political term "caucus" comes from these meetings. Organized carpenters of that period also figured largely in the famous "Boston tea party" which ushered in the revolution.

Coming down to Civil War times we know that the numerical strength of carpenter locals then in existence were sorely depleted by the number of members who volunteered and went to the front; in fact the locals scattered through the country did not recover from the effect of the war for a number of years and many went out of existence. The record of the Spanish-American war also redounds to the credit of numbers of our members who were ready to sacrifice themselves for Cuban liberty.

And so in the great war in which the nation now finds itself, the members of our organization are ready to rally to the defense of the flag and "do their bit" either as builders or fighters. But it is very probable that it is as builders the services of the members of the U. B. will be availed of judging from the elaborate ship building campaign the United States has entered into at the present time. In the enlargement and construction of army posts and in other measures incident to military preparedness the skilled experience of our members will probably also be required.

In line with this, the G. E. B. at its recent April session went on record as follows:

"Information having reached the General Office that the United States government requires the services of our members and will require those services more extensively in the near future in the navy yards in the construction and repair of vessels, and having in mind the action of the A. F. of L., at a recent conference in Washington, D. C., in which we took part and at which American labor's position in peace or war was clearly outlined and defined, the G. E. B. of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., in regular quarterly session assembled at Headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind., offer the services of our organization as mechanics to the government of the United States in whatever manner they may be most needed. Our organization consists of patriotic American citizens, ready and willing at all times to do their duty when called upon. If the government officials will only let us know in reasonable time when men are required for industrial service at any particular point designated by the government, we will co-operate with these officials in supplying the men required."

In this connection a special circular to the membership has been issued requesting all who wish to work for the government at the carpenter trade or any of its branches to send their names to the General Office immediately, so that they can be informed from time to time where their services may be required.

* * *

Peace In Sight In Colorado

Another instance of the invincible spirit in which trade unionism surmounts obstacles placed in its way is revealed in the news coming as it does two years and four months after the great Colorado coal strike of 1913 and 1914 that a joint wage agreement has been signed between the United Mine Workers of America and the Victor-American Fuel Company, the second largest coal company in Colorado. The agreement includes full recognition of the union, the check-off for union dues and provision for check weighmen on the scales.

The importance of this victory will be realized when it is recalled that of all the companies involved in the great coal strike, the Victor-American Company was regarded as the greatest foe with which the union miners had to deal. Wherever there were "closed" camps, those of the Victor-American were closed the tightest. Wherever men who

talked unionism were sent "down the canyon," they were sent a little faster and a little further from the camps of this company than from any other.

There is a further encouraging tone in the comment of the "United Mine Workers' Journal" regarding this settlement for it says: "The spirit for organization which brought about the settlement with the Victor-American Company is not confined to the miners of this company alone. The employes of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company (the Rockefeller Company) openly announce that they are members of our union and demand agreements through the organization, instead of the 'almost as good' Rockefeller method of adjusting wages and grievances."

The Rockefeller union plan has fallen upon evil days, as we predicted it would, and is now regarded as something of a joke by the miners of Colorado. Union officials believe that the agreement just entered into with the Victor-American Company marks the first step in a movement which will end only when every coal company in Colorado, New Mexico and Utah have consented to sign wage agreements with the United Mine Workers of America.

Fatal Accidents Due To Falls

Special Bulletin No. 80 has just been issued by the New York State Industrial Commission. It comprises the result of a special investigation conducted by the Bureau of Statistics and Information of fatal accidents due to falls in building work, their frequency, causes and prevention.

Attention is called in opening to the fact that while approximately four times as many people are employed in the factories of New York as are employed in building and construction work, yet during the four years from October 1, 1910, to September 30, 1914, more fatalities, due to accidents, occurred in building and construction work than in factories. The comparative figures are: building and construction work, 1,641; factories, including 204 fatalities resulting from three large factory fires, 1,285. Of the 1,641 fatalities in building and construction work, 545 were due to the fall of persons from girders, joist, scaffolds, telephone poles, into shafts, etc.

The bureau is of the opinion that the labor laws should be amended so as to center responsibility more clearly, whether on the state or local authorities, for erection of scaffolding and other temporary construction adjuncts and for greater safety in buildings in process of construction.

Plans For Wooden Ship Construction

The work of building a large fleet of wooden steamers to carry foodstuffs and munitions to the allied nations of Europe may be said to have reached a practical stage last month when Major General George W. Goethals assumed active charge of the work and issued a call through the Department of Labor to all ship carpenters in the country to make their presence known. The immediate plan is to secure all the ship carpenters who can leave present employment or to utilize their services in training other carpenters in the work of putting together the standardized parts of wooden ships.

It is estimated that an army of 100,000 to 150,000 men will be required for the work of turning out 1,000 ships a year, if need be, to keep supplies going in a constant stream across the Atlantic, in effect bridging the ocean.

The general disposition appears to be to sit back and let General Goethals perform the miracle of building these ships, says the Washington correspondent of "The American Lumberman." "As a matter of fact, the Panama Canal wonder worker cannot build wooden ships in great numbers unless he has the men to do the work. He can get all the material required and have it at designated places when needed. He can get the engines as rapidly as he has ships ready to receive them, but there are only 15,000 to 20,000 ship carpenters in the country and he must have the majority

of them as actual workers or as a training force if his big task is to be pushed through in a hurry to completion."

Commissioner Caminetti of the Bureau of Immigration, who is the head of the Federal Employment Service, said:

"It is not the intention to ask all ship carpenters to leave their work at present. The idea is to find out where the skilled workers are and where they can be found when needed for the patriotic work of building ships to keep our allies and, in time, our own forces going on the other side of the Atlantic.

"It is quite probable the shipping board will need the services of every ship carpenter who is competent to train the enormous force of inexperienced men who must be employed to construct the vessels.

"Every shipyard along both coasts and in the bays and inlets where there is sufficient water to float the vessels will be employed, and there are hardly enough experienced men now in sight to make up the necessary directing force."

The Employment Service has called on the U. B. and other labor unions throughout the country having connection with building and construction work to assist in securing the addresses of all men desired for shipbuilding. Funds for transporting the workers when found to points where their services are desired will be furnished from the building fund of the shipping board.

The immediate plan calls for the construction of 1,000 wooden ships of 3,000 to 3,600 and 4,000 tons, the first batch to be ready for service in five to six months.

Generally speaking, the plan is to organize the industry and mobilize labor and other forces to fit into it on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts. There are some obstacles to its rapid expansion which remain to be removed, but no insurmountable difficulties have developed and none are expected. It is desired that as many ships as possible be built on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, which are so much closer to the scene of operations. It was for this reason that attention was first called to the Atlantic and Gulf coast ship building facilities.

Interior mills are to be urged to manufacture standardized timbers and shapes, the railroads to rush them to the ship building yards and a highly organized force of men to put them together. Because of the size of the country and the tendency of one industry to interlock with another the work of organization necessarily will require time before it is fully perfected.

Sunday Labor Tabood

As Miss Josephine Goldmark points out in an interview reproduced elsewhere in this issue, England has learned through costly experience that it does not pay to overwork those wage earners engaged in the manufacture of munitions and she refers to the remarkable report made by the Health of Munition Workers' committee after exhaustive inquiries on the subject.

The report of this committee, which included among its members representatives of the British Home Office, Admiralty and Supply Departments of the Ministry of Munitions, is indeed remarkable in that it puts the stamp of official credence upon contentions which have long been held by trade unionists.

One of its results has been the discontinuance of Sunday labor in all national shell factories and in the national projectile factories. In the latter factories, however, slight exceptions are made in the case of rectification of shells and the cleaning of shops. Throughout the northeast coast district an order was recently issued prohibiting Sunday labor, except for necessary repairs or work of exceptional urgency. The committee's conclusion on the matter was that "except for quite short periods, continuous work is a profound mistake, and does not pay—output is not increased." And, further, that "if the maximum output is to be secured and maintained for any length of time a weekly period of rest must be allowed. On economic and social grounds alike this weekly period of rest is best provided on Sunday."

Official Information

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General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First General Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second General Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 2500 Durant Ave., (Apartment 403) Berkeley, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chembord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President Wm. L. Hutcheson for Quarter Ending March 31, 1917

To the Members of the General Executive Board.

Greeting: The following is a short resume of some of the more important matters given attention during the past quarter, which has been a very busy one for our organization.

Reports received at this office show that activities in the building industry have been exceedingly good for the months just past and the continued demand for building tradesmen should be of material assistance to our membership in furthering their working conditions in the many trade movements for better conditions, and from present indications there will be more trade movements the coming spring than ever before in the history of the organization, and while I am of the opinion that many of them will be amicably adjusted and an understanding arrived at that will be beneficial to our members, yet we will no doubt be called upon to render financial aid in many localities and it will therefore become necessary at this session of the Board to determine what course will be pursued in rendering such financial assistance.

I believe that wherever it becomes necessary for our membership to cease work in order to obtain better working conditions that we should render them financial assistance to the extent as stipulated in our General Constitution and if the funds in the General Treasury will **not** warrant such assistance then it becomes our duty to take steps to see that the funds are replenished to an extent that we can render the assistance needed.

The present crisis confronting our country will place our organization in a position whereby it will be necessary to take some steps to properly protect

and assist our members, and the matter of so amending our laws to permit our members to retain their membership and remain in good standing in the Brotherhood should they be called upon to assist in defending their country, should be submitted to the rank and file for their consideration. I believe that in all fairness and justness to ourselves and fellow members we should give to those who may be called by the government the protection of our organization. As there will, no doubt, be a large demand for the services of our membership in the navy and ship yards in the construction of boats for government use, we should devise some plan of co-operation with the officials of the government so as to be in a position to assist them and furnish the necessary mechanics to do this work.

You will no doubt recall that at the October session of the Board we had a request from the representatives of the Boston District Council for financial assistance in reference to injunction suits pending in that district, where the employers were endeavoring to restrain our members from putting into effect working rules pertaining to the welfare of our membership. This matter is still pending in court and we have recently received communications from the attorneys in reference thereto which matter will be laid before you in detail at this session.

Pursuant to instructions given the undersigned at the last meeting of the Board, I notified L. U. 11 of Cleveland O., as to the action taken by the G. E. B. pertaining to the expulsion of one Thos. J. Dolan. The local union acquiesced in the action of the Board and the instructions of the undersigned to drop the name of Thos. J. Dolan from the roll of membership of that local union, after which Dolan applied to the Federal courts for an injunction to restrain the Brotherhood from carrying out the laws as stipulated in the General Constitution. Up to this time, however, he has not been able to secure any restraining order from the court.

In conformity with the action of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Baltimore last November, I have had conferences with President Hynes of the Sheet Metal Workers' organization looking towards a final settlement of the long drawn out controversy over the erection of metal trim. However, we have failed to arrive at an understanding on this matter and it will no doubt be given attention by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

At the January meeting of the Board I called your attention to the cost of printing our Journal, and suggested that if the cost of paper continued to increase that I deemed it advisable to take into consideration the matter of reducing the size of our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter." But inasmuch as we have been able to purchase our stock of paper for the coming three months at a lower figure than for the previous three months, I believe we will be justified in continuing the Journal as it is now printed.

In conformity with the action taken at the January meeting of the Board in reference to the charges preferred against L. U. 224 of Jacksonville, Fla., by L. U. 627 of the same city, I communicated with L. U. 224 on the matter and failing to receive assurance from them as to their intent, willingness and purpose in complying with the laws of the organization, a committee was sent to Jacksonville to take up the controversy. The report of this committee will be submitted for your consideration and action.

The many other matters referred to me at the last session of the Board will be reported to you in detail.

Trusting my action meets with your approval, and thanking you for the assistance and co-operation rendered, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.

Report of First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove for Quarter Ending March 31, 1917

April 1, 1917.

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President.
U. B. of C. & J. of A.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother: I hereby submit my report as First General Vice-President for the first quarter, ending March 31, 1917.

During this period two hundred and nineteen (219) sets of By-Laws, Trade Rules, amendments and working agreements were submitted to this office for approval, as follows: Local unions, one hundred and ninety (190), district councils, twenty-five (25), state councils, two (2) and ladies auxiliary unions, two (2.)

Applications were also made during the quarter by local unions and district councils for three thousand (3,000) transfer labels and nineteen (19) rubber mill stamps. Seven (7) firms were granted the use of our label, who had never previously been entitled to the use of same on their products, and one (1) firm was deprived of the use of our label for failure to comply with the provisions under which it was granted.

On March 26th I visited Bay City, Mich., and attended and addressed a meeting of L. U. 116, which meeting was held in connection with the Nineteenth Anniversary Celebration of the inception of that local union. The meeting was largely attended by the members of L. U. 116, as well as a large number of the members of L. U. 334 of Saginaw, and addresses were also delivered by Bros. Plambeck, Secord, Milan and others.

Our membership at Bay City were obliged to go on strike March 1st to enforce a trade movement for an increase from 45c to 55c per hour, and while there was little work for our members at the time of my visit, future prospects were very promising. General Organizer Plambeck was in that city during my visit, co-operating with L. U. 116 in an effort to bring about an amicable settlement of the existing difference.

With the exception of my visit to Bay City the remainder of the quarter was spent at the General Office.

With best wishes and kindest regards to yourself and our entire membership, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
JOHN T. COSGROVE,
First General Vice-President.

Local Unions Chartered In March

Burlington, Ia. (Millmen.)
Rochester, N. Y. (Furniture Workers.)
Mobile, Ala. (Wood Caulkers.)
Thomasville, Ga. (Colored.)
Muskegon Heights, Mich.

Anasco, Porto Rico.	Ashtabula, O.
Maryville, Tenn.	Midland, Mich.
McCook, Neb.	Arkansas City, Kas.
Cheney, Wash.	Nampa, Idaho.
Lenoir, N. C.	Buhl, Idaho.
New Healdton, Okla.	Brookhaven, Miss.
Dexter, Mo.	Turlock, Cal.
Rumford, Me.	Minot, N. D.
Wakefield, R. I.	North Vancouver, B. C.
Palatka, Fla.	Gooding, Idaho.
Baker, Mont.	Montrose, Pa.
St. Johns, N. F.	Wellsville, N. Y.
Allentown, Pa.	

Total, 30 Local Unions.

Proceedings of the Second Quarterly Session, 1917, of the G. E. B.

During the interim between the first and second quarterly meetings in 1917 the following matters were acted upon by the Board by correspondence:

February 6, 1917.

Blackwell, Okla.—Request of L. U. 686 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 56c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted.

March 14, 1917.

San Francisco, Cal.—Request of the Bay Counties D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $5.00 to $5.50 for the outside men, and an increase of 50c per day and the Saturday half-holiday for the mill men, both effective May 21, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

March 28, 1917.

The second quarterly meeting of the G. E. B. for the year 1917 was called to order on the above date by General President Hutcheson. All members present except Brother Post.

The grievances between the Iron Workers and the Carpenters relative to the setting of solid steel window frames and sash was called to the attention of the G. E. B. by the G. P., with the information that conferences had re-

cently been held between the representatives of both organizations without reaching an understanding. President Donlin of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., appeared before the Board on this matter. After a thorough discussion of the case in all its phases action was deferred, pending further information from President Donlin.

Cleveland, O.—Secretary Duffy submitted a communication from the Cleveland D. C. relative to a lockout in that city in which members of the U. B. were involved. The matter is referred to the G. S. to get further detailed information.

New York, N. Y. The Board considered a communication from Boat Builders' Union No. 1801 relative to members involved in a strike, and decided that financial aid would be extended when a list of the members out was furnished the G. O.

March 29, 1917.

All members present.

The Board renews and reaffirms its ruling made at the January, 1917, meeting: namely, that in all trade movements Local Unions and District Councils are directed not to call their members out on strike until the General President, either personally or by representative, has an opportunity to endeavor to bring about a settlement.

New York, N. Y.—Request of the Furniture Workers' District Council, composed of L. U. 569 and 1057, for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages and a reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 per day. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O., on condition that the movement is effective from April 2nd, 1917.

Denver, Colo.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $5.20 to $6.00 per day and the adoption of the U. B. label in the shops, effective April 1, 1917. Inasmuch as the provisions of Section 58 of our General Laws have not been complied with in this movement, the matter is held in abeyance until such time as the requirements of the law are fully met.

Joplin, Mo.—Request of the Jasper County D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 10c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

The G. E. B. authorizes the Board of Trustees to have a flagpole erected on our Headquarters Building and to display the flag.

North Shore, Mass.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages for the millmen from 35c and 50c per hour to 45c and 50c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Taunton, Mass.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a minimum wage of 50c per hour, effective April 2nd, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Grand Junction, Colo.—Request of L. U. 244 for official sanction in support of a movement for a wage increase of 6¼c per hour, effective March 1, 1917. The matter is referred to the G. S. to obtain the latest information.

Winona, Minn.—Request of L. U. 307 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase from 45c to 50c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Beacon, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 323 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 9c per hour to take effect April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

In the contention of the Iron Workers with the Carpenters over the setting of solid steel, cast iron and bronze window frames and sash, President Donlin of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. requested us to return our men to work on jobs now stopped, in conformity with his decision previously rendered. The Board decided to comply with the request and appeal from President Donlin's decision in the case to the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department.

Tipton, Ind.—Request of L. U. 358 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages of 2½c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board further recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Richmond, Va.—Request of L. U. 388 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 12½c per hour on April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Newport News, Va.—Request of L. U. 396 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a minimum wage of 50c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Hillsboro, Tex.—Request of L. U. 397 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages of 10c per hour, effective April 28, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Alexandria, La.—Request of L. U. 403 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a minimum wage of 45c per hour, the 8-hour day, and a three-year agreement with a 5c increase each year. Inasmuch as Section 58 of our General Laws has not been complied with, the matter is held in abeyance until such time as the requirements of the law are fully met.

Portland, Ore.—The request of Shipwrights' and Joiners' Union No. 1020 for financial assistance for members locked out was carefully considered. The G. O. is not responsible for strike pay in local shop strikes, and in such cases Local Unions should make provisions to take care of members called out. When the G. O. is called upon for strike pay the laws of our organization must be complied with, therefore under the circumstances the Board cannot comply with the request made by L. U. 1020.

Barre, Vt.—Request of L. U. 481 for official sanction in support of a movement for a wage increase of 6¼c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Inasmuch as Section 58 of our General Laws has not been complied with, the matter is held in abeyance until such time as the laws have been fully observed.

DuQuoin, Ill.—Request of L. U. 510 for official sanction in support of movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour to take effect April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted.

Rahway, N. J.—Application of L. U. 537 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $3.50 to $4.50 per day, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Williamsport, Pa.—Request of L. U. 691 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a minimum wage of 50c per hour and the 8-hour day, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Boonville, Ind.—Request of L. U. 694 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 7½c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Red Lodge, Mont.—Request of L. U. 744 for official sanction in support of movement for a wage increase of 12½c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted.

Charlevoix, Mich.—Request of L. U. 797 for official sanction in support of movement for an increase in wages of 7½c per hour, effective April 15, 1917. Sanction granted.

Pacific Grove, Cal.—Request of L. U. 806 for official sanction in support of movement for wage increase from $4.50 to $5.00 per day, effective April 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Putnam, Conn., L. U. 818. Movement for wage increase of 7½c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Willimantic, Conn., L. U. 825.—Movement for wage increase of 9c per hour for outside men, 8c for the inside men, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Reynoldsville, Pa., L. U. 834.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour and reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 per day, effective April 15, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Carbondale, Ill., L. U. 841.—Movement for wage increase of 6¼c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted.

Massillon, O., L. U. 881.—Wage increase of 10c per hour, reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 per day, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Princeton, Ind., L. U. 935.—Wage increase of 5c per hour and reduction in hours from 9 to 8, effective April 1, 1917. The matter is referred to the G. S. to procure latest information relative to this movement.

Appleton, Wis.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board further recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Stillwater, Minn.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Blackfoot, Idaho, L. U. 968.—Movement for wage increase of 6¼c per hour and the union shop, effective April 1, 1917. The Local Union not having been organized one year, the Board cannot comply with the request for official sanction and financial aid.

South Haven, Mich., L. U. 1080.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective April 9, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board also recommends that

the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

March 30, 1917.

All members present.

Biddeford, Me., L. U. 1123.—Movement for minimum wage of 35c per hour and the 8-hour day, effective April 1, 1917. The Local Union not having been organized one year, the Board cannot comply with the request for official sanction and financial aid.

Alpena, Mich., L. U. 1132.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective April 30, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board recommends that the next movement entered be for the shorter work day.

Fremont, O., L. U. 1166.—Movement for wage increase of 7½c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted, with the recommendation that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Marion, Iowa, L. U. 1171.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted, with the recommendation that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Girard, Ill., L. U. 1234.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Chillicothe, Ohio.—The application of L. U. 1255 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages, effective April 1, 1917, referred to the G. S. to obtain the latest detailed information.

New Brunswick, N. J., L. U. 1297.—Movement for wage increase from $4.00 to $4.60 per day, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Ft. Collins, Colo., L. U. 1340.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, to take effect April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted.

Holyoke, Mass., Millwrights Union No. 1350.—Movement for minimum wage of 50c per hour, effective April 1, 1917, endorsed by the Holyoke D. C. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Decatur, Ind., L. U. 1356.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted, with the recommendation that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Clinton, N. Y., L. U. 1357.—Movement for wage increase of 6c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Portsmouth, Va., L. U. 1437.—Movement for wage increase from $3.15 to $4.00 per day, effective April 25, 1917. Official sanction granted, with the recommendation that the next movement entered be for the shorter work day. The question of financial aid will be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Monterey, Cal., L. U. 1451.—Movement for wage increase of 50c per day, effective April 15, 1917. Official sanction granted.

Moscow, Idaho, L. U. 1605.—Movement for wage increase of 6¼c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Kingsville, Tex., L. U. 1666.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted.

Peckville, Pa., L. U. 1678.—Movement for wage increase of 4½c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Douglas, Wyo., L. U. 1773.—Movement for increase in wages of 10c per hour, effective April 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Royalton, Ill., L. U. 1851.—Movement for increase in wages of 5c per hour, effective April 18, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Hobart, Ind., L. U. 1899.—Movement for increase in wages of 10c per hour on April 1, 1917, endorsed by the Lake County D. C. Official sanction granted.

Bucyrus, Ohio, L. U. 1762. Movement for increase in wages, 15 to 25 per cent., effective April 1, 1917. The G. E. B. will not sanction a graded scale of wages and insist that a minimum scale must be established.

Hemstead, N. Y., L. U. 1921.—Movement for wage increase of 50c per day, effective May 15, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Bergen County, N. J. D. C.—Movement for wage increase of 6¼c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Buffalo, N. Y. D. C.—Movement for wage increase of 7½c per hour for outside men, 5c per hour for the millmen in Buffalo, an increase from 45c and 50c to 55c per hour for outside men, and from 35c and 40c to 45c per hour for millmen in Tonawanda, and for a minimum wage of 45c per hour and the 9-hour day for the outside men, 40c per hour and the 9-hour day for the millmen in East Aurora, all effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will

warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Dayton, Ohio D. C.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective July 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Detroit, Mich., Wayne County D. C.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Lawrence, Mass. D. C.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Lowell, Mass. D. C.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour for the outside men, 5c per hour and minimum wage of 35c for the millmen and for other improvements in working conditions, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Milwaukee, Wis. D. C.—Movement for wage increase of 6½c per hour for carpenters and millwrights, 3c per hour for the millmen, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

New Bedford, Mass. D. C.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour (minimum wage of 60c) and the union shop to prevail on and after May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Newark, N. J. D. C.—Movement for wage increase from 56½c to 65c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Newport, R. I. D. C.—Movement for wage increase from 55c to 60c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Northern Mass. D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from 43¾c to 50c per hour and the 44-hour week, also a three-year agreement, with increases of 3c each year for the second and third years, the movement to take effect May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Ottawa, Ont., Can.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Paterson, N. J. D. C.—Movement for wage increase of 6½c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Pittsburg, Kans. D. C.—Request for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Pittsburgh, Pa., D. C.—Movement for wage increase of 12½c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

San Jose, Cal. (Santa Clara Valley D. C.)—Movement for increase in wages of 50c per day, effective ninety days from date of approval. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

March 31, 1917.

Seattle, Wash. D. C.—Movement for minimum wage of 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Toronto, Ont., Can. D. C.—Movement for mimimum wage of 55c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

St. Louis, Mo. D. C.—Movement for wage increase of 7½c per hour, effective May 10, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

General President Hutcheson notified the Board that he had appointed ex-General President Huber to install the General Officers recently elected by referendum vote of our members for a term of two years beginning April 1, 1917. As April 1 falls on Sunday the installation ceremonies will take place Monday morning, April 2, 1917, at Headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind.

Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., Twin City, D. C.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be

considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Toledo, O., L. U. 25.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

New London, Conn., L. U. 30.—Movement for wage increase of 12c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., L. U. 46.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Lancaster, Pa., L. U. 59.—Movement for wage increase of 4c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

The official working term of the G. E. B. having expired, the Board adjourned on Saturday, March 31, 1917.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK DUFFY,
Secretary, G. E. B.

Indianapolis, Indiana,
April 2, 1917.

In accordance with arrangements previously made, former General President Huber officially installed the following General Officers for a term of two years ending March 31, 1919:

Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President; John T. Cosgrove, First General Vice-President; George H. Lakey, Second General Vice-President; Frank Duffy, General Secretary; Thos. Neale, General Treasurer; T. M. Guerin, member G. E. B., first district; D. A. Post, member G. E. B., second district; John H. Potts, member G. E. B., third district; James P. Ogletree, member G. E. B., fourth district; Harry Blackmore, member G. E. B., fifth district; W. A. Cole, member G. E. B., sixth district; Arthur Martel, member G. E. B., seventh district.

Many visitors, members of the U. B., were present to witness the installation ceremonies. They expressed themselves as being well pleased with the growth, advancement and development of our organization.

Communications extending congratulations and best wishes were received from Local Unions and friends.

Immediately following the installation General President Hutcheson called the G. E. B. to order to take up the business awaiting action.

The Board again rules that in all trade movements Local Unions and District Councils are directed not to call their members out on strike until the G. P., either personally or by representative, has an opportunity to endeavor to bring about a settlement.

Haverhill, Mass., L. U. 82.—Movement for wage increase of 9c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

New Britain, Conn., L. U. 97.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective June 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Canton, O., L. U. 143.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Munising, Mich.—Request of L. U. 173 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board further recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Peoria, Ill., L. U. 183.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective May 1, 1917, endorsed by the Peoria, Pekin and Washington District Council. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Quincy, Ill., L. U. 189.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective May 1, 1917, also for the Saturday half-holiday. The matter is referred to the G. P. for investigation.

Peru, Ill., L. U. 195.—Movement for wage increase for the millmen, endorsed by the Illinois Valley D. C. The matter is referred to the G. P. for investigation.

Wichita, Kans., L. U. 201.—Movement for wage increase of 6¼c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Stamford, Conn., L. U. 210.—Movement for wage increase from $4.50 to $5.00 per day for the outside men and the 8-hour day for the millmen, effective June 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

April 3, 1917.

Kingston, Ont., Can., L. U. 249.—Movement for wage increase of 7½c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Kingston, N. Y., L. U. 251.—Movement for minimum wage of $3.75 per day for the outside men, $3.25 per day for the millmen and the Saturday half-holiday, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Binghamton, N. Y., L. U. 281.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, effective June 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Newburgh, N. Y., L. U. 301.—Movement for wage increase of 7c per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Duluth, Minn., L. U. 361.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Elgin, Ill., L. U. 363.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Texarkana, Tex., L. U. 379.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective June 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Lewiston, Idaho, L. U. 398.—Movement for increase in wages from $4.50 to $5.00 per day, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Painesville, O., L. U. 404.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective July 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board further recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Wellsville, O., L. U. 405.—Movement for a wage increase of 50c per day, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Colorado City, Colo., L. U. 417.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Palmer, Mass., L. U. 445.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, to take effect May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Auburn, N. Y., L. U. 453.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Wilmington, N. C., L. U. 477.—Movement for increase in wages of 5c per hour and reduction in working hours from 10 to 9 per day, effective June 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Windsor, Ont., Can., L. U. 494.—Movement for wage incerase from 45c and 50c to 55c per hour, the 8-hour day and the Saturday half-holiday, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Marion, Ill., L. U. 508.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Olean, N. Y., L. U. 546.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Lincoln, Ill., L. U. 568.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Dover, N. J., L. U. 594.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Vancouver, B. C., Can., L. U. 617.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Wilmington, Del., L. U. 626.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Jacksonville, Fla., L. U. 627.—Application for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for wage increase of 7½c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Board Member Ogletree reported that the movement was settled, an increase of 60c per day ($3.60 and the 8-hour day) to take effect June 1, 1917.

Boise, Idaho, L. U. 635.—Application for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 12½c per hour, effective May 1, 1917, laid over from the February, 1917, meeting. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will

warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Fairfield, Conn., L. U. 647.—Movement for wage increase from $3.60 to $4.25 per day, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Rhinelander, Wis., L. U. 654.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour and the 8-hour day, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Springfield, O., L. U. 660.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, the 8-hour day and Saturday half-holiday, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Ottawa, Ill., L. U. 661.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Mt. Carmel, Pa., L. U. 711.—Movement for wage increase from $3.33 to $3.60 per day and reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 per day, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

South Manchester, Conn., L. U. 757.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Hoquiam, Wash., L. U. 775.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Metropolis, Ill., L. U. 803.—Movement for wage increase of 7½c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The further recommendation is made that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

April 4, 1917.

South Haven, Mich., L. U. 1080.—A report was received from L. U. 1080, containing information that their trade demands were practically granted, and that the shorter work day was established for the busy season of the year.

Grand Rapids, Wis., L. U. 820.—Movement for wage increase of 7½c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

South Framingham, Mass., L. U. 860.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective June 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Bernardsville, N. J., L. U. 880.—Movement for wage increase of 50c per day, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction requested.

Aberdeen, Wash., L. U. 883.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective May 1, 1917, and for the Saturday half-holiday, effective July 1, 1917. The official sanction asked for is granted.

Astoria, Ore., L. U. 917.—Movement for wage increase of 6¼c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Manchester, N. H., L. U. 931.—Movement for wage increase of 6c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Petaluma, Cal., L. U. 981.—Movement for wage increase of 12½c per hour for outside men, and an increase from 37½c and 50c to 40c and 62½c for the millmen, also the Saturday half-holiday, effective June 11, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Uniontown, Pa., L. U. 1010.—Movement for wage increase of 50c per day, effective May 1, 1917. Inasmuch as Paragraph (H) of Section 58 of our General Laws (in effect April 1, 1917), have not been complied with, the matter is held in abeyance.

Alliance, O., L. U. 1023.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour and a reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 per day, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Marseilles, Ill., L. U. 1037.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour and the 8-hour day, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Eureka, Cal., L. U. 1040.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Athol, Mass., L. U. 1050.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

(Continued Next Month.)

The Carpenter

New Trial for Mooney

The sensational developments which have marked the case of Thomas J. Mooney, the San Francisco union molder, under sentence of death, charged with complicity in the San Francisco bomb outrage of last July, really go far to prove the assertion of Bourke Cockran that this prosecution was, and is, another conspiracy of powerful interests to "frame up" labor men and by doing so bring discredit upon organized labor.

As we write, Judge Franklin Griffin, who presided at Mooney's trial, has written Attorney-General Webb, insisting upon a new trial for the condemned man because of evidence disclosing perjury on the part of Frank C. Oxman, the state's chief witness who is now under arrest. It was chiefly upon Oxman's testimony that Mooney was found guilty, Oxman swearing he was near the scene of the explosion on the day of the preparedness parade and that he saw Mooney and other defendants with a suspicious looking suit case.

Arduous industry on Oxman's part to hang Mooney at all costs proved his undoing and brought with it an expose which throws a strange light upon the methods used by the prosecution.

Judge Griffin calls attention to the fact that Oxman wrote to F. E. Rigall, Grayville, Ill., to come to San Francisco and testify as a character witness.

"You will only have to answer three or four questions and I will post you on them," wrote Oxman, who was later exposed by Rigall, after Mooney was found guilty and sentenced to death.

In urging the state attorney-general to confess error at the hearing for a new trial before the Supreme Court, Judge Griffin says that if these letters, the authorship of which are "undenied and undisputed," were before him at the time of the hearing of a motion for a new trial, "I would unhesitatingly have granted it."

These letters, Judge Griffin continues, go to the very foundation of the truth of the story told by the state's leading witness, and because the matter is now out of his hands, Judge Griffin makes this unusual request to the attorney-generel "in order that no possible mistake shall be made in a case where a human life is at stake."

The San Francisco Bulletin has been looking up Oxman's record and states that he was engaged in fraudulent land deals in Indiana several years ago. Oxman has signified his willingness to go to San Francisco to meet the charge of attempting to secure perjured testimony.

It was after the Oxman letters had been brought into court that Judge Griffin expressed the belief that there should be a new trial. He is reported to have interrupted the protests of the assistant district attorney to say, "I don't want any technicalities. This is no time for technicalities. A man's liberty is at stake. I have stated my position, and it is the one way to serve justice. As nearly as I can learn, there has been no denial of Oxman's authorship of these letters. I believe you gentlemen should go at once to the attorney-general and ask that the trial be referred back to the Superior Court. If the district attorney does not take this action, it will be my duty to take it myself."

New evidence has also come to light, it is said, tending to discredit the chief witness in the Billings case.

As far as known at present the next trial will be that of Israel Weinberg, a member of our organization, but it looks as though the prosecution will be hard set to make a case against him. It is but a few weeks since Prosecuting Attorney Fickert is said to have told a committee of Weinberg's fellow union men that while he had no evidence to convict the man, still he needed a lesson for associating with Mooney in the latter's attempt to organize the United Railroad. Comment on such so-called legal procedure is wholly unnecessary.

L. U. 261 Celebrates

Nearly 400 persons attended the quarterly meeting and social of L. U. 261 of Scranton, Pa., held at Goodman's Hall on the night of April 13. The

rooms were attractively decorated with American flags and during the evening a number of patriotic songs were given.

John Devine, president of the union, opened the session. After the usual business meeting Mr. Devine made a short patriotic speech in which he urged the staunchest patriotism of all members of the union. He then introduced E. C. Patterson, who acted as master of ceremonies. Mr. Patterson accepted in a neat speech and threw the clubroom open to the guests.

Seth and Theodore Jones gave several Scotch songs; Ernest Beck and Charles S. Henry rendered solos; Gardner and Sohones gave a buck and wing dance; Thomas Walsh, a solo, and Otto Stender's quartet delighted with a number of popular selections. Later sumptuous refreshments were served. Seth Jones was the caterer.

Old Member Dies

George Frederick De Lacy, reputed to be one of the oldest members of the U. B., died last month at his home in Richmond, Va., where he was a member of L. U. 388 of that city. Brother De Lacy came to this country from England when a child and the greater part of his life was spent in Richmond. He was a soldier in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. He joined the U. B. in 1883, when the organization was in its infancy and was a member in good standing continuously until his death.

Don't

Do you feel you'd like to quit
Get to feeling you don't fit?
Don't.
Do you want to yell "All in,"
'Cause your wind's a little thin,
And you think you'll never win?
Don't.
There's a kick you want to make?
Don't.
There's a head you want to break?
Don't.
Do you feel you want to whine,
Like a genuine canine,
And send blue streaks down the line?
Well, dont.
When you see a chance to duck,
Don't.
When you want to chuck your luck,
Don't.
Keep right on without a stop
And you'll sure show up on top,
If just when you want to flop,
You don't.

—Legion Home Guard.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

Colorado—President, F. H. Knollman, 1325 W. Alameda ave., Denver, Colo.; secretary-treasurer, A. N. Despain, 1212 Grant Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Connecticut—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, 147 Clay st., New Haven, Conn., secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Georgia—President, F. A. Morton, Waycross, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, G. Elmgren, Box 251, Savannah, Ga.

Indiana—President, W. F. Wilson, 401 E. Southern ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary, James L. Tate, 1009 Extension Main st., Evansville, Ind.

Iowa—President, C. L. Beck, 19 Jim Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, T. P. Menton, P. O. Box 185, Boone, Iowa.

Louisiana—President, G. W. Moore, New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer, O. G. Fernandez, 3020 Royal st., New Orleans, La.

Massachusetts—President, John Morgan, 30 Hanover st., Boston, Mass.; secretary, A. Jay Bromley, 59 Palmer Ave., Springfield, Mass.

Michigan—President, Garrit Verburg, 7 Oakes st., Grand Rapids, Mich.; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, 1317 W. High st., Jackson, Mich.

Montana—President, Jas. T. Nealon, 3012 Second ave., Billings; secretary-treasurer, James B. Finlay, Box 623, Butte, Mont.

New Jersey—President, Samuel Botterill, 124 Steuben st., E. Orange, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 642 Newark ave., Jersey City.

New York—President Frank M. Connor, 78 Sanford st., Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, John T. O'Brien, 627 W. Brighton ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Ohio—President, Ode J. Grubb, 259 W. Federal st., Youngstown, O.; secretary-treasurer John W. Beam, 550 Jarvis st., Toledo, O.

Oklahoma—President, M. M. Morgan, Box 726, Henryetta, Okla., secretary-treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E. Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.

Ontario Provincial Council—President, John Briggs, 59 Chatham st., Hamilton, Ont., Can.; secretary-treasurer, Tension Jackson, 529 Pape ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.

Pennsylvania—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main st., Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Ryan, 1712 S. 18th st., Philadelphia.

Quebec Provincial Council—President, Arthur Martel, 1399 St. Denis st., Montreal, Can.; secretary-treasurer, Pierre Lefebvre, 301 St. Dominique st., Montreal, Can.

Rhode Island—President, A. M. Aldrich, 78 Crescent Road; Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, Thomas F. Shea, 42 Waldo st., Pawtucket, R. I.

Texas—President, W. B. McNeely, Box 320, Dallas, Tex.; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Tex.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID DURING MARCH, 1917

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
28505	Thorston M. Field	55	15	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	$300.00
28506	Emma Engstrom	62	11	..	Meningitis	75.00
28507	Ralph M. Smith	125	7	1	Cancer	300.00
28508	Nicholas J. Rickard	791	16	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28509	Laura Bell Jackson	1177	14	7	Tubercular nephritis	75.00
28510	J. B. Lawyer	118	13	7	Cerebral thrombosis	125.00
28511	Samuel Sampson	330	14	9	Paretic dementia	300.00
28512	Fred Henich	377	16	7	Arterio sclerosis nephritis	125.00
28513	Jessie M. Miller	453	1	..	Cerebral hemorrhage	25.00
28514	Grace Pollard	510	6	6	Septicemia	75.00
28515	Joseph Vajda	643	2	5	Chronic peritonitis	100.00
28516	George H. Ashley	726	10	2	Chronic bronchitis	300.00
28517	F. G. Cooper	842	2	4	Tuberculosis	50.00
28518	Geo. Hawkins	854	15	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28519	Chas. Evans	1443	9	8	Chronic nephritis	300.00
28520	Fred A. Stocksiek	1596	13	5	Chronic nephritis	300.00
28521	Joseph Pappert	1596	10	11	Perforative gastric ulcer	300.00
28522	Edmond Schofield	23	19	4	Cardio renal disease	125.00
28523	Helen J. Hilmire	72	11	7	Nephritis	75.00
28524	Theresa L. Woutisseth	101	13	10	Pneumonia and cancer	75.00
28525	A. F. O'Brien	115	19	2	Cerebral sclerosis	300.00
28526	Lena M. Hershberger	171	2	5	Lobar pneumonia	50.00
28527	Agnes J. S. Hubble	249	14	6	Heart disease	75.00
28528	Cornelius Breen	325	17	4	Consumption	300.00
28529	Agnes Stevenson	325	12	7	Pulmonary embolus	75.00
28530	Geo. A. Rettinger	349	16	8	Hemorrhage of lungs	300.00
28531	Ellen Horton	424	14	11	Oedema of lungs	75.00
28532	Joseph Grams	476	3	5	Chronic nephritis	200.00
28533	Daniel Herbert	540	14	9	Chronic nephritis	300.00
28534	Eugene Weis	697	22	..	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
28535	Doca M. Chapple	1016	7	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
28536	Wm. Mueller	1053	12	1	Apoplexy	300.00
28537	Nannie Mount	1477	8	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
28538	Ira P. Smith	1573	13	7	Accidental gas asphyxiation	125.00
28539	Ludwig Karth	1596	9	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
28540	Chester H. Sims	1725	6	4	Typhoid fever	300.00
28541	N. K. Humphreys (Dis.)	1517	6	4	Accidental injuries	400.00
28542	Harry Wall (Dis.)	169	9	1	Accidental injuries	400.00
28543	Stewart F. Kink	239	4	7	Meningitis	200.00
28544	T. A. Hill	328	3	7	Accident	150.00
28545	Sarah H. Felsenthal	403	2	2	Hemorrhage from uterus	50.00
28546	Nora Boney	591	1	1	Cancer	25.00
28547	Geo. M. Malpaso	747	8	8	Heart disease	75.00
28548	Katherine M. Sadler	747	6	4	Septicemia	75.00
28549	Alfred Anton Stadman	1913	5	10	Cancer	75.00
28550	Jacob Breen	325	17	11	Cancer	300.00
28551	Minna Willer	483	2	5	Lobar pneumonia	500.00
28552	W. H. Germain	1072	14	10	Chronic nephritis	125.00
28553	Clifford Strong	1653	4	8	Nephritis	200.00
28554	Caroline F. Spann	61	7	3	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
28555	John J. Corbett	177	8	5	Chronic myocarditis	300.00
28556	Ed. Benders	307	3	8	Cancer	50.00
28557	Hattie Getzin	355	10	5	Chronic nephritis	75.00
28558	James E. Neil	440	26	7	Cancer	300.00
28559	Jeanette B. Whitlock	632	11	6	Malignant growth of bladder	75.00
28560	Mary A. Bennet	661	5	11	Pneumonia	75.00
28561	O. R. Howe	680	5	1	General paresis	300.00
28562	Susanna Balter	697	11	8	Cancer	75.00
28563	Wm. H. Stevens	927	13	4	Apoplexy	125.00
28564	Norbert Champagne	988	14	11	General paresis	300.00
28565	Louisa Schmidt	1051	14	9	Heart disease	75.00
28566	Vincent Komzah	1108	3	8	Pneumonia	200.00
28567	A. G. Royer	1108	2	4	Heart trouble	200.00
28568	Nikeline Baade	1506	18	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
28569	J. C. Johnson	1	11	4	Heart disease	300.00
28570	Henry Eickhoff	1	23	10	Myocarditis	300.00
28571	Ferdinand Mertens	42	30	8	Heart trouble	300.00
28572	Henry Hailer	42	8	6	Shock and hemorrhage	300.00
28573	Mrs. Gliphere Desjardin	88	15	10	Septicemia	75.00
28574	Wm. O. Troxell	135	15	9	Pneumonia	300.00
28575	Hans A. Hansen	282	6	6	Cancer	300.00
28576	Joseph Beausaliel	390	17	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
28577	Frank C. Black	462	3	8	Septicemia	50.00
28578	Alvin Reynolds	723	9	7	Cancer	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
28579	Samuel J. Burdsall	845	15	8	Pneumonia	300.00
28580	J. W. Jacobs	857	12	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	125.00
28581	Line E. Lusk	1211	1	2	Maternity and tumor	25.00
28582	John J. Carreira (Dis.)	1287	8	3	Accidental injuries	400.00
28583	Herman Petry	1922	19	11	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
28584	John J. Weber	10	29	..	Pneumonia	300.00
28585	John Kuhn	198	11	6	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
28586	Margaret L. Paskell	33	30	9	Dropped dead (natural causes)	75.00
28587	Ellen T. Rice	33	17	1	Broncho pneumonia	75.00
28588	Christian Laufer	72	12	5	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
28589	Chas. W. Schwass	80	14	1	Heart disease	300.00
28590	Jennie R. Gariepy	94	2	8	Cardiac dilatation, nephritis	50.00
28591	Rosalia Provost	96	19	2	Shock after operation, diabetes	75.00
28592	Patrick Barry	137	19	6	Heart trouble	300.00
28593	Collin Linklelter	139	17	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28594	John Gloeggler	214	13	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28595	Christine Helmig	214	6	7	Pulmonary oedema	75.00
28596	Thomas Forrestal	323	28	3	Nephritis	300.00
28597	Patrick McGough	350	8	2	Paralysis	300.00
28598	Otto W. Nelson	360	10	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	104.68
28599	May Elle Finch	426	16	11	Myocarditis	75.00
28600	Carl Ludke	453	27	11	Accident	300.00
28601	W. C. Peebles	508	14	..	Heart failure	300.00
28602	Margarethe Christ	522	23	6	Broncho pneumonia	75.00
28603	Linville E. Woodruff	574	7	9	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
28604	Clara A. Brewer	662	10	1	Cerebral tumor	75.00
28605	Hiram Shumaker (Bal.)	695	4	6	Heart disease	100.00
28606	Wm. Faurot (Dis.)	713	14	4	Accidental injuries	400.00
28607	Wilhelmina Noe	872	22	1	Mitral insufficiency	75.00
28608	May Gilbert	940	10	3	Suicide	75.00
28609	Elmer Moffitt	948	2	8	Septic infection	100.00
28610	Chas. Widell	985	14	11	Meningitis	300.00
28611	Morris Landau	1008	6	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28612	Charles O. Belodeau (Dis.)	1125	14	3	Accidental injuries	400.00
28613	Per Alfred Peterson	1184	6	..	Mitral stenosis	300.00
28614	Manuel Perry	1451	14	3	Accident (fracture of skull)	300.00
28615	J. B. Breaux	610	2	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
28616	Charles Beaulieu	1159	6	..	Cancer	300.00
28617	John M. Young	64	9	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28618	Amanda E. Matillo	75	15	3	Abcess of liver	75.00
28619	O. L. Sanders	87	10	6	Pneumonia	300.00
28620	Joseph Aiken	94	8	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	240.00
28621	Edward Logan	122	1	11	Pneumonia	50.00
28622	Catherine E. Gay	125	11	9	Hemorrhage	75.00
28623	Ida Pierce Jenkins	125	19	7	Chronic nephritis	75.00
28624	Marcus Steen	181	12	4	Cancer	125.00
28625	David Lichliter	269	14	2	Nephritis	125.00
28626	R. D. Durham	296	9	..	Pneumonia	300.00
28627	Owen McLaughlin	298	31	..	Accidental injuries	300.00
28628	Augusta C. Scholz	309	22	..	Chronic nephritis	75.00
28629	Effie C. Steward	335	6	8	Dilitation of stomach	75.00
28630	Mary I. Todd	541	11	7	Peritonitis	75.00
28631	Lewis Szckely	879	11	1	Accident (struck by train)	152.15
28632	Maria C. Bloom	958	14	8	Oedema of epiglottis	75.00
28633	Sarah B. H. Jackson	1093	8	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
28634	Florence Frankhouser	1140	14	1	Pneumonia	75.00
28635	C. B. Hunter	1258	3	..	Pericarditis	200.00
28636	Winifred Fullmer	1345	10	1	Typhoid fever	75.00
28637	Aaron Kuggas	1414	6	9	Chronic bronchitis	300.00
28638	W. Votruba	5	30	9	Aortic regurgitation	300.00
28639	Gertrude A. Nelson	10	3	5	Scarlet fever	75.00
28640	Philip Stephan	10	29	1	Cancer	300.00
28641	Hugh Lenaghan	106	8	1	Peritonitis	300.00
28642	Rosa Kratz	117	13	10	Chronic nephritis	75.00
28643	W. F. Reinhart	132	14	4	Acute indigestion	300.00
28644	Bernard Weltcheck	167	9	8	Accident (hit by train)	300.00
28645	August Anderson	167	6	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
28646	Mary Phammiller	214	7	1	Chronic nephritis	75.00
28647	Carl Heisig	238	16	11	Myocarditis	300.00
28648	Blanche Douglas	300	2	7	Purperal septicemia	50.00
28649	Charles E. Smith	716	18	1	Pneumonia	300.00
28650	Clarence A. Ricker	777	9	4	Heart failure	300.00
28651	James M. Donnell	945	11	5	Cancer	125.00
28652	Henry Mengering	1352	6	10	Pulmonary consumption	75.00
28653	Lula E. Palmer	1771	6	4	Past operation	75.00
28654	E. B. Jenkins	261	5	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28655	John Boly	440	14	3	Ulcerative endocarditis	300.00
28656	Samuel C. Custer	456	13	1	Accident (struck by train)	300.00
28657	James Montgomery	904	10	6	Heart trouble	300.00
28658	Florence B. Stephens	1295	3	..	Uraemic convulsion	75.00
28659	John T. English	1667	5	..	Aortic insufficiency	75.00
28660	Jessie S. Showell	1704	11	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28661	Wm. J. Neyland	219	19	5	Astral stenosis	300.00
28662	Ed. Lightner (Bal.)	425	16	5	Accident (fall from ladder)	206.00
28663	John B. Phifer	1704	3	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
28664	Sadie A. Brown	30	4	2	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
28665	Frank J. Leinberger	72	21	8	Nephritis	300.00
28666	Frank Dawson	80	15	1	Myocarditis	125.00
28667	Wm. F. Edleman	115	8	9	Heart failure	300.00
28668	Ruth H. Glover	1779	5	9	Septicemia	75.00
28669	Theresa Giffers	1	15	..	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
28670	Clarence B. Walker	61	10	4	Accident (auto accident)	300.00
28671	Henry Wifzleben	116	17	9	Pneumonia	300.00
28672	Edward B. Booker	257	6	1	Phthisis pulmonalis	300.00
28673	Ella B. Sturdvant	339	2	9	Lobar pneumonia	50.00
28674	Wm. J. Nicholl	336	28	..	Accident (struck by train)	300.00
28675	Otto Parshon (Dis.)	419	14	7	Accident (fell from porch)	400.00
28676	Margaret J. Taggart	494	4	9	Septic pneumonia	75.00
28677	T. S. Spicer	610	15	2	Apoplexy	300.00
28678	Sam. Gootman	937	7	4	General paresis	300.00
28679	Lillian Churchill	11	3	3	Septicemia	75.00
28680	Nicholas Mortensen	181	10	4	Nephritis	125.00
28681	Daniel J. Lunsman	389	17	..	Stockes Adams disease	125.00
28682	Levi E. Teal	75	11	6	Aortic insufficiency	300.00
28683	John Brucks	122	31	..	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
28684	Michael Reardon	234	3	4	Lobar pneumonia	200.00
28685	Frank Frankowsky	317	17	..	Cancer	300.00
28686	Herman Meyer	664	16	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28687	Ida Box	1317	1	..	Lobar pneumonia	25.00
28688	Herman Scifert	1922	4	..	Lobar pneumonia	50.00
28689	Vaclav Vaska	1922	3	9	Lobar pneumonia	150.00
28690	Andrew Valiquet	28	19	11	Chronic Bright's disease	300.00
28691	Axel Wilson (Dis.)	87	3	5	Accident (fell from scaffold)	200.00
28692	Martha J. Scott	211	20	7	Cancer	75.00
28693	Wm. Idel	490	11	4	Cerebral tumor	300.00
28694	Albert Johnson	626	6	11	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
28695	Mary E. Stuart	710	3	8	Heart trouble	75.00
28696	Stephan D. Albritian	716	24	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
28697	W. W. Cleaver	610	7	2	Arterio sclerosis	25.00
					Total	$36,752.83

98	Full beneficial claims	$27,502.83
60	Wife claims	4,150.00
26	Semi-beneficial claims	2,500.00
7	Disability claims	2,600.00
191		$36,752.83

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR MARCH, 1917

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
3062	Barbara E. Kautz	59	12	4	Three months in arrears	$ 75.00
3063	Peter Schiek Sr.	117	19	6	Three months in arrears	300.00
3064	Lula Bentley	224	10	1	Three months in arrears	75.00
3065	John F. Ryan	801	7	5	Three months in arrears	300.00
3066	Caroline Walters	972	7	3	Three months in arrears	75.00
3067	Frank Fisar	1786	19	11	Three months in arrears	300.00
3068	Mary E. Carleton	214	4	6	Not one year a member	75.00
3069	Luigi Scrocco (Dis.)	218	3	8	Three months in arrears	200.00
3070	Wm. H. Paquette (Dis.)	219	16	6	Three months in arrears	400.00
3071	Emmo L. Horner	393	19	8	Six months in arrears	75.00
3072	Joseph L. Van Name	409	6	3	Six months in arrears	75.00
3073	Jeremiah McGahan	609	..	11	Not one year a member	.....
3074	Addie R. C. Singleton	698	14	5	Three months in arrears	75.00
3075	Xavior Litzenberger	1285	2	6	Three months in arrears	50.00
3076	Joseph Lowe (Dis.)	143	14	..	Over 50 years when initiated	400.00
3077	M. L. Newell	741	1	9	Three months in arrears	25.00
3078	Minnie Starring	1172	12	2	Three months in arrears	75.00
3079	Aloise Boucher	351	17	1	Three months in arrears	75.00
3080	J. W. Dry	604	16	8	Three months in arrears	125.00
3081	Mary Jenkins	1687	4	11	Three months in arrears	75.00
3082	Hanna Nordstrum	1335	1	11	Over 50 years when initiated	50.00
3083	Mary Bruschayer	416	18	9	Over 50 years when initiated	75.00
3084	Frank Campbell	519	1	4	Three months in arrears	50.00
3085	Frederick K. McKeen	548	16	2	Suspended in August, 1912	300.00
3086	Clara Hepp	138	7	..	Three months in arrears	75.00
3087	Daniels	355	..	5	Not one year a member	.....

News Notes

Sapulpa, Okla., L. U. 1655.—Monday night, April 9, 1917, this local celebrated its tenth anniversary by giving a supper which was attended by union men, their families and friends. Our charter, whose birthday we were celebrating, occupied the center of the hall and was decorated with American flags. We had with us Brother Ed. Warren, a capable speaker and member of L. U. 943 of Tulsa, Okla., who made an address, touching on the advancement of organized labor, particularly the carpenters' union, in Tulsa and Sapulpa during the past ten years. Nearly two hundred guests were present. Music was furnished by a local orchestra and it is believed every one present enjoyed themselves. Floy Henry, R. S.

* * *

Gary, Ind., L. U. 985.—Members are notified to place no credence in newspaper reports of a boom in the carpentry trade at Gary. There are plenty of men in the city to do work at present in sight. This local has more than 500 members and of that number about 200 are unemployed. S. B. Stewart, R. S.

* * *

Stockton, Cal., L. U. 266.—Replying to information from locals in all parts of the country regarding work with the Western Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande Railroad here, members are requested to pay no attention to Stockton open shop circulars. If such firms would pay a reasonable wage, and work their men only eight hours, they would not have to send out such literature. C. M. Kroesen, B. A.

* * *

Tacoma, Wash., L. U. 470.—As regards an advertisement appearing in some Iowa and Illinois newspapers stating 2,000 men were needed here for construction work, we desire to say that at present there are no grounds for such a statement. No one knows when the government agents will start work as no land has been secured or taken over for the purpose. Also there appears to be plenty available labor here to supply the present demand. Traveling brothers are advised to take note of this. L. Richter, R. S.

Duluth Cabinet Makers and Millmen

Cabinet makers and millmen's L. U. 1284 of Duluth, Minn., celebrated their first anniversary on March 24, at the Owls' Hall, 418 Superior St. The program included vocal and instrumental music and several interesting addresses. President Fred Soderlund, who acted as chairman, welcomed all present and spoke on the accomplishments of L. U. 1284 during its first year. He also touched upon the need of greater organization and the benefits to be derived from same. Refreshments were also served and dancing rounded out a most enjoyable social evening.

Information Wanted

Wanted: Any information regarding heirs or relations of Joseph Stacey, deceased, late a member of L. U. 595 of Lynn, Mass. He was initiated into L. U. 1699 of Manchester, N. H., and transferred to L. U. 595 in December, 1906. Information should be sent to George H. Murray, R. S., L. U. 595, 26 Jackson St., Lynn, Mass.

* * *

Information is desired regarding the whereabouts of Harry Marks, a member of L. U. 297 of Kalamazoo, Mich., who deserted his wife and four-months-old child on March 17, leaving them in destitute circumstances. He is 28 years old, about 5 feet, 8 inches tall, and weighs about 145 pounds. He has light brown hair and slightly wavy eyebrows, almost white. Particulars should be sent to Ray Wanzo, B. A., L. U. 297, 425 Bellevue Place, Kalamazoo, Mich.

* * *

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Hans Jorgensen, a carpenter, who came to Chicago from Norway in the year 1887. He is tall, well built; has blue eyes and brown hair. Send information to Mrs. H. J. Borsch, 5043 Hutchinson St., Chicago.

Correspondence

The Adamson Law Decision, Etc.

Editor, The Carpenter:

My "Journal" came today and I found the articles by Bros. Potts and McCarthy about the most vital of any I have read in a long time. Let me therefore, indulge in a little analysis for a moment; first referring to Mr. Rubin's able review in the January issue.

He says "who takes from you the rights of free speech, free press, free assembly, murders your life, kills your ambition, * * * brings ruin and disgrace upon the whole community."

Further, "We are told that every workman has a right to work for whom he will and cease his labors whenever he is so inclined." How beautiful! But not so fast, listen to Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court who gave voice to this on the 19th day of March, 1917. (I quote verbatim):

"That right—to cease work—is necessarily surrendered when the men are engaged in public service. They are comparable to soldiers in the ranks, who in the presence of the enemies of their country, may not desert."

So, brother, you or I may quit work if we so desire, but not in a body or in plain, homely, every-day English, here we have an absolute, iron-clad, airtight prohibition of a strike for all time, direct from the highest tribunal in the land.

But you may say that this only applies to those employed in "public service."

Say, brother, just you leave it to the judges to see to it that no matter what you may be working at, it will be "public service."

Further, "Neither state nor nation may deny any citizen life, liberty, nor equal protection." Still, for forty years judges all over the country have been denying us those very things, until today they deliver this ultimatum. Again, we must not be coerced nor intimidated, so long as we refrain from similar practices but may peaceably assemble, etc., which is only another term for picketing, but let us see:

There is and has been in Chicago, for a few weeks, a strike of the White Rats (actors) and Ladies' Garment Workers. Quoting from the Chicago Labor News of March 16:

"The injunction issued against the striking Ladies Garment Works and nearly everybody else in sight, by Judges Baldwin and Smith, was one of the most wonderful documents that it has ever been our good or ill-fortune to read. It strictly enjoined everybody from doing anything that would in any way help the Ladies Garment Workers win their strike. (Also White Rats.)

"In reading the injunctions, we saw nothing which prohibited them from taking trips in sight-seeing automobiles and yet, when about one hundred of these young girls were riding through the public streets of Chicago on sight-seeing automobiles, they, together with the automobiles and drivers were arrested and taken to the police station. "Isn't it wonderful? I wonder what he'll do next."

I don't know, but I do know he anticipated Chief Justice White considerably.

Kindly observe that the Chicago jurist is most thorough. He includes the automobile.

Let us look further.

"Labor must no longer endure or submit to such injuries being heaped upon it." Amen say I.

Mr. Rubin tells us to beat the judges when they come before us for re-election. Oh, brother, if you wil only let that find lodgment in your brain.

Mr. Rubin says we may impeach them. Yes, I know our Constitutions say so, but the judges say no and if you can point to a judge, be he ever so small, who is not far and away bigger

than any Constitution in all this broad land of ours, well, I want to see his photo, that's all.

However, Mr. Rubin hit the nail on the head with the magic word recall. Write it big, brother, and frame it in your mind's eye and never let it get out, and let us see that it is written into our new state Constitution as Brother McCarthy so timely suggests.

Coming now to Brother Potts article, some of our members may ask what has that to do with injunctions, recall, etc. Everything, brother, everything, for if every member of the U. B. and other crafts had demanded the label as we pledged ourselves to do on entering the union, there would be no strikes, consequently Chief Justice White would never have had the occasion to utter his edict today, nor would they be arresting automobiles on the streets of Chicago.

As to the cause of our laxity in demanding the label, it is just pure negligence, criminal negligence.

Why, I have often asked a brother carpenter if his cigar came out of a box which bore his own label, only to be met with an astonished stare and the question: "What do you mean?" Not even knowing that the label of the U. B. is placed on cigar boxes.

I went into a clothing and haberdashery store recently and asked an official of the Retail Clerks Union if he had certain label goods and he told me that he had never even heard that they were manufactured before. No wonder, thought I, that there are only seven girls employed in the factory of the Union Label Collar Co.

Fraternally,

C. J. ALSTON,

72 Tyler St., Gary, Ind.

Member L. U. 985.

P. S.—Lest some may think I exaggerate with reference to the arrogance of judges, just pause and consider for a moment, what happened the other day in Massachusetts.

The United States Congress passed a law stating specifically, labor is not a commodity in the sense that articles of commerce are.

Now comes a judge from the state of Massachusetts who says the law, to the contrary, notwithstanding, labor is a commodity just as much so and in the sense that wheat, corn and potatoes are.

C. J. ALSTON.

Arraigns Rockefeller Foundation

"The greatest plutocracy the world has ever seen, planning to reassert the old reign of aristrocracy under the new names of philanthropy and science," is Bird Coler's reference to the Rockefeller Foundation. In a speech the New York comptroller attacked the foundation and in a summary of the foundation's labors he said he found these conditions in New York City:

"First—A vast corporation subsidizing government and purchasing control of agencies that affect public opinion.

"Second—A ruthless and evil attempt to ruin other agencies engaged in philanthropic work.

"Third—Actual espionage by city officials in private affairs of the kind by which the police agent, Fouche, made Napoleon master of France and the police spies of Russia kept a great population in servitude.

"Fourth—A raid on the civil service for the benefit of the specially trained agents of the recognizable system.

"Fifth—A raid on the school systems, designed to limit the education of the common people to those studies which will make them efficient and docile producers of material values.

"Sixth—A dietary policy designed to reduce the cost of maintaining productive labor by feeding it with rations measured and balanced by the government.

"Seventh—An organization of government servants, free from democratic control, and with economic advantages not possessed by taxpayers."

A Word From Boston

Editor, The Carpenter:

There has come from the city of Cleveland, O., a most enlightening document purporting to be issued by "The Carpenters' Rank and Free Speech League." If there is anything in a name this "league" has certainly attained a high state of "rankness."

The circular issued contains a "report" of one Thomas J. Dolan, who was a delegate from L. U. 11 to the Fort Worth Convention. In the second paragraph of this so-called "report" occurs the statement "that it requires a whole lot more ability, intelligence and skill to be a competent carpenter than it does to fill the job of business agent." What that statement has to do with the proceedings of the Convention is not clear. However, there are several kinds of ability. Possibly the kind of ability that is put into the "job" of business agent of L. U. 11 is the kind that is meant

As the major portion of this "report" is a review of the New York situation it is pertinent to point out that the New York carpenters have accepted the decision of the Convention and that would seem to be sufficient justification for the action that was taken in the matter. It is an impugnment of the honesty and a disparagement of the intelligence of the delegates who attended the Convention at Fort Worth to say that any threats of the General President influenced their action. The statement that the Convention was a farce might be expected from one who was a "spectator" in steam roller political conventions. A list of names of candidates for General Officers is printed in this "report" and the members are urged to vote for the men named. Well, the General Election is over and the old officers have been reelected by a referendum vote of the members of the U. B., so no further comment is necessary as we all believe in the rule of the majority.

The statement that "an itemized account of the bill for hotel rooms for the General Officers and committees would show it to be a whiskey bill" may be referred to the great number of men in the U. B. who know General Secretary Frank Duffy and these men will voice the opinion that the General Secretary would not tolerate such an abuse as the statement implies.

Finally the ex-delegate to the Fort Worth Convention states that he is prepared to back up any statement he makes in this "report." He should be given full opportunity to do so. Fish or cut bait. The writer holds no brief for the defense of the General Officers. They should be big enough to defend themselves, but if we would have a square deal from others we should endeavor to give others a square deal and the best interests of the U. B. are not served by any number or group of members who publish such literature (?) as that which comes from the "rank" league of Cleveland, O.

In conclusion, if the General President did all the things he is accused of by Thomas J. Dolan there is a way to proceed against him according to the laws of the U. B. Organized labor has complained and does now complain that the writ of injunction has been and is used against it unfairly by employers. What must we say of one of our own members who misapplies that writ?

C. J. GALLAGHER.
L. U. 33.

Speaks To Business Men

A feature of the annual banquet of the Retail Merchants' Association of La Grande, Ore., on March 15, was an address by F. N. Ford, R. S. of L. U. 1379. Brother Ford presented the case of organized labor to the business men in an interesting and entertaining light, bringing home the fact that the interests of union men and the retail merchant were largely mutual, higher wages for one bringing increased prosperity to the other.

The laboring men, he said, are the foundations upon which rest all our institutions. Our main wealth and knowledge springs from the stored up human energy of brain and muscle of the men

who labor, and the combination of the two has produced our modern civilization. Yet in war and peace, he said, the laborer was called upon to make the greatest sacrifices and obtained in return only the barest necessities of life. He said that some of the luxuries of life were due the men who labor to produce them all, and continued: "We ask not for charity, we ask not for alms, but we do ask the right to labor at a just recompense, so that we can live like American citizens and pay our honest debts. In conclusion, Brother Ford said:

"In the last three years the necessaries of life have advanced over 55 per cent. to say nothing about the luxuries, while wages have only advanced about 15 per cent. Now, I want to ask you gentlemen how in the name of heaven can a laboring man live and pay his honest debts if this condition continues? One of two things must happen, the necessaries of life must come down or the wages must go up. Which shall it be? If the laboring men of La Grande cannot pay their bills, what is going to become of you business men?

"This is a serious question, which we must meet and settle in the near future, this is the question every laboring man in our city and nation is discussing today. Can we bring the necessaries of life down or can we bring the wages up? If the laboring men of La Grande make the attempt to raise the wages, will you gentlemen support us, or will you fight us? Can we have the support of our newspaper? Gentlemen, we believe that more money for the workingmen means more money for the business men, prosperity means a free and easy circulation of money. Give it to the working men and they will keep it going."

L. U. 427 Celebrates Anniversary

An enjoyable celebration attended by all the locals in the greater Omaha district marked the thirty-fourth anniversary of L. U. 427 of that city on the evening of February 24. Moving pictures, music, dancing, a most satisfactory lunch, and spirited boxing exhibitions thoroughly entertained some 700 guests until the small hours of the morning. It was conceded on all sides to be the greatest entertainment and "get-together" meeting in the history of the local and much praise was given the committee on arrangements for the excellent manner in which they worked to make the affair a success. The committee included H. J. Darnstedt, C. E. Woodard, Charles Baker, Brothers Marquet, Woodcook and others.

Oregon's Wage Law Legal

The United States Supreme Court has upheld the Oregon minimum wage law for women and the theory of "the right of contract" has been dealt a staggering blow.

The court sustained the act by a 4 to 4 vote and as a result no opinion—or reason—was recorded by the judges, who simply announced that the law was upheld. Justice Brandeis took no part in the deliberations as he had appeared before the court as counsel for the law before his appointment as justice.

It is the first time the court has rendered a decision of this character which will affect women's minimum wage laws of various kinds in Colorado, Arkansas, Washington, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, Utah, Massachusetts and Nebraska.

The Oregon law empowers the state industrial welfare commission to fix the hours of women and children and the wages of women in any occupation. A Portland box manufacturer brought suit to enjoin the operation of the law on the ground that it deprived him of property without due process of law. The Oregon State Supreme Court upheld the law.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted concerning Harry S. Leach, of Swansea, Mass., who was formerly a member of the organization in Columbus, O., as his wife desires to learn his present whereabouts. Send particulars to Edward Roy, R. S., L. U. 859, Providence, R. I.

Craft Problems

The Timber Framing of Mill or Factory Construction

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

The style of timber framing which comes under the above heading is intended for buildings for mill or factory purposes in which machinery is installed and operated or for the storage of great weights of material or stock, the average weights of which would range from 150 to 400 pounds to each square foot of area on the several floors.

For this reason the form of construction of the building is much stronger than that of ordinary dwelling, as it must be capable of sustaining without injury the shocks and movements of machinery and the steady, continuous gravity pressure of great loads.

Fig. 1 of the sketches will convey to readers a fair conception of its details, as here is delineated a transverse or cross section showing the main supporting 12x12 inch yellow pine girders of the first, second and third stories with the floor beams, bridging and flooring as they are framed and placed.

In this construction the beveling of the ends of the girders and floor beams where they rest on, and in the walls, is imperative and must always be done and all bearing timbers be thoroughly anchored with wall "T" anchors. The

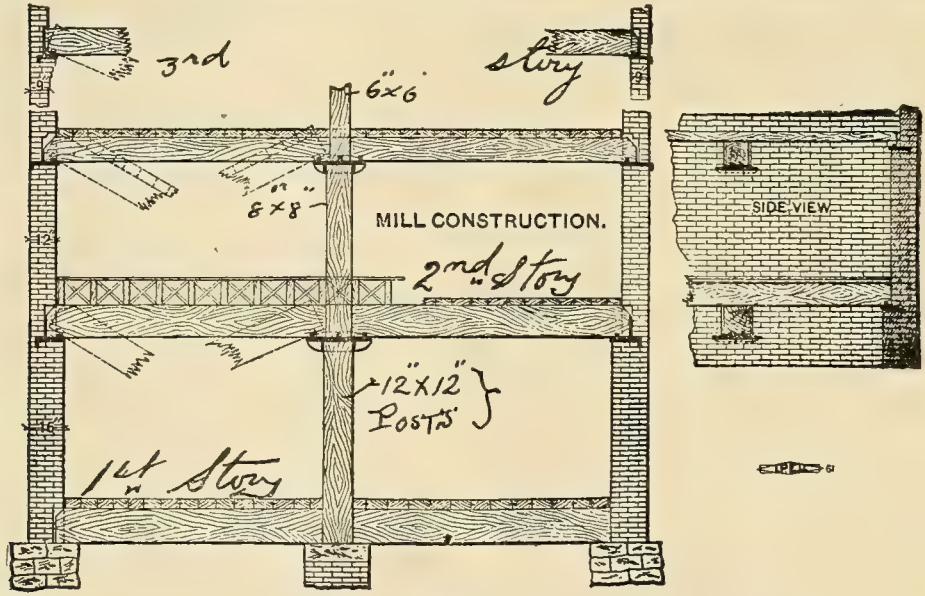


Fig. 1.

object in sloping or beveling the beam ends is that in case they be burnt they may drop without overturning or injuring the brick walls here 16, 12 and 8 inches on first, second and third stories seen to the left where the girder is shown as broken and falling on the second story.

The width of the building being 30 feet, the girders are of 16-foot yellow pine 12x12 inches abutted together over the post's strap, anchored together and resting on 6-inch bolsters as shown in Fig. 2 or cast iron caps containing pins

which allow the girders to fit close up to each post as seen in the diagram. On the left side is shown the girder, supposedly in the act of falling, and in Fig.

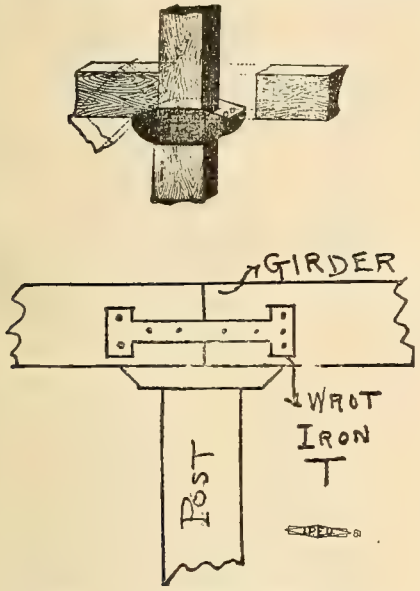


Fig. 2.—A Double "T" Strap Anchor.

3 sketch, the girder is represented inserted in a wall with its necessary cast iron templet and bevelled end. The bearing in the wall should ever be at least half the thickness of the wall in which the girder rests. For floor beams never less than 4 inches or one-third of bearing; which measurements might be regarded as "standard" throughout the country.

At Fig. 4 the heavy and best form of roof truss for this class of buildings is drawn in two ways, and although it is shown here with cast iron shoes and

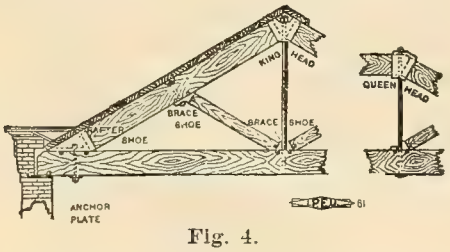


Fig. 4.

sockets to receive the ends of the members which are cut square, the joints may be scarfed and framed together according to the rules laid down in carpentry.

In this form of construction also it is the practice to omit the floor beams altogether and by placing the floor girders spaced closely, to use heavy 3, 4 or 6-inch tongued and grooved flooring as illustrated in the cross section, Fig. 1.

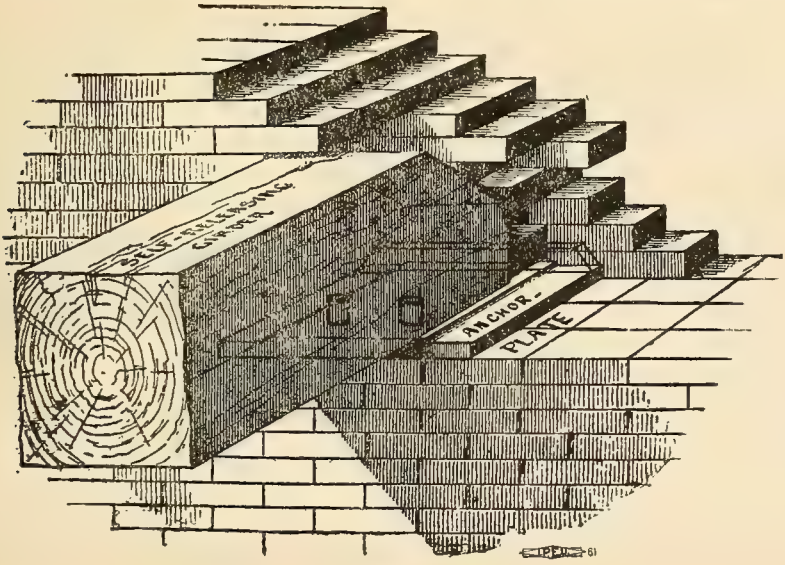


Fig. 3.

It is a question, however, whether this method is more economical than using the floor beams and it is certainly not stronger as readers will perceive by noting the details of the second story in Fig. 1.

The setting of these timbers on the green brick walls is a most important item and must be most carefully done, as owing to the great weight of the girders the walls may very easily be jarred or broken, so that when placing them in position they should be rolled into position, using either pipe rollers about 3 feet long or the portable appliance seen in Fig. 5 or several of them.

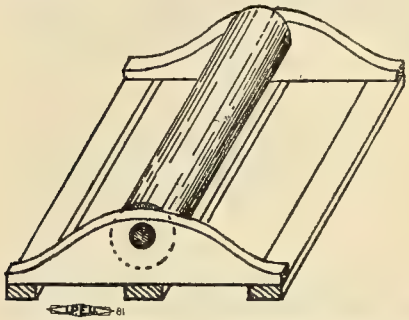


Fig. 5.—Roller For Use On Floor Beams.

This saves the labor of carrying the heavy timbers and preserves their arrises and edges.

Again their hoisting into place is both risky and dangerous so an improvised derrick or gin pole, something similar to that shown in Fig. 6, may be put together and bolted of planks or floor timbers on the job and equipped with blocks and tackles as required; so that most of the great weight will be borne by the derrick and the strain on the framers greatly lessened; but caution and time must be always predominant when carrying on work of this hazardous description, especially when handling "flitch plate" girders or those which have a steel plate bolted between beams as in Fig. 7.

Before concluding the article it is fitting that we should show the various forms of anchors which are introduced and necessary in this and other designs of timber and brick buildings, so in the last sketch, Fig. 8, readers will see them illustrated with their usual standard stock sizes and approximate prices as they may be purchased when required.

Fig. 6.—An Improvised Timber Derrick.

It is the usual practice to let in, or sink in No. 3 into the sides of the girders one on each side or two to every abut-

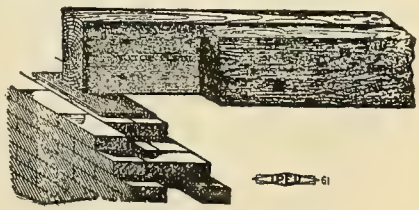


Fig. 7.—Flitch Plate Girders.

ting end to end joint, the sinkage and fitting being done with the utmost accuracy; thus getting the full pulling

strength of the timber and not of the nails which are liable to be drawn out.

It is not usual to sink, however, in wall or strap anchors on ordinary floor

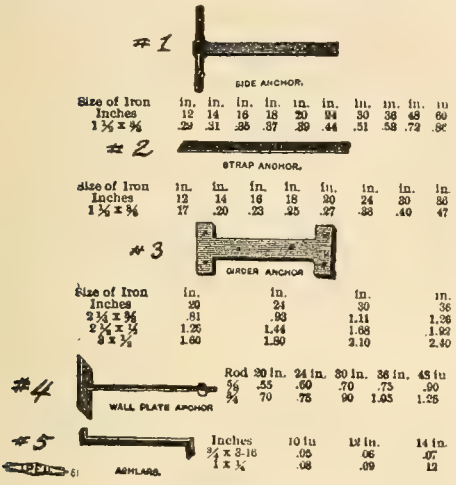


Fig. 8.—Forms of Anchors.

header trimmer or tail beams as the strain is not so great, still the beams should not be split in the nailing.

Practical Construction

How to Build—How to Illustrate—How to Plan—How to Read Plans

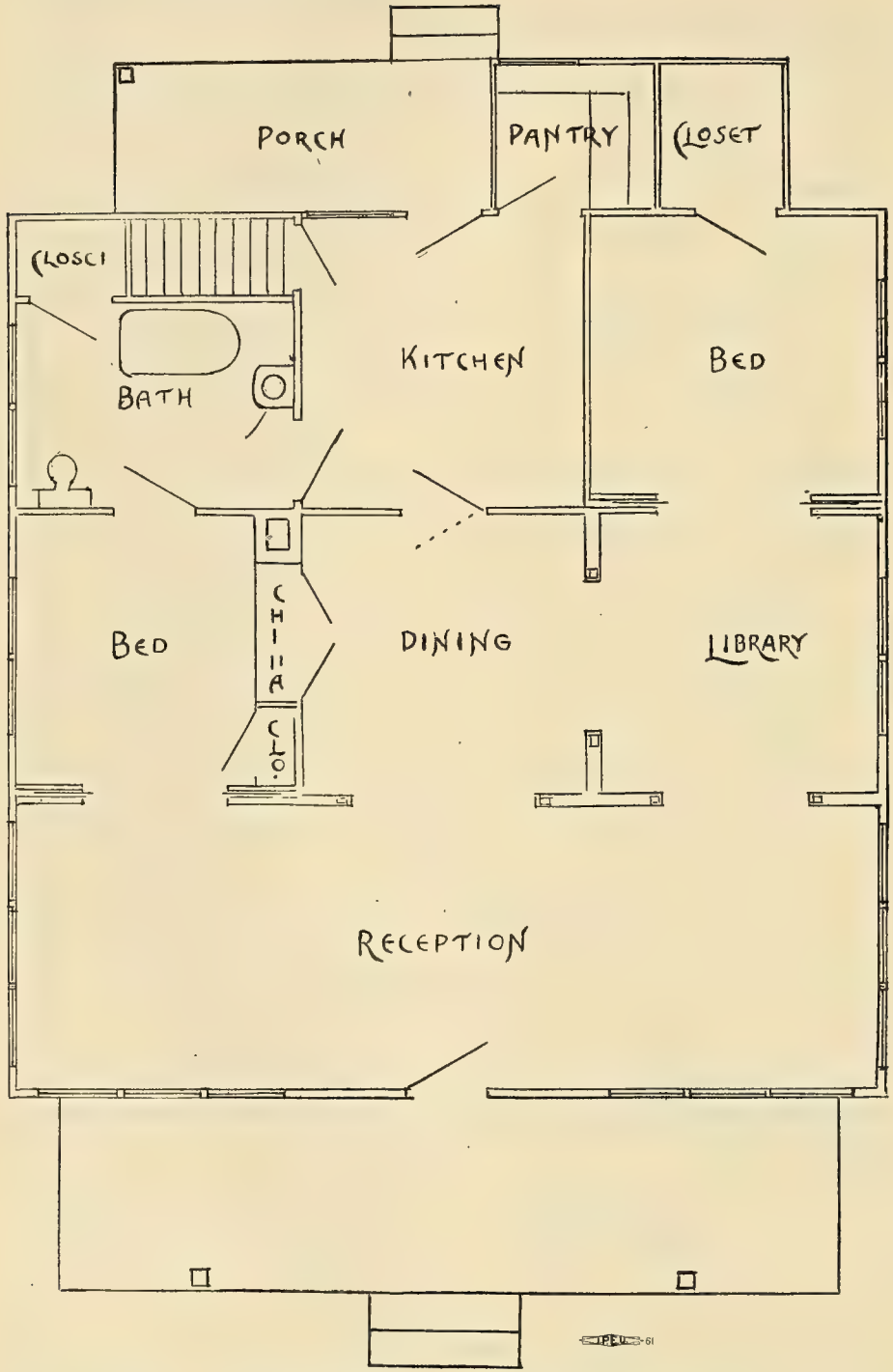
(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

The main thing in building construction is the plan. If everything is well planned, all is well and everything comes out as desired, for the plan is the main essential and there can hardly be too much care and consideration taken in planning a home. In addition, the home that is well planned and properly constructed lasts a life time. Many persons never have but one good home during their entire life, and they deserve one well planned.

There are thousands of cheap three to five-room cottages, that for what accommodation you get are really rather expensive, and there are many cheap looking bungalows that are really very expensive. Undoubtedly the cheapest home you can build is one of the square variety for you can enclose more floor space with a square wall than any other way with the same number of feet of wall.

Again it is accordingly cheaper to build a two-story home than a one-story for it only takes the same amount of foundation, cellar and also the same amount of roof.

A very reasonable and good type of home to build is an eight-room house, four rooms on the first floor and four rooms on the second, or you might plan for a six room house, which with bath and reception hall would make in a way eight rooms in all. We have all seen thousands of these square two-story houses. If we have studied the building business and read the building papers and seen the books of plans we have undoubtedly seen the plans of them. But while you may have seen thousands of square four-room homes or two-story eight-room ones, I doubt very much if you have ever seen even one nine-room square house, so here I will try to present something new in the way of planning. I have planned a 36-foot square house that will nicely go on an ordinary 40-foot lot, and could very well be arranged with nine small rooms, by calling the bath room one of them, the back bed room and kitchen making up the three back rooms, while a bed room, dining room and library make the middle row and you might have a front room, reception hall, and parlor to make up the front rooms. Of course, these would all be small rooms, therefore if you want a reception room as I have planned here it would be unnecessary to put in so many partitions, and therefore here I have shown the front all as one large reception room. You will note the archway between the dining room and the library. Throw open the sliding doors to the bed rooms and you provide a place for visitors' raps. A full-sized mirror in one of the doors in each room will provide means to see that they get their raps on properly. Now, almost anyone would say there is no windows in the dining room, as it is right in the center of the house, but let us see! Note the twelve windows throwing light into the reception room some of which



would find its way to the dining room. Note also the two windows in the library throwing light right through the archway with Florentine glass in the door

between the kitchen and dining room, Some light would likely come from there and then if you wished to insert glass in the back of the china closet, light might come through there, also. This is not, however, a two-story plan, for I have only planned one story all on the first floor and if I wished more light in the dining room than the present plan would give, I would place a real glass dome over the dining room that would not only throw an abundance of light, but by paneling it with a nice design, it would make a very elegant appearing room; yes, it could be made the most imposing room in the house.

Note the big reception room which is almost a real sun room (see plan of the front porch.) I have planned a cement floor for the porch and in order to give more light in the home I have let the roof stop as you will note by the front columns, so it covers only one window on each side of the door. There are at each end of the room five windows with direct light and one covered with the porch roof, but even that one so near the edge of the porch would give good light. Now, I have tried in this plan to give you more than one idea of how this might be constructed so as to give you an idea how to plan. This plan as illustrated would be a fine plan for one fond of receptions, who wants a home heated with hot water or hot air. For a person, however, who only wanted to heat only a part of it at a time most people of limited means at least would not want a home planned with so many openings.

The back porch, like the front, could well be roofed only over the door and window and leave the rest of the cement floor unroofed. It would not only save that much roof, but would make it lighter in the kitchen. As there is no upstairs, I trust you will realize that the stairway goes down into the basement, which could be under the entire house or only under one or two rooms as desired.

If you want to learn to read plans note the general outline, see how the side walls are drawn, note that the windows are shown by a center line, see how the doors are illustrated and that it is shown where they are hung. See the double acting door between the kitchen and dining room. See how the sliding doors are drawn, and note the difference between them and the open arches.

Reading plans is not hard at all if you really try to see what the architect has tried to show. Of course, some architects' plans are much easier to understand than others, but one can become an adept in reading them with a little earnest study.

Practical Centering

(Article No. 4.)

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Center for an arch of 15-foot block or span, constructed to sustain heavy voussoirs in ashlar work.—Simple form centers for gothic arches, comprising the equilateral, the drop, the lancet, the three center, and the four center arches.

Continuing the general subject of form centering, several illustrations of which are presented herewith, I would

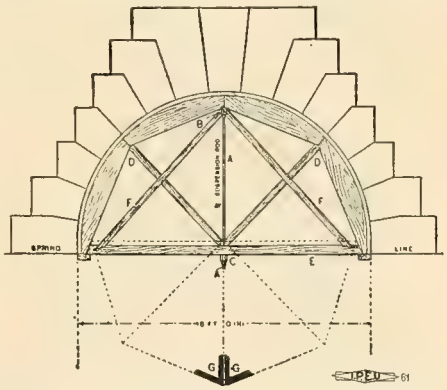


Fig. 1.—Large Form Center in Ashlar Work.—Note Octagonal Layout.

first direct attention to Fig. 1, which shows very plainly the necessity of using great care and accuracy in setting centers in order to carry stone work. Here the voussoirs are cut to correspond with the running courses of ashlar, and are bound into the wall, thereby insuring

great stability. The arch, 16 feet in diameter, is sustained by a framed center constructed on the Howe principle, the whole construction being placed in tension and tightened by the iron bolt. The bolt "A" is headed at the top and passes through the transverse piece "B," the foot of the brace and tie-piece "C"

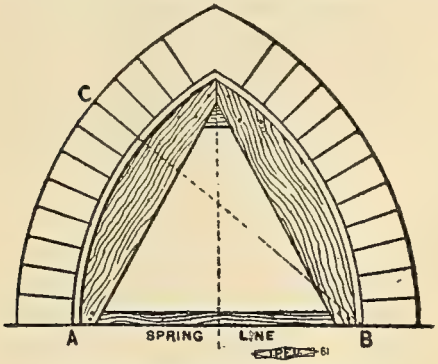


Fig. 2.—Equilateral Arch Form.

bringing the weight on the bearer joints "DD" entirely on the center of the longitudinal tie-piece "E." This is suspended on "A" passing through "B." "B" is supported by the braces "FF," which rest on the tie-piece "E." The weight, being carried on the uprights, rests solidly on the stone sill below. On the lower side of the tie-piece is shown how the bearer joints are all

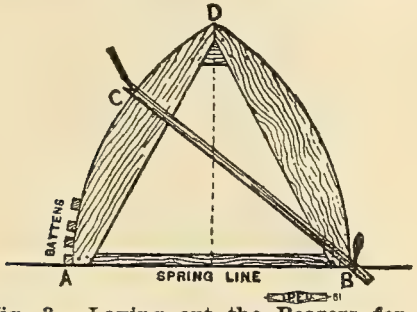


Fig. 3.—Laying out the Bearers for a Gothic Arch Form.

similar, the inside figure being an octagon and the bevels "GG" being set to the same angle. The curve of the center is carried below the center line or diameter. This is done for architectural effect; hence, the spring line must be indicated and the bearers must be laid out from it; all lines below must be drawn parallel to it. The timber used in the construction of centers of large diameter must be sound in character and of large dimensions. The tie-piece in this case is 2x8 inches, braced with 2x8 inches, halved together in crossing, and joggled into the tie-piece. The braces should not be less than 1½ inches thick, and should be as wide as possible. The bearers should be 2 inches thick; the transverse piece "B" should be 3x6

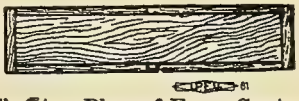


Fig. 4.—Plan of Form Center.

inches; the wrought-iron rod should be 1 inch in diameter. Since the stones weigh a considerable amount, the center must be strong enough to support them without risk. This design of arch, which has a leaning to the Moorish or horseshoe pattern, is greater than a semi-circle, and was used in a large building a short time ago. In this case the center was carried on the projecting imposts of the capitals.

The centers of gothic arches are many and varied in form; but they are easily struck, however, from the central point

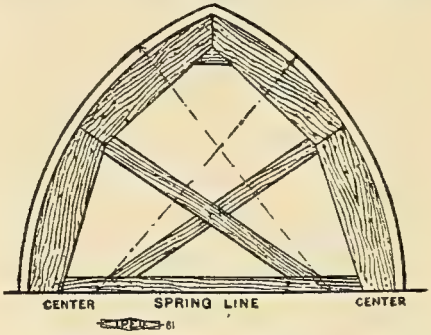


Fig. 5.—Center for a Drop Arch Form and Layout.

or radii shown by architects in their detail drawings. The simplest to strike out is the equilateral arch center, shown in Fig. 2. The centers for striking the curves are plainly indicated. The head or rise of the arch is equal to the span or width. From this it will be seen that

straight lines joining the apex with the base will form an equilateral triangle. The centers for striking out the curves for bearers, therefore, will be on the base or spring line, as "A" and "B." "BC" in Fig. 3 is a rod striking the left curve. From "A" to the apex "D" all

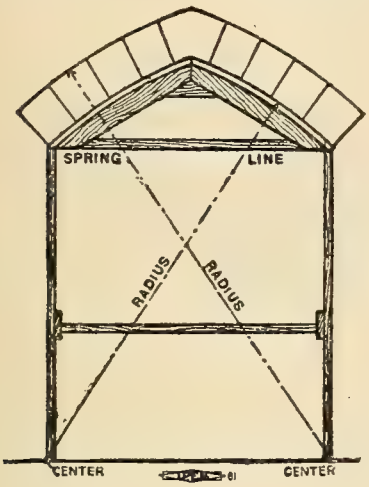


Fig. 6.—Another Form for Drop Arch.

stone or brick joints run in the direction of "CB." Fig. 4 is a plan of the center without the apex ties, showing the edges of the bearers and lower tie-pieces.

The obtuse point or drop arch illustrated in Fig. 5 is constructed from centers on the base line. The radius is

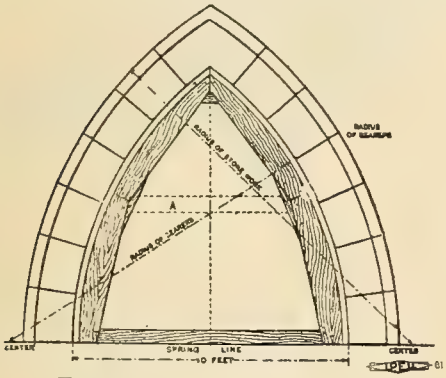


Fig. 7.—Lancet Gothic Arch.

less than the span. It will be easily understood from the preceding description. All braces, however, must, as is shown, run in the direction of the centers, from which the curves are struck. This arch is supposed to be 6 feet in span. Fig. 6 illustrates another arch of the same character, the radii of which run to centers far below the spring line, being on the jamb line and drawn square to the spring line. The lancet gothic arch, Fig. 7, has striking centers, which are likewise on the spring line, but differs from those described last in the radius being longer than the width of the span. The lines join in a way to form an isosceles triangle, the height of which is greater than the

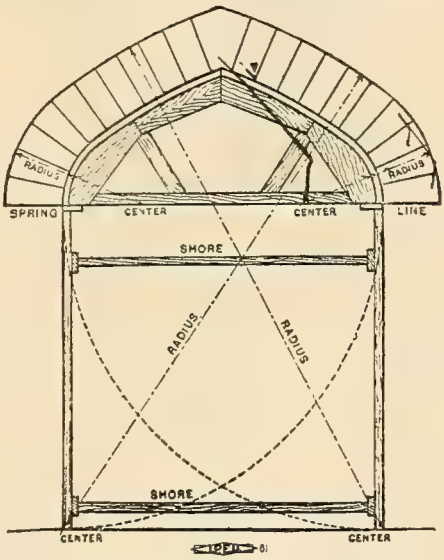


Fig. 8.—Form Center for a Four Center Arch of Concrete Blocks or Stone.

width. For large form center, calling for long bearers, the method followed in the sketch is the best, having, if such is needed, the extra brace shown by the dotted lines. This should be inserted and nailed to the joint tie-piece. Small center bearers, of course, can be cut out of one piece of board, as already described. Joints, lines and braces must run on radial lines.

Tudor arches vary much in shape, and are all struck from centers within the arch. The arch represented at Fig. 8 is struck from four centers, two of which are on the spring line, and formed by dividing the spring line into four equal parts, the two outside divisions indi-

cating the radii required for the lower curves. The centers for the upper curves are found by taking the whole width of the span as radius and cutting the line of the jamb with this radius, as shown in Fig. 8. The intersection will be the center desired, and the radius will be the tangential point of the small curve. However, as centers are usually given by

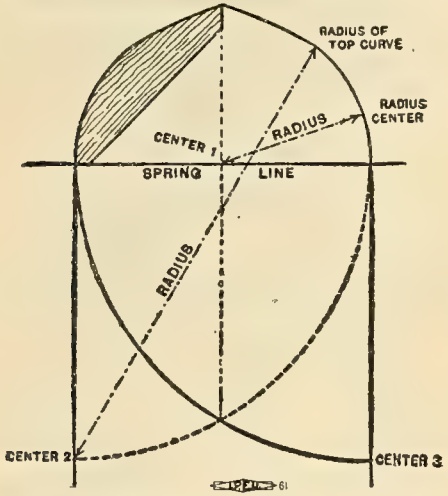


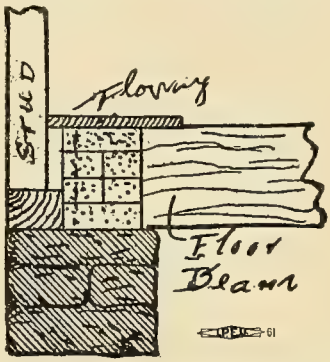
Fig. 9.—Layout Diagram of a Three Center Arch.

the architects to strike out all arches, the above will be sufficient to aid the beginner when he meets this arch. It will be noticed that as the joint of the curve bearers is above the tangential point, so all braces must run to the centers for the upper curves. Fig. 9 is a three-center arch, showing one bearer, the striking-out points, and radii.

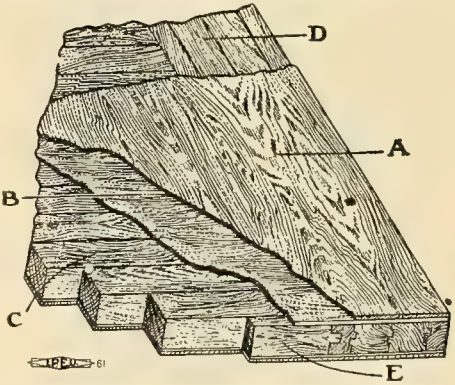
Keeping Frame Houses Warm

It is usual in frame house construction to leave the first tier of beams uncovered except for the flooring which covers the upper edges. This might be regarded as a mistake, for the reason that all the cold air and dampness of the cellar must be drawn up into the first story rooms by the heat active therein, that happens when there is no heater in the cellar to keep it dry and warm.

To keep the first floor comfortable, warm and dry in this case, there are only two things to be done, namely: to cover over the bottom edges of the beams or cellar ceiling with lath and plaster or plaster boards in order to prevent the heated atmosphere of the parlor floor



chamber which we will presume to be heated by a stove, drawing up the cold and damp air of the cellar. It must be remembered that wood is porous, and, unless the floors are doubled with a layer of paper or felt between them, cold



Isometrical sketch showing veneering, etc.

"A" ⅛-inch face veneer.

"B" Cross banding veneers.

"C" Solid rail construction with glued joints.

"D" Stile construction with glued joints.

"E" Edge strips to match veneers.

and dampness will follow or be drawn into the rooms by the heat, as cold air follows heated by reason of absorption.

But again it is a mistake to close or

seal up hermetically any kind of timber because, no matter how, or how long it has been seasoned there is inherent in the timber fibres a disease, which if not counteracted by the air, will ultimately reduce the wood to powder and it may collapse and fall. It is therefore essential that there should be a free circulation of air around each and every beam and that they should never be overprotected against the air.

In the section of a floor shown in the sketch the brickwork should not come close up to the side of each beam, but be kept at least half an inch away from it in order that the bearing ends may be exposed to the air and preserved, for should the ends become dozed or rotten, the whole floor or at least part of it will drop and become unsafe.

It may be that the early decay of wood may come from disease inherent and long existent in the fibres of the wood, but there is no doubt that a free circulation of good, dry air around them, offsets disease and maintains their durability.

The "open shop" by any other name would be the same old non-union shop.

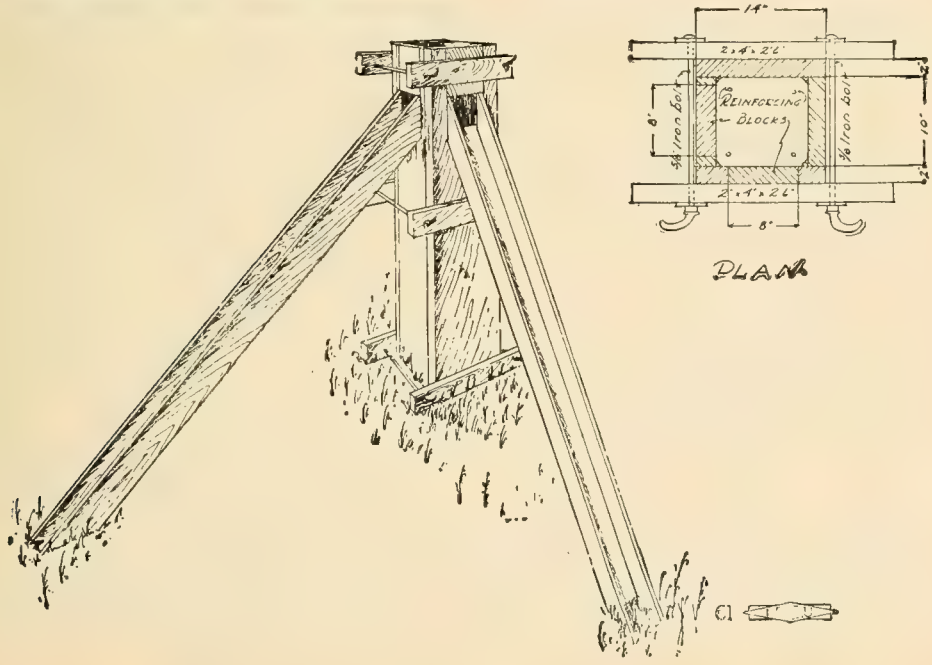
Concrete Forms

(Continued.)

The three sketches which readers will see here show the simple method employed in Fig. 1 to form a concrete trough or box. It consists of three boards, the two sides about 12 inches wide and the bottom 9 inches, all with beveled edges as shown in this end view. It is provided with three cornered strips nailed in the interior angles

to prevent the liquid cement oozing out through the joints also with 1-inch ends. Three-inch cleats as "A-B" must be nailed across the top edges to hold them together. It will be noticed that the form for the purpose of retaining the concrete mass as indicated and the true shape will be found by turning the journal upside down.

A boxed form for a concrete fence or



gate post is illustrated in Fig. 2, a close study of which will convey to the practical readers a fuller idea of its methods of building that any lengthly description in words. The plan to the right gives the figured dimensions of its width and the height may be from 3 feet up as required. All the carpenter work must be thorough, nailing well done and the braces and cleats properly spaced and set, always of good, sound unsplit timber.

Successful Trade Movements

Decatur, Ind., L. U. 1356.—April 1 an agreement was signed with the contractors of this city for the period of one year stipulating an increase in wages of 5c per hour. Our scale accordingly is 40c per hour. Working hours are 9 per day. Louis E. Baker, R. S.

* * *

Sayre, Pa., L. U. 145.—This local has successfully terminated its trade movement for an increase in wages from the old rate of 37½c to 45c per hour. Trade conditions in the locality are very good. J. E. Van Riper, R. S.

* * *

Helena, Mont., L. U. 153.—All existing differences with the Employing Contractors' Association has been adjusted and an agreement entered into calling for $6.00 per day for 8 hours' work. Also that all work contracted for prior to February 1, 1917, be finished at the old rate of $5.00 per day. Trade conditions are good. M. A. Lovely, Jr.

* * *

Charleston, S. C., District Council.—L. U. 577 in this jurisdiction has been successful in organizing the yards of the Vault Shipbuilding Company which has been for the last two years an open shop concern. J. O. Singleton, secretary.

* * *

Port Jervis, N. Y., L. U. 1145.—Our demands upon the contractors have been adjusted on the following conditions: a 44-hour week beginning April 9, 1917, with a standard wage of 45c per hour. While our employers have never before been together on any proposition between them and the local this time they were unanimous. Gilbert Rhodes, R. S.

* * *

Denver, Colo., District Council.—Our spring trade movement here has been settled, the contractors conceding an increase in wages from the old scale of 65c to 70c per hour until October 14, when wages shall be 75c per hour. The demands of the millmen were adjusted on the basis of an 8½-hour day with 9 hours pay and a minimum wage of 35c per hour. J. S. Goble, secretary.

* * *

Lynn, Mass., District Council.—A settlement has been reached with the employers for a minimum scale of 60c per hour and a 40-hour week for journeymen carpenters. J. R. Hamm, R. S.

* * *

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., L. U. 1394.—Our trade movement for an increase in wages from $4.00 to $4.50 per day went into effect March 1. Working hours are 8 per day with Saturday half-holiday. Everything is moving along satisfactorily. W. C. Melton, R. S.

* * *

Jacksonville, Ill., L. U. 904.—Our trade movement has been adjusted without trouble all contractors being willing to concede the increase of wages asked, namely: an increase of 10c per hour over the old scale which brings the scale to 60c per hour. Working hours are 8 per day with Saturday half-holiday. C. E. McCarthy, R. S.

* * *

Hobart, Ind., L. U. 1899.—We have obtained an increase in the wage scale in the Hobart district from 50c to 60c per hour. Working hours are 8 per day with Saturday half-holiday. Geo. Brimmer, R. S.

* * *

Niagara Falls, Ont., Can., L. U. 713.—The demands contained in our spring trade movement have been complied with and an agreement has been entered into with the Builders' Exchange, calling for an increase of 5c per hour. As a result our minimum scale is now 55c per hour. Working hours are 44 per week. A. J. Schuett, R. S.

Vineland, N. J., L. U. 620.—As a result of our trade movement we have increased our wage scale from the old rate of 41c to 50c per hour on all new work after April 1. Working hours are 8 per day with Saturday half-holiday. A. McElrath, R. S.

* * *

Paterson, N. J., District Council.—We are pleased to report that the Master Carpenters' Association has conceded to our demand for a minimum wage of 56¼c per hour, same to take effect May 1. The old scale was 50c. Working hours are 44 per week. J. Holland, secretary.

* * *

Middleport, N. Y., L. U. 382.—As a result of our trade movement wages will be increased from the old scale of 33 1-3c per hour to 40c per hour on June 1. Working hours are 9 per day. W. J. Nevin, R. S.

* * *

McKeesport, Pa., L. U. 1048.—The Master Builders' Association has granted our demand for an increase in wages from $5.00 to $5.50 per day of 8 hours, with Saturday half-holiday. Prospects are that there will be no carpenters idle in the district this summer. J. A. Z. Stauffer.

* * *

Sioux City, Ia., L. U. 948.—Our wage demand has been adjusted and an agreement reached with the Master Builders' Association which grants a 5c per hour wage increase on July 1. The old scale is 55c per hour. Working hours are 8 per day. M. C. Tone, R. S.

* * *

Kingston, Ont., Can., L. U. 249.—The contractors have agreed to pay us the scale of 45c per hour demanded in our recent trade movement. The old scale was 37½c per hour. Working hours are 8 per day. Trade conditions in the district are very good. W. H. Hubble, R. S.

* * *

New Brunswick, N. J., L. U. 1297.—Our trade movement for an increase in wages from $4.00 to $4.60 per day has been successful and the new scale went into effect May 1. Working hours are 8 per day with Saturday half-holiday. Trade conditions are good. J. Shlosser, R. S.

* * *

Roswell, N. M., L. U. 511.—Our trade movement for an advance in wages has been successful and as a result an increase has been effected from $4.00, the old scale, to $5.00 per day. Working hours are 8 per day. Prospects for the coming season are good. A. Junor, R. S.

* * *

York, Pa., L. U. 191.—We are glad to report that our demand for an increase in wages has met with success. All but two contractors have signed an agreement increasing wages from 30c to 36c per hour, same to be effective from April 2, 1917, to April 1, 1918. S. C. Crawford, R. S.

* * *

Derby, Conn., L. U. 127.—Our differences with the Master Builders' Association have been adjusted satisfactorily, an increase from 44c, the old rate, to 50c per hour having been obtained. It was also made part of the agreement that those who were getting more than the present minimum would be advanced proportionately. Herbert W. Garnsey.

* * *

Ironton, O., L. U. 1111.—The carpenter contractors of this city have signed with our local and conceded a wage increase of 10c per hour. Working hours are 9 per day and 50 per week. The old rate was 40c per hour. John A. Mohr, R. S.

* * *

Mobile, Ala., L. U. 1411.—Through our efforts an increase in wages of 50c per day has been effected here, making the rate in the docks and all yards $4.00. G. E. Myrick, R. S.

* * *

Kankakee, Ill., L. U. 496.—Our demand for 55c per hour has been complied with by the contractors without trouble. The old scale was 50c per hour. Working hours are 8 per day. A. R. Hamilton, R. S.

Men for Government Service

The following circular calling atten tion to the probable demand which will be made in the near future for members of our organization as mechanics in the navy yards and on other government work has been issued from the General Office:

To the Officers and Members of All Local Unions and District Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Greeting: On pages 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of the April issue of our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter," will be found the declaration of the American Federation of Labor on "American Labor's Position in Peace or in War." It is worthy of the careful perusal and consideration of all our members.

Recently information reached the General Office that the government required the services of our members in some of the navy yards, and that we would be called upon later to supply men to do carpenter work wherever necessary. All this was placed before our G. E. B., in regular session at this office, and after due and careful consideration it was the consensus of opinion that union men should do all the carpenter work required by the government.

With that object in view we want all men who wish to work for the government at the carpenter trade or any of its branches to send their names and addresses to the General Office immediately, so that we may be able to inform them from time to time where their services may be required.

Do this at once, so that we may be prepared when the officials of the government in any of its departments call upon us for help.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY,

General Secretary.

In accordance with this, members who desire to offer their services should send their names and addresses, and the branch of the trade they follow, to the General Office as soon as possible.

Ten-Hour Law Upheld

States have the right to limit the hours of labor in any private industry to 10 hours, because "the custom in our industries does not sanction a longer service than 10 hours per day," says the United States Supreme Court, in upholding the Oregon 10-hour day law for men employed in mills, factories and manufacturing establishments.

This law does not apply to women, whose hours of labor are regulated by the industrial welfare commission of Oregon.

The court divided on the 10-hour law decision—Chief Justice White and Justices Van Devanter and McReynolds dissenting. Justice Brandeis took no part in the case, as he appeared as counsel in favor of the law when it was first heard by the court.

Oregon approved the law in 1913 and this was the first time the Supreme Court passed upon an hours of service law that included all male workers, although practically every state limits the hours of labor in certain industries and callings because of dangers involved or excessive fatigue. The Oregon law includes all industry and provides that overtime shall be paid in excess of 10 hours.

F. O. Bunting, a Lake County, Ore., manufacturer, employed George H. Hammersley in excess of 10 hours and refused to pay him overtime. Bunting was arrested and fined. He appealed to the State Supreme Court, which sustained the law. He then asked the United States Supreme Court to annul the law on the ground of class legislation in that it applied only to mills, factories, and manufacturing establishments, and that it was a wage law.

In upholding the law the United States Supreme Court said:

"The permission for overtime is permissive in the same sense that any penalty may be said to be permissive. Its purpose is to deter by its burdens, and its adequacy for this was a matter for legislative judgment under the particular circumstances. New policies are usually

tentative in the beginning, advance to permanence as they advance in acceptance."

The court quotes with approval the decision of the Oregon Supreme Court: "In view of the well-known fact that the custom in our industries does not sanction a longer service than 10 hours per day, it cannot be held as a matter of law that the legislative requirement is unreasonable or arbitrary as to the hours of labor."

The Russian Revolution

What a magnificent event the Russian revolution has been. So quick, so certain, so tolerant, so comparatively bloodless. It has been so complete that it suggests a play on the stage, where the several parts have been rehearsed, and each actor takes his appointed place. Not a misstep has been taken, not a line mumbled, but all has moved smoothly—not to the end—but to the present stage.

The hope that the Russian revolution may move on to the end is based upon the wisdom and self-restraint of the leaders. When they proclaimed amnesty and freedom of speech they set the seal of genuineness on their democracy. Vengeance has ever been the stumbling block of revolutions. Tyrants judged as individuals may be deserving of the severest punishment; but as representatives of other men, their death marks their transformation from despot to martyr. Had the revolutionists sought to settle old scores by visiting upon the latest offenders summary punishment for the innumerable wrongs of the past, a revulsion of feeling would have followed similar to that of the French revolution. But instead they have wisely turned their backs to the past and resolutely faced the future.

The cure for tyranny is liberty, not vengeance; and the remedy for oppression is freedom, not license. Justice is less concerned with punishing evildoers for misdeeds of the past than in preventing the wrongs of the future. If the new government shall live up to the profession set forth it will be as a beacon set on a hill.

Nor will the example affect Europe alone. While it will at once and forever put an end to the claptrap of kings and preferment by birth, it will raise the hand of admonition to their imitators in this country. For there are well-meaning men here fatuously bent upon suppressing thought. They would set up a censorship. They would permit an official, a man, to decide what may and what may not, be said; what may, and what may not, be printed. And this after it has failed in Russia. If the docile and long-suffering peasant cannot be stopped from thinking by all the power of the czar, where is to be had a means that will stop an American from thinking?

But it is the mark of tyrants that they never learn. Though a thing be attempted innumerable times and results in failure, still will the despot try again. Tyranny is tyranny no less when committed by a mistaken majority than when perpetrated by a single autocrat.

—Stoughton Cooley.

Your Neighbor's Faults

In speaking of a person's faults,
Pray don't forget your own;
Remember those with homes of glass,
Should seldom throw a stone.
If we have nothing else to do,
But talk of those who sin,
'Tis better we commence at home,
And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man
Until he's fairly tried;
Should we not like his company,
We know the world is wide.
Some may have faults, and who has not?
The old as well as young;
Perhaps we may, for aught we know,
Have fifty to their one.

I'll tell you of a better plan,
And find it works full well;
To try my own defects to cure,
Before of others tell.
And though I sometimes hope to be
No worse than some I know,
My own shortcomings bid me let
The faults of others go.

Then let us all, when we commence
To slander friend or foe,
Think of the harm one word may do
To those who little know.
Remember curses, sometimes, like
Our chickens, roost at home.
Don't speak of others' faults until
We have none of our own.

—Selected.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Protokoll der ersten Quartalsversammlung 1917, der G. E. B.

(Fortsetzung.)

Janesville, O.—Ersuchen der L. U. 716 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 46¼c auf 52½c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 2. April 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds ermöglichen, wird erwogen bei Eintreffen der Berichte in der G. O.

Mansfield, O.—Ersuchen der L. U. 735 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 10c pro Stunde, und eine Reduktion der Arbeitszeit von 9 Stunden auf 8 Stunden pro Tag, in Kraft am 1. März 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die offizielle Genehmigung; die Frage finanzieller Unterstützung, in Summen wie die Fonds sie ermöglichen, wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte an die G. O. eingereicht werden.

Decatur, Ill.—Ersuchen der L. U. 742 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 10c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds zulassen, wird bei Eintreffen der Berichte in der G. O. später erwogen.

Shreveport, La.—Ersuchen der L. U. 764 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 55c auf 62½c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. März 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die erwünschte offizielle Genehmigung; die Frage finanzieller Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds dieselben zulassen, wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte in der G. O. einlaufen.

Woonsocket, R. J.—Ersuchen der L. U. 801 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Lohnerhöhung von 5c pro Stunde und den Samstag Halbfeiertag, in Kraft am 1. Mai 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds zulassen, wird erwogen wie die Berichte in der G. O. einlaufen.

West Palm Beach, Fla.—Ersuchen der L. U. 819 um offizielle Genehmigung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne auf 50c pro Tag am 1. Februar 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt.

Sycamore, Ill.—Ersuchen der L. U. 826, unterstützt durch den DeCalb County D. C., um offizielle Genehmigung einer Bewegung zur Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 45c auf 55c pro Stunde und eine Verminderung der Arbeitsstunden von 9 auf 8 Stunden pro Tag, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt.

Oil City, Pa.—Applikation der L. U. 830 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Lohnerhöhung von $3.75 auf $4.50 pro Tag, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünschte offizielle Genehmigung; die Frage finanzieller Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds erlauben, wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte einlaufen bei der G. O.

Jenkintown, Pa.—Ersuchen der L. U. 843, rechtsmäßig indossiert vom Montgomery County D. C., um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 50c auf 57½c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Mai 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds dieselbe ermöglichen, wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte in der G. O. einlaufen.

Manitowoc, Wis.—Ersuchen der L. U. 849 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 5c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds erlauben, wird später berücksichtigt, wie Berichte in der G. O. einlaufen.

Greenville, Tex.—Ersuchen der L. U. 856 um offizielle Genehmigung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 7½c pro Stunde. Da diese Bewegung schon am 15. November 1916 in Kraft treten sollte, wurde die Sache dem G. S. überwiesen, die neuesten Einzelheiten zu erlangen.

Conneaut, O.—Ersuchen der L. U. 863 um offizielle Genehmigung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 10c pro Stunde und Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit von 9 auf 8 Stunden pro Tag, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Genehmigung gewährt.

Dalhart, Tex.—Ersuchen der L. U. 886 um offizielle Genehmigung in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Lohnskala um 10c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 22. Januar 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt.

Hot Springs, Ark.—Ersuchen der L. U. 891 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanziele Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 10c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Februar 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds zulassen, wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte in der G. O. einlaufen.

Brookville, Pa.—Ersuchen der L. U. 906 um offizielle Genehmigung einer Bewegung zur Lohnerhöhung um 5c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die offizielle gewünschte Genehmigung und empfiehlt der L. U., daß die nächste Bewegung, die man ins Leben ruft, für einen kürzeren Arbeitstag sei.

Richmond, Ind.—Ersuchen der L. U. 912 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 10c pro Stunde und den Achtstundentag, in Kraft am 15. Februar 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; die Frage finanzieller Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds dieselbe zulassen, wird später berücksichtigt, wie die Berichte in der G. O. einlaufen.

Meriden, Conn.—Ersuchen der L. U. 920 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Lohnerhöhung um 5c pro Stunde und den Samstag Halbfeiertag, in Kraft am 15. April. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünschte offizielle Genehmigung; die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung wird später erwogen, wenn die Berichte an die G. O. gemacht werden.

Maysville, Ky.—Ersuchen der L. U. 922 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zu einer Lohnerhöhung von 5c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. März 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünschte Genehmigung; die Frage finanzieller Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds zulassen, wird später erwogen, wen ndie Berichte in der G. O. anlangen. Die Behörde empfielt der L. U. weiter, daß die nächste Bewegung, die man ins Leben ruft, für einen kürzeren Arbeitstag sei.

Cleburne, Tex.—Ersuchen der L. U. 923 um offizielle Genehmigung in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Lohnerhöhung um 10c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 26. Februar 1917. Genehmigung gewährt.

Grinnell, Iowa.—Ersuchen der L. U. 929 um offizielle Genehmigung in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Lohnerhöhung um 5c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 15. Januar 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünschte Genehmigung und empfiehlt, daß die nächste angestrebte Bewegung für einen kürzeren Arbeitstag sei.

Sandusky, O.—Ersuchen der L. U. 940 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 7½c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Mai 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünschte Genehmigung; die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds dieselben zulassen, wird später erwogen wie die Berichte in der G. O. einlaufen. Die Behörde empfiehlt weiter, daß die nächste Bewegung für einen kürzeren Arbeitstag sei.

Ridgeway, Pa.—Ersuchen der L. U. 947 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 40 5–8c auf 55c pro Stunde für Draußenarbeiter und eine Erhöhung von 35c auf 45c für die Schneidemühlenleute; die erstere in Kraft am 1. Mai 1917, die letztere am Ende April 1917. Die Behörde gewährt offizielle Genehmigung; die Frage finanzieller Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds gestatten, wird erwogen bei Eintreffen der Berichte in der G. O.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

Departement Francais

EXAMEN PHYSIQUE OBLIGATOIRE

Dans un article publié dans l'un de nos échanges, M. John B. White attire l'attention sur le mouvement en marche pour obtenir le passage de lois demandant l'examen physique. Voici un autre exemple de la disposition qu' on montre à intervenir avec les droits personnels et les libertés des travailleurs à gages. M. White dit que l'examen physique obligatoire, que ce soit des employés dans l'industrie ou d'aucune autre classe de citoyens, parait intervenir avec la vie personnelle de l'individu si sérieusement, que l'on ne devrait l'entrependre que sur l'assurance que le bien-être public le demande et que les résultats valent le sacrifice de ce sanctuaire personnel que nos institutions ont ouvert à l'individu.

Ceci, à mon avis, est une autre manière de dire que l'état, non le patron, devrait entreprendre un tel examen, en supposant toujours que l'opinion publique demande cet examen obligatoire. Je ne suis même pas prêt à admettre ceci. Notre classe à l'aise parvient à maintenir un état de santé assez florissant, et l'on a adopté l'universelle coutume, chez cette classe, de consulter le médecin et le dentiste assez fréquemment.

On ne demande l'examen physique que pour les travailleurs à gages. Il est inutile de chercher longtemps pour en trouver la raison. Pour le médecin ou l'homme scientifique désintéressé, c'est un court moyen pour rémédier à une condition due au fait que les gages sont trop bas pour permettre aux travailleurs à gages, comme classe, de faire des épargnes pour accomplir ce qu' autrement feraient volontairement, et sans être poussés par l'autorité—c'est-à-dire, consulter le médecin aussi fréquemment qu' il est nécessaire.

Si nous devons supposer que des gages insuffisants, et l'ignorance et la destitution s'y rattachant, doivent être avec nous indéfiniment, nous pourrions alors procéder avec un progrès de paternalisme justifiable. La crainte du travail syndiqué et de ceux qui aiment la liberté humaine est, généralement, que les gages peu élevés deviendront tellement appuyés par des mesures destinées à remédier de cette sorte de chose, que la conscience publique s'émoussera et acceptera des gages reduits comme institution permanente.

Quelques occupations, naturellement, telle que celle d'ingénieur de locomotive, demande certain examen physique auquel il n'y a aucune objection à cause de la sureté publique. Mais, avec l'industrie organisée pour profit privé, l'élimination d'hommes n'ayent pas la perfection physique veut dire que ceux qui passent l'examen sont sujets à plus de fatigue qu' auparavant. Feu le professeur Hoxie de l'université de Chicago, après une sérieuse investigation de gérance scientifique, a exprimé l'opinion que le plus grand danger qui menace le travailleur à gages américain se trouve dans la hâte avec laquelle ou fait fonctionner l'industrie et la fatigue physique que en résulte pour le travailleur.

Si le professeur Hoxie ainsi que d'autres économistes et étudiants de problêmes industriels sont corrects, comme je crois qu' ils le sont, nous devons regarder l'entrée d'un nombre d'hommes physiquement incapables dans l'industrie comme une bénédiction, si cela sert à réprimer cette tendance à se hâter et à fatiguer les gens outremesure.

Tel que les industries modernes sont organisées aujourd' hui, le refus d'hommes incapables veut pas dire qu' on protége ceux qui sont acceptés, mais qu' on prend la liberté d'imposer un surcroît de fatigue sur ceux qui, éventuellement, eux ou leurs descendants, seront ajoutés à la classe des incapables. En cela, le sort de ceux qui sont physiquement capables est comme la fleur de

la virilité européenne, mutilée et massacrée sur le champ de bataille.

"L'on mutilera toute la race humaine si cela continue," a dit André Feruseth en parlant de l'augmentation de ces inventions efficaces, ainsi-nommées. Nous sommes en grand danger de perdre entiérement l'équation humaine dans l'industrie, et, aussi, la liberté de l'individu. Ceci est non seulement inhumain et intolérable au point de vue de l'humanité, mais ce n'est pas efficace. La nature humaine est trop compliquée pour mesurer les hommes à la verge. Quelques uns des plus grands inventeurs et mécaniciens, pour ne pas faire mention d'hommes d'état et de soldats même, furent des hommes qui n'auraient jamais pu passer l'examen physique sévère imposé par quelques unes de nos corporations industrielles modernes dont les gérants ont perdu la tête sur le sujet "d'efficacité." Plus d'un jeune homme, qui, plus tard aurait pu inventer quelque chose qui aurait révolutionné cette industrie particulière, serait rejeté et découragé, probablement détourné de ce qui aurait pu être l'oeuvre de sa vie.

Si l'examen physique de toutes personnes est demandé à cause du bien-être social, que l'état en ait charge.

Mieux encore, que nos hommes de science et nos hommes sages cessent de regarder la grande masse des travailleurs comme de profonds ignorants et des pupilles sans espoir sur lesquels ils doivent exercer une surveillance incessante. Au contraire, qu' ils s'unissent au travail syndiqué pour demander des gages équitables, et alors, je vous le promets, ceux-la mêmes pour qui on montre autant de sollicitude actuellement donneront une preuve du grand soin qu' ils prennent d'eux-mêmes.

C'est certainement renverser l'ordre des choses que de demander l'élimination de tous ceux qui ne sont pas physiquement parfaits, tandis que nous permettons de bas gages et la pauvreté d'exister et continuer à rendre l'efficacité physique difficile ou impossible à posséder.

J'aimerais que les partisans de l'examen physique obligatoire lussent ce qui a été écrit par M. Gilbert Chesterton, l'écrivain anglais, quand le bureau de santé de Londres proposa d'exiger que la chevelure des enfants pauvres soit coupée afin de faire disparaître la vermine. Dans un passage classique, M. Chesterton indique que le vrai reméde serait de donner un peu plus de loisir à la pauvre mère de ces pauvres enfants, et de voir à ce que le père reçoive des gages convenables et ne soit pas exposé aux extorsions des propriétaires.

"Plutôt la révolution que de laisser disparaître un cheveu de l'un de ces enfants de la rue," ajoute M. Chesterton.

C'est toujours aisé d'expérimenter avec le pauvre, l'humble et le sans défense, plutôt qu' attaquer la source de mensonges dans des priviléges puissamment retranchés et dont jouissent quelques personnes aux dépends du plus grand nombre.

Une commission nommée par le gouverneur de l'Indiana recommande l'abolition du système pour le travail des criminels dans l'Indiana, et recommande que la législature se prépare à de nouvelles conditions en 1920, quand expireront, dans cet état, les contrâts de travail de prison. La commission est en faveur du système d'état, s'oppose à la construction des chemins, mais croit qu' on pourrait employer quelques criminels à la préparation du matérial pour les chemins.

* * *

Lorsqu' il proposa sa législation répréhensible de chemin de fer la président Wilson dit: "L'action concertée de corps d'hommes puissants pour arrêter la marche industrielle de la nation ne sera pas permise, dans tous les cas, pas avant que la nation ait une opportunité de s'enquérir des mérites du cas entre employé et patron." Les monopoles de réfrigérateurs ont arrêté les procédés du manger de la nation, absorbant ce que gagne le peuple, et le laissant dans la destitution, mais nous n'avons pas entendu le président élever la voix pour réprimer l'abus de la spéculation et le monopole sur les produits alimentaires.

The Chicago Apprentice Plan

(Continued From Page 16.)

the supervision and methods being more uniform and consequently more beneficial results accrue.

"At this school the boys can view each day the progress of the many projects in the various stages of construction, whether they are individuals or groups, from the simple elements to the completed whole.

"The various departments co-operate and are related. Drawings are made of the different projects and afterwards constructed in concrete form as models or full sized structures. The compilations for bills of material, estimates of costs, etc., are made an integral feature of their mathematics and descriptions are written and given orally in connection with their English work. The history and civics deal with the ideals of good citizenship.

"In addition to the preceding, lectures were given weekly.

"In conclusion I cannot refrain from expressing my deep appreciation of the loyalty, ability and good fellowship of the instructors who earnestly devoted their efforts to make the apprentice school a success.

"It is but just to state that the students co-operated in a manner which deserves commendation and proved themselves a body of typical young Americans of which any trade can justly be proud."

Labor In War Time

A special bulletin entitled "Labor Laws in War Time" recently issued by the American Association for Labor Legislation is timely to say the least, for it conveys a warning that any relaxation of existing standards of labor now on the plea of expediency may only lead to decreased production of materials and impairment of labor's strength later on.

Protective standards for the industrial army are outlined and enforcement of existing laws is urged as an "imperative duty in meeting the acute strain of war."

England's experience is cited as a timely lesson to the United States to permit no breaking down of the hard-won labor standards. Experience abroad has shown that those who serve the industries are quite as important to military success as are the fighting forces, and the investigation ordered by the British minister of munitions disclosed that lengthened hours and speeding up have defeated the very purpose sought, by lowering human efficiency and decreasing output. This official report is quoted as finding "that the nation cannot afford to continue the shortsighted policy of overtaxing its munition workers."

Indications have already appeared, according to this bulletin, that England's recognized mistakes may be repeated in this country. An appeal is made to conserve our human resources by upholding protective standards as a prime essential of national effectiveness.

"If protective standards for labor should be mistakenly set aside, as a war measure," the bulletin states, "it may require a struggle to regain them with the coming of peace. And the nation's strength, both in war and peace, will suffer."

Information Wanted

Will William Cameron who left Cleveland, O., twenty years ago, leaving his wife and family, kindly get in touch with the undersigned. Anyone able to give information as to his present whereabouts also please notify B. R. Thompson, 9803 Quincy St., Cleveland, O.

* * *

Information is wanted concerning Charles G. Sikes, a member of L. U. 105 of Cleveland, who disappeared from his home in that city on March 12. Sikes is large in build, of light complexion; is blue-eyed and wears glasses. He has a mole over the left eye. He is 30 years old, about 5 feet, 6 inches tall and weighs about 150 pounds. Information will be thankfully received by his wife, Mrs. Charles Sikes, 465 Arbor Rd., or Frank Kunkel, treasurer, L. U. 105, 13620 Blenheim Rd., Cleveland, O.

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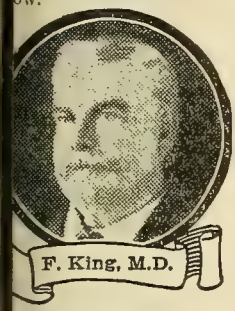
Extracts from some of the letters received are given ow.



F. King, M.D.

Dr. Ferdinand King, a New York Physician and Medical Author, says: "There can be no vigorous iron men without iron."

Pallor means anaemia.

Anaemia means iron deficiency. The skin of anaemic men and women is pale. The flesh flabby. The muscles lack tone, the brain fags and the memory fails and they often become weak, nervous, irritable, despondent and melancholy. When the iron goes from the blood of women, the roses go from their cheeks. In the most common foods of America, starches, sugars, table syrups, candies, polished rice, ite bread, soda crackers, biscuits, macaroni, spaghetti, ioca, sago, farina, degerminated cornmeal, no longer iron to be found. Refining processes have removed iron of Mother Earth, from these impoverished foods, silly methods of home cookery, by throwing down waste-pipe the water in which our vegetables are ked are responsible for another grave iron loss. Therefore, if you wish to preserve your youthful vim d vigor to a ripe old age, you must supply the iron iciency in your food by using some form of organic n, just as you would use salt when your food has not ugh salt.

E. Sauer, M. D.

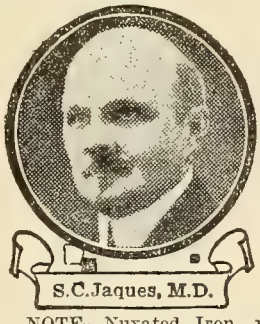
Dr. E. Sauer, a Boston Physician who has studied both in this country and in great European Medical Institutions says: "As I have said a hundred times over, organic iron is the greatest of all strength builders.

"If people would only take Nuxated Iron when they feel weak or rundown, instead of dosing themselves with habitforming drugs, stimulants and alcholic beverages I am convinced that in this way they could ward off disease, preventing it becoming organic in thousands of cases and thereby the lives of thousands might be saved who now die every year from pneumonia, grippe, kidney, liver, heart trouble and other dangerous maladies. The real and true cause which started their diseases as nothing more nor less than a weakened condition ought on by lack of iron in the blood."

Not long ago, a man came to me who was nearly half century old and asked me to give him a preliminary amination for life insurance. I was astonished to d him with a blood pressure of a boy of 20 and as full vigor, and vitality as a young man; in fact, a young man he really was, notwithstanding his age. The secret, he said, was taking iron—nuxuated iron had filled him with renewed life. At 30 he was in bad health; at 46 he was careworn and nearly all in—now at 50, after taking nuxated iron a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of youth.

Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it, and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly-looking, just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron.

If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people, who were ailing all the while double their strength and endurance and entirely rid themselves of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time, simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this, after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate, or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. The iron demanded by Mother Nature for the red coloring matter in the blood of her children is, alas! not that kind of iron. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athlete and prize-fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the affray; while many another has gone down in inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron."



S.C.Jaques, M.D.

Dr. Schuyler C. Jaques, visiting surgeon, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York City, said: "I have never before given out any medical information or advice for publication, as I ordinarily do not believe in it. But in the case of Nuxated Iron I feel I would be remiss in my duty not to mention it. I have taken it myself and given it to my patients with most surprising and satisfactory results. And those who wish quickly to increase their strength, power and endurance will find it a most remarkable and wonderfully effective remedy."

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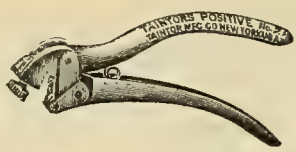

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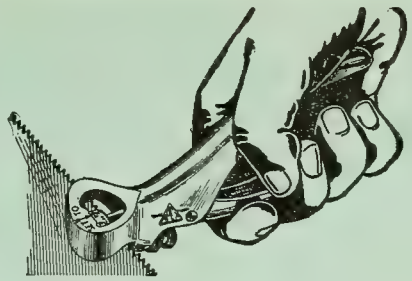

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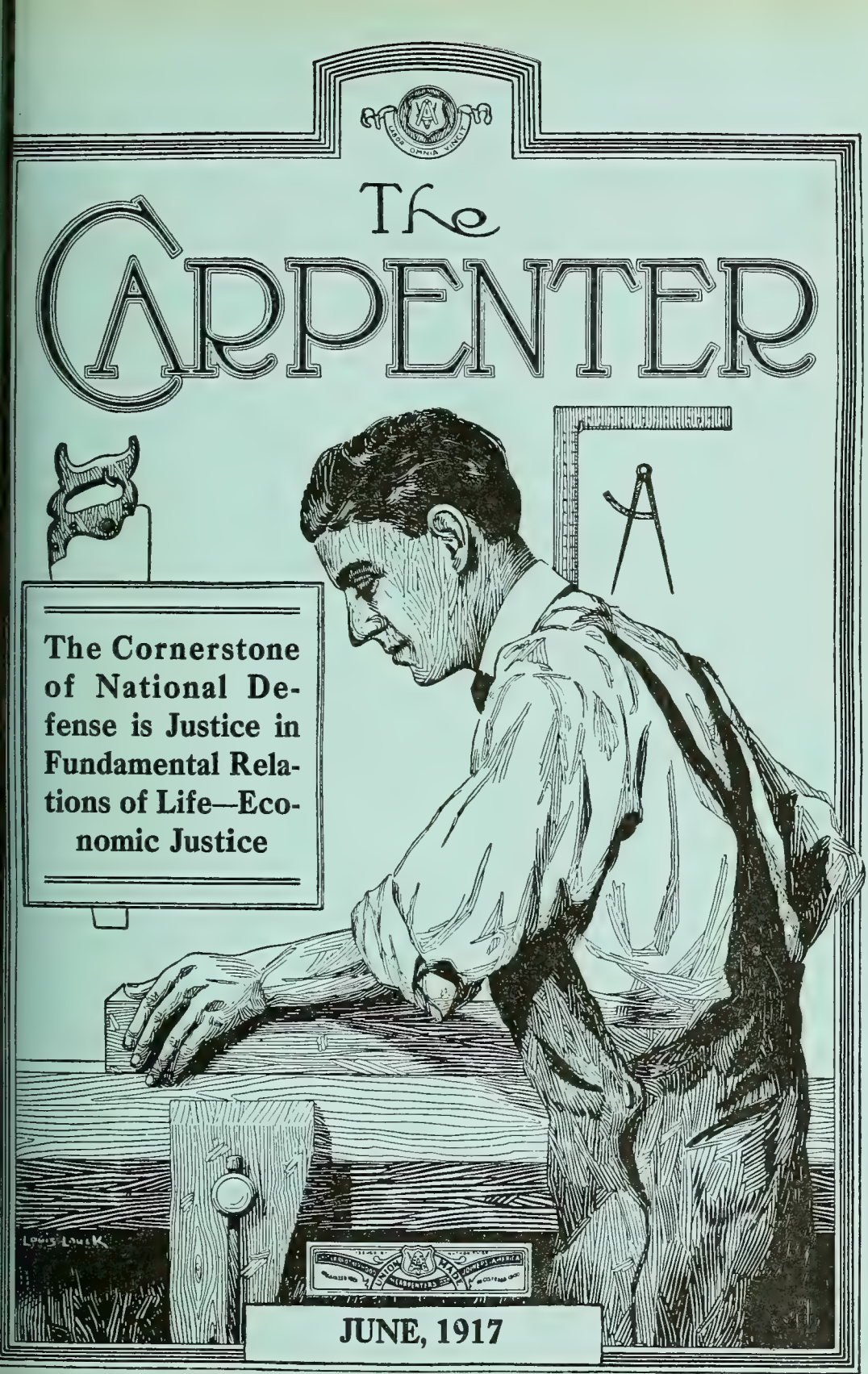

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JUNE, 1917

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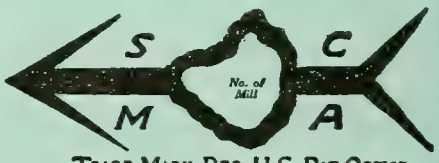

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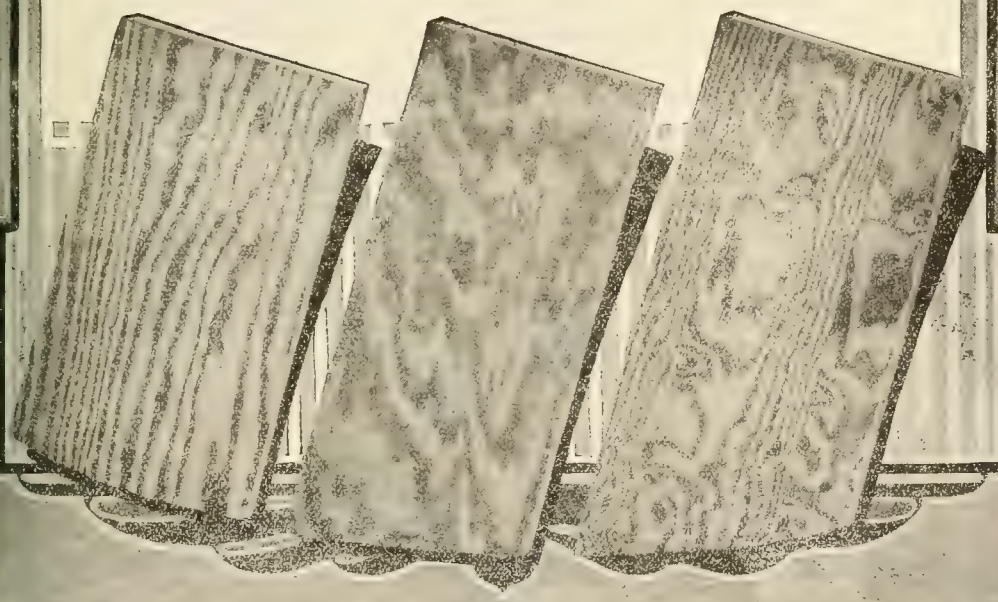

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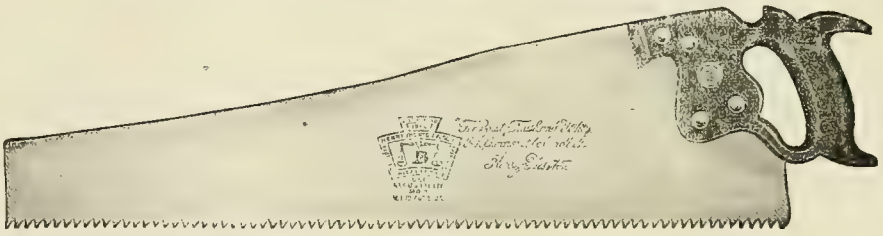
A recent canvass of hardware stores again verified the fact that by far the greatest number of saws sold to mechanics are

DISSTON SAWS



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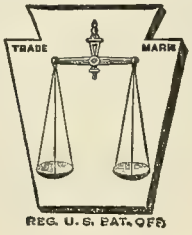

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Plaining Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Volume XXXVII—No. 6
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1917

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

Your flag and my flag,
And how it flies today
In your land and my land
And half a world away.
Rose-red and blood-red
The stripes forever gleam;
Snow-white and soul-white—
The good forefathers' dream;
Sky-blue and true blue, with stars to gleam aright—
The gloried guidon of the day; a shelter through the night.

Your flag and my flag!
To every star and stripe
The drums beat as hearts beat
And fifers shrilly pipe!
Your flag and my flag—
A blessing in the sky;
Your hope and my hope—
It never hid a lie!
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Old Glory hears our glad salute and ripples to the sound!

Your flag and my flag!
And, oh, how much it holds—
Your land and my land—
Secure within its folds!
Your heart and my heart
Beat quicker at the sight;
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed—
Red and blue and white.
The one flag—the great flag—the flag for me and you—
Glorified all else beside—the red and white and blue!

CAN THE FOOD CONTROLLER HELP?

(By Richard Hazelton.)

TRADE conditions may be good, work may be plentiful (as we are told) in this year of war, 1917, but nevertheless the condition of the average wage earner, to quote the words of the Gilbertian ballad, "is not a happy one." The specter of the food speculator looms before him in such a way as to seriously imperil his peace of mind and with heavy heart he contemplates the dwindling purchasing power of his hard earned dollars owing to the skillful manipulation of food speculators who are industriously "making hay while the sun shines."

The carpenter, for instance, who is aware of the fact that the retail prices of food jumped 39 per cent. in 1916, as compared with 1907, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, cannot but vaguely wonder, when he contemplates current prices of staple commodities, what the percentage increase will be during 1917 as compared with 1916? Then, again, with eggs at 40c a dozen, his uneasy frame of mind is not likely to be mollified by reading such an item as that which appeared in "The Chicago Tribune" recently to the effect that 200 cars loaded with eggs, between 80,000 and 100,000 cases of thirty dozens each, or 36,000,000 all told, were standing on tracks in the railroad yards of that city held by speculators to keep up prices.

Instances of similar questionable methods used by food speculators in order to inflate prices have come to light in the last few months with alarming frequency, and conditions have reached the point where in the interest of national security the government is about to step in and regulate the food supply. The news of such government action will no doubt come as a welcome relief to many wage earners on whom the burden of high prices lies heavily. Already Herbert C. Hoover, a young man whose activities in connection with Belgian relief brought him to the forefront, has been installed as food administrator and a measure having the O. K. of the president has been introduced in Congress which would give far reaching powers to curb food speculation. This bill, known as the Lever bill, from its sponsor Chairman Lever of the house committee on Agriculture, is of more than ordinary interest and deals not alone with food, but with many other necessaries of life. Its first section reads:

"That by reason of the existence of the state of war there is a national emergency, and it is essential for the national security and defense further to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution and to facilitate the movement of foods, feeds, shoes, clothing, fuel, other necessaries of life, and articles required for their production, hereafter in this act called necessaries, for the government and people of the United States, and to protect them against injurious speculation, manipulations, and controls affecting such supply, distribution and movement. For such purposes the powers, authorities, obligations and prohibitions hereinafter set forth are conferred and prescribed."

Based thus upon the war powers conferred in the constitution the bill authorizes the president "to purchase, provide for the production or manufacture of, or otherwise to procure necessaries; to store them; to dispose of them by sale or otherwise, on credit or other terms at cost, including the expense of packing and transportation; and to require any person having any necessaries at his disposal, in an amount in excess of his reasonable individual needs for a reasonable period, to furnish the whole or any part of such excess to the government in such quantities, at such times, and at such prices as shall be determined by the president to be reasonable."

The president may take this action whenever he shall deem it necessary as a means of securing an equitable distribution of necessaries, or of preventing

speculation and unreasonable inflation of prices.

In addition to thus authorizing the complete nationalization of the production and distribution of the necessaries of life it also contains an important section providing for the fixing of maximum and minimum prices, under similar conditions of national emergency. This declares that "the government of the United States hereby guarantees every producer of any merchantable necessaries produced within the United States for which a minimum price shall be fixed by notice in accordance with this section, that upon compliance by him with the regulations prescribed by the president, he will receive for such necessaries, produced in reliance upon this guaranty a price not less than the minimum therefor as fixed pursuant to this section."

Should this become law the president will be enabled to guarantee to the farmer direct a minimum price for each of his crops, as an incentive to increased production of food. Hearings before the senate committee on agriculture have revealed that the government experts favor a minimum guaranteed price of $1.00 a bushel for corn, $1.00 for potatoes, $5.00 for beans and probably 75c a bushel for oats.

The Level bill also authorizes the president to prescribe regulations governing the production of necessaries the more important of which are: to compel railroads to carry necessaries in preference to other goods; to regulate exchanges so as to put an end to manipulations of the market and to impose duties as a means of preventing the "dumping" of foreign made goods on our shores.

Complaint comes from some quarters that the Lever measure is too drastic but drastic measures are needed to meet the present food situation and prevent the wage earning masses from being plundered by speculators and middlemen who are enabled to pursue their grafting course without let or hindrance. What causes the writer anxiety is not that the bill is too drastic but that reactionary influence in Congress may modify some of its most comprehensive sections but from present indications this does not seem likely. There is also the possibility that the government may be slow to use the most stringent powers conferred by the bill and may wait too long for that evidence of "necessity" upon which its enforcement hinges. Wage earners do not have to look far for evidence enough to convince them, however.

Should the bill pass in its present shape and should it be enforced thoroughly—and we have no doubt it shall—it will provide the groundwork for a food distribution system extending from the farm to the retail dealer or farther. Such a system will make it comparatively easy to keep tab on the retail merchants, produce merchants, butchers and bakers, for if it is found that they will not fall in line and be satisfied with normal and just profits the government will step in and regulate their prices also.

By enforcing this bill, upon its enactment the nation will be largely following the example of Australia, which adopted similar methods chiefly as a result of her organized wage earners demanding that a degree of stability be maintained between wages and the cost of the necessaries of life. The workers in this country have been loud in their demand for some such action, even long before the country actually entered upon the war.

There is no reason why farmers cannot be assured of a fair price for their crops, that necessary middlemen should not be assured of a decent livelihood in the form of reasonable commissions, or that retailers should not have a just profit on their business. Heartless and greedy speculation in foodstuffs and other necessaries, the consequent hoarding of food and often its destruction, are however, evils that call for drastic action. In peace they imperil national wellbeing but in time of war they menace national safety. If the Lever bill can be made to do what is expected of it a great step forward will be taken.

IN THE MIDST OF WAR'S ALARMS

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

"Not in the tumult of the crowded street
But within ourselves is victory or defeat."

ORGANIZED labor has built upon a firm foundation and nobly has it wrought. Through intelligent administration it has a voice in the councils of the nation, and now, as never before, must the industrial world keep alert and active in the interest of the people.

The strength of union offers the only protection the industrial world can hope for against imposition, greed and injustice.

"Peace hath its victories no less than war," and no army has ever known such hardships as the working people of this country endured to establish industrial freedom.

Now it is organized labor's problem to maintain its liberty through the critical and acute stage of international complications.

Within our confines a wild unrest pervades the atmosphere and a world crisis seems to be impending. Exploiters of labor have been busy and the plunderers are abroad in the land.

Organization is the only protection for labor.

The richest and most powerful country on earth may make mistakes and have to suffer for them sooner or later. The result of bad economics is beginning to show unmistakably in the inconsistencies prevailing during this era of unprecedented prosperity.

In spite of the wonderful prosperity we hear about the cry of starvation resounding through our land. Prohibitive prices are grinding down and starving our poor in times of prosperity!

The colossal blunder has been that our country did not conserve her priceless resources. Her children have been her victims. Child labor has sapped the vitality, intelligence and energies of multitudes of the workers. The nation's negligence has been a crime against its poor and as a result in this time of stress we are paying a retributive penalty.

In times of peace and plenty, starvation stalks abroad, and the demand for bread amounts almost to a threat of anarchy.

Charity must come to the rescue of the inefficient and indigent and there is no one in the length and breadth of all this big country who will acknowledge the responsibility for such conditions.

Domestic trouble at this time is a danger and a menace.

A worthy record of worthy achievements made our country great, but among its builders malefactors as well as benefactors were numbered and their leaven has begun to work as witnessed by the multitude of destitute people in this favored land of plenty.

The cry of want and the fact of starvation offsetting the richness of prosperity's boast for the past two years in the richest country of the civilized world has produced a spectacle of inconsistency almost unbelievable. Selfishness has tried to stifle the spirit of brotherhood.

The big capitalists have demonstrated the selfish philosophy of life, snatching as it were, all that might be appropriated from the common store and demanding of the world ever more and more.

The language of Shakespear is expressive of their attitude: "Why, then the world's my oyster, which I with sword will open."

Such practical financiers have considered the world of less clever men their lawful prey, and through this spirit of unbridled greed it is beginning to look as though the whole world would become bankrupt.

Work is constructive. War is destructive. This nation, of which the workers have formed the constructive element, may yet come within range of wholesale destruction in the great world strife.

Labor has always borne the brunt in times of peace or war and always will carry the world's burdens. The men

and women who toil have always kept the world's machinery in running order and these are the people who will bear the extra and unusual burdens imposed by unusual conditions.

In peace or in strife organization offers the only protection a working man can get for himself and his family.

"The laborer is worthy of his hire,"—but unless he is courageous enough and strong enough to demand and collect an adequate compensation, he will live and die needy and pitiful; poor, ragged and hungry after a busy life of honest service.

The aims and ideals of brotherhood tend toward economic adjustment. Industrial and economic tasks are before us in which all classes and conditions of men are interested. Industrial progress, co-operating with every enterprise for civic, social, religious and political improvement, is for the welfare of the many; for the sake of better homes and to make all the people better, happier and more prosperous.

In the midst of war's alarms the greatest good to the greatest number of workers comes through organization, and one idea of preparedness is efficiency and real efficiency.

It is conceded that the trade union promotes higher standards of living and a better grade of citizenship and service to humanity.

Labor's hope is in the strength of union, and under any circumstances may:

"Still maintain the line of progress
Striving for the common good
Till the sad old world grows better
In the smile of brotherhood."

THE CALL OF THE CRAFT

(E. Harris Clark.)

THERE is something about carpentry that is irresistible. It embodies an element of fascination, which, to the man who has served much time at the craft cannot be lightly thrust aside—he cannot forego or escape its silent appeal.

I have been out of the trade two years now, after working almost twenty years. But now that better days are coming, and I hear from somewhere in the vicinity the sound of the hammer and saw, I am constrained to burst my bonds and get out into God's fresh air and sunshine and do worth-while work.

Some of the happiest reminiscences I have are connected with the building done by our force in our little town and in its rural districts.

The trade surely has a strong, magnetic influence even on those who have never been initiated into its mysteries, for every day can be heard someone saying, "I would like to work at the carpenter trade." This desire is born in the minds of a large per cent. of our small boys; you only have to note their efforts in crude carpentry to realize this fact. From these juvenile jugglers of tools must be selected the builders of tomorrow.

With good material and good tools the work becomes interesting as well as profitable. It is always an inspiration to work with a man who is intensely interested in his task. I have worked with such a young man on several occasions. When a mere boy he bought tools with his spare money and he still continues it; he buys good tools and he knows how to use them efficiently. When, as everyone will, he runs against some problem that is difficult to solve, he is at once eager for information, and he won't leave it until he has mastered it! These are the kind of men who are invaluable to the trade.

The trouble with most of us is that we do not appreciate this kind of work until we are forced out of it, and are compelled to engage in something which grows immediately monotonous. But surely this is an element which is foreign to carpentry. The allurement of the

many phases of the craft presents a numerous variety of opportunities to test out talents. Alignment, perpendicularity, the sureness of the level and square, all appeal to your skill as a workman. The spice of the whole business is the demand for the exercise of our highest ability in the many problems which present themselves. Strict application and congenial co-operation work wonders. One person cannot possess unlimited knowledge and in this fact lies one great reason for coalition.

The very fact that carpentry is one of the oldest trades in the history of the world gives it first place in importance. The world must have houses to live in, and someone must construct these homes. It is a most noble inspiration to wish to become a good workman. To have the name of doing first-class work is an invaluable asset. Appreciation is a great appetizer. It is also an incentive to better work. Let us all endeavor to develop the spirit of efficiency for the benefit of the trade and the honor of the U. B.

LABOR LEGISLATION IN THE PACIFIC STATES

LABOR laws and their administration in the Pacific states—Washington, Oregon and California—is the subject of a report recently issued by the United States bureau of labor statistics (Bulletin No. 211).

Irregular employment is emphasized in the report as the most striking labor characteristic of the Pacific states. Most of the important industries, such as lumber, fruit growing, construction work, fruit and fish canning, are highly seasonal. In the winter months one-quarter at least of all the workers, and in some sections a much larger proportion, are without jobs or the possibility of getting jobs. In California alone there are some 20,000 "floaters," workers with no fixed residence, constantly wandering from place to place.

The demoralizing effect of these conditions has only recently come to be regarded as a matter of possible state concern, and as yet state efforts at remedy have been rather limited. Washington, in 1915, abolished all private employment agencies because of the sins of many of them, but it did not provide any substitute system. Oregon has done little or nothing. The California legislature, in 1915, made an important beginning by the creation of a system of free state employment offices. But it recognized that at best such offices could do no more than bring together the worker and the job, whereas the major problem was the fact that at recurrent periods there are vastly more workers than there are jobs. With this larger problem in mind, the legislature provided for extensive investigations and has now under serious consideration such far-reaching measures as social insurance and the encouragement of land colonization through the breaking up of the immense speculative land holdings now so prominent in that state.

A by-product of the seasonal, shifting industry of the Pacific coast is the widespread use of labor camps. These camps are almost universal in logging operations and construction work, where the roving character of the business makes necessary the housing of the labor force in temporary quarters. They are also not uncommon among lumber mills, canneries and many agricultural employments, such as hop-picking. Probably as many as 100,000 workers on the Pacific coast, including a number of women and children, live the greater part of the year in camps of various kinds. At times these camps are well maintained, but the normal tendency is for them to be of the flimsiest construction, unsanitary and morally degrading. California is making serious effort to improve the character of its numerous labor camps. Strict sanitary regulations have been adopted and supervision placed in the hands of the immigration and housing commission. Washington and Oregon have as yet done little in this matter.

The exploitation of labor through non-

payment of wages is in no way limited to the Pacific coast, but conditions there are favorable to its existence—the casual, seasonal character of so much of the work, a large body of immigrant labor, ignorant of their rights and often fearful of the law, the constant shifting of workers from job to job, the location of much of the work in isolated districts. That the evil is widespread is evident from the experience of the several state bureaus of labor in handling wage complaints. Thus, the California bureau, in a three-year period, received over 12,000 complaints from workers and succeeded in making collections in some 8,000 cases, the total amount collected being no less than $171,000.

In the attempt to protect the worker against such wage losses, all three of the states have enacted laws requiring prompt and honest payment of wages. That these have been only partially successful is due, in part, to defects in the laws themselves, but still more to the fact that the basic evil remains, namely, that a large body of workers, unaided and unadvised, is unable to avail itself of the benefits of such legislation. With very few exceptions, no special provision was made for the enforcement of the wage laws. To the extent that active enforcement has been undertaken it has been by an assumption of jurisdiction on the part of the state bureau of labor, none of which has any adequate authority or equipment for this work.

In many highly important forms of labor legislation, the Pacific coast states have been pioneers in this country. This is particularly true of laws regarding the employment of women. As early as 1913 there was created in each of these states an industrial welfare commission, with authority to determine what particular regulations are necessary for the health of the women and children in industry and thereupon to issue such regulations as orders with the force of law. This authority covered wages, general working conditions, and, except in Washington, hours of labor. These commissions thus become of dominant importance in determining the attitude of their states towards the labor of women and children, in practically all industries. The Oregon commission has gone further and also fixed the maximum hours of labor. It is interesting to note that the minimum wage scales thus fixed by the commissions in two adjoining and economically similar states are rather widely different. The Washington scale varies from $8.90 per week in factory work to $10.00 per week in stores and offices, whereas the Oregon scale is considerably lower, varying from $8.25 for all employments in small towns to $9.25 for stores and offices in Portland City.

The principle of workmen's accident compensation also had an early development on the Pacific coast, the Washington act being the first absolutely compulsory act in this country and also the first to provide for state managed insurance. The compensation acts of the three Pacific states, as now in force, are of entirely different administrative types and also differ rather widely as to the benefits offered and the number of workers covered. On the whole, the Oregon act is the most liberal in its awards for injuries. There is no waiting period required, medical service up to $250.00 per case is allowed, and monthly pensions of from $30.00 to $50.00 are granted for the whole period of disability, and, in fatal cases, for the life of dependents. On the other hand, the California act is the more liberal as regards scope. It covers all personal injuries, whether of accident or disease, whereas the Washington and Oregon acts are limited to accidents in the narrow sense of the word. Also it applies to a much larger proportion of the workers of the state. Thus the Washington act applies only to extra hazardous enployments and is estimated to cover not much over 50 per cent. of the workers in the state. The Oregon act also applies only to hazardous employments and covers considerably less than 50 per cent. of the total wage earners. The California act is compulsory upon all employments except agriculture and domestic service and covers between 75 and 80 per cent. of the total workers in the state.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING A NECESSITY TODAY

(Labor Day Address of Mayor Rolph, Jr., of San Francisco, to the Trade Unionists of That City.)

THIS gathering is more than a celebration, it is more than a demonstration. It represents organization with a common end and a common purpose and a united front for the betterment of humanity, the betterment of civilization, the betterment of the bone and the blood of the nation—the working man and the working woman of this country.

Today the highest measure of civilization is the wage and condition of labor, the condition which determines what a man can obtain for himself, by himself, helped by the education and training that the state has placed within his reach. The nation is no greater and no better than the men and women who compose the state, and of these, those who labor overwhelmingly outnumber all others. The statesmanship of the future will not deal alone with wars and commerce. It will not be confined to the revenue systems and guardianship of property. These will have their proper place and proper attention but they will be subordinate to the acts of government which tax the welfare, the hopes and the ambitions and the aspirations of mankind. Labor had to fight for its right to organize but happily the sun has set upon that day of battle and the fight was won by labor. Labor got nothing for its efforts until it saw the wisdom and efficacy of organization. I believe in the organization of labor—in organized union labor. It is my profound conviction that the union of labor makes for the moral uplift of the country as a whole, and places the prosperity of all on a firm basis. I believe in collective bargaining. The system of collective bargaining is the essence of commercial progress. It protects the laborer and gives solidity to the trade which capital is able to make with labor. I do not believe that there is a problem of human existence that cannot be solved by reason and negotiation when men approach each other in a spirit of fair dealing.

In San Francisco, at this moment, a strong effort is being made in certain quarters to destroy organized union labor. I prophesy the failure of this movement. I am sure that not even a considerable minority of our people is in sympathy with any campaign to destroy organized labor, a movement which would precipitate a wasteful and distressful struggle which settles nothing, brings no good to anyone, and divides a community for years. The public is informed, however, that this campaign is not an attack on organized labor. Most of the opponents of organized labor declare that they do not wish to destroy the unions, they would permit the unions to exist if they confined themselves to functions of benevolent societies, visiting the sick and burying the dead. But they must not attempt to deal with the wages or conditions of employment or interfere with the inalienable right of every man to work whether he belongs to a union or not. According to this school of thought every man has an inalienable right to work, but let any man seeking employment go into any shop or factory or bank and, relying upon his inalienable right to work, demand a job. He will soon find that his inalienable right to work is nothing but a group of words and that about the only inalienable right is the right to starve. We need in this community more men of vision and insight—men who can think in terms of human right as well as in terms of property. Only such men can prevent those clashes between capital and labor which are bred of mutual misunderstanding. The government has been eager to help business but slow to help women, children and labor. For generations we were concerned with problems of wealth all the while not seeing that we ought to be concerned with problems of poverty. Capital and labor cannot understand each other fully until they think in the same terms, and it is well for the opponents of labor to think in terms of humanity.

Labor thinks in terms of living. When a union fixes a wage at $3.00 a day it has got in mind, not so much the $3.00 as $3.00 worth of living, and when $3.00 will no longer maintain that standard of living the union feels that it is really no longer getting its due. Of course, it is easy to argue against this plan of a wage scale but men do not live on technicalities, and cannot feed on words. You cannot discuss labor or the price of labor in the jargon of the lower grades or the exchange. The price of labor is something entirely different from the price of barrels or of ships. The man who sells his labor, is selling, not the commodity, but his life. The price of labor is the welfare of the nation. The price of labor is the pride of men, the well-being of children and the honor of women—the price of labor is the price of life, of liberty and of happiness.

These things a man must understand if he is to deal fairly with labor either as an employer, as a citizen or as a public official. Labor has had a long, hard, bitter struggle for better conditions. It has had to fight every inch of the way. It has taken and given hard blows in the effort but every trench that labor has won in this long struggle has been gained, not by voluntary concessions from employers, but by organization. Organization has been the means by which it has established a shorter working day, an 8-hour day. Better wages and a higher standard of living for the whole working population.

Do the opponents of collective bargaining realize the extent of their purpose? Do they know that the abolition of collective bargaining would mean the breaking up of organized labor? Do they know that they are striking at the heart of the whole world labor movement and do they realize that organized labor will fight with resolution and desperation of men who are fighting for their lives, for their families and for all that organized labor has so hardly won and holds so dear? Have not the adversaries of organized labor sufficient knowledge of history and human nature to tell them that what capital and organized society have most to fear is not the victories but the defeats of labor? The safety of property and of society, the preservation of law and order, lie in meeting labor at least half the way. Cooperation is the characteristic of our modern industrial system. It is not an answer to the argument in favor of the organization of labor to point out abuses tolerated or injustice done here and there by labor unions. No human institution is perfect, but organized labor as it becomes more powerful becomes at the same time more far-seeing and acquires a greater sense of responsibility. What mistakes are made and what abuses exist will be corrected in good time and from within the labor movement.

Labor unions and collective bargaining have come to stay because they are a necessity to modern civilization, useful alike to the employer and to the working man. In my own business I have found that the organization of men into unions has helped me just as much as it has helped the men. Organized labor makes better conditions for labor and thereby more efficient workers and better work. I have found that collective bargaining is very satisfactory. It provides a responsibility by dealing with it. It maintains a control of the men by themselves, which takes a great burden off the employer and no union has ever broken a contract with me.

Employers of labor are fast learning that unions and collective bargaining have come to stay. Labor has become a partner in the business of the world and must be treated as a partner. The world is big enough for all of us.

Why Do You Worry?

O, why do you worry and why do you fuss?
It's dollars to doughnuts that things might be "wuss."
Pray what in the world are you hoping to gain
When, by day and by night, you simply complain?
A laugh is worth more than a river of tears;
An ounce of bright hope than a ton of dark fears;
A cheer beats a groan by a hundred to one,
And growling's a capital habit to shun.
To double your trouble and add to your care,
Keep talking about them, yes, no matter where;
But would you get rid of your burdens of grief?
Forget that you have them, you'll soon find relief.

—Robert M. Offord, in New York Mail.

ATTITUDE OF LABOR TOWARD CONSCRIPTION LAW

PRESIDENT Gompers of the A. F. of L., also chairman of committee on labor, Council of National Defense, has authorized the following statement regarding the attitude of labor toward the conscription law:

"The passage of the selective conscription law makes it imperatively necessary that we work out some plan whereby we can prevent those men being drafted into military service who are absolutely indispensable to the production of munitions of war and things necessary to maintain the civilian population. In connection with this problem the experience of Great Britain is of great importance. At the beginning of the war the men were rushed to the front regardless of whether they were necessary in munitions production, and when the army was in the trenches it was found that there was needless loss of life because the men were not sufficiently supplied with arms of defense and offense.

"The needless loss of thousands of men brought Great Britain to the realization of the fact that the men in munitions factories were just as essential as the men on the firing line. Then began the intricate process of filtering out of the army the skilled machanics to do the munitions work. All of this story was vividly and eloquently told to the committee on labor by the two representatives of the British labor movement sent by Lloyd George.

"In 1915 Great Britain enacted a munitions law by which those engaged in munitions production were exempt from military service. Certain trades were selected as indispensable and the men employed in these establishments were classified as in the industrial service. In order to distinguish those who were engaged in this munitions work the minister of munitions was given authority to issue war service badges to such persons in accordance with rules.

"The rules forbade the wearing of such badges by any persons except those engaged on munitions work or work for war purposes. However, the British labor representatives told us that the wearing of the industrial service badge had not been made compulsory and had by unfortunate circumstances often fallen into disrepute. They suggested that it would be advisable to make the wearing of the badge compulsory and to make it always an honorable distinction.

"When the question of the exemption of individuals in a particular trade arises due to the change in the working arrangement in the establishment, the last person employed is the one to be released for military service. This simple regulation has prevented what otherwise might work a great hardship upon the labor organization, for all workers are familiar with the ingenuity with which employers can find reasons for discharging those who are active in the labor movement. If there were no such provision, all 'undesirable' labor leaders would be at once drafted into military service.

"Another feature of exemptions in Great Britain is important. All full-time labor officials have been exempt. This provision is based upon the recognition which the British government gives to the importance of maintaining the work of the organized labor movement, and thus enabling it to perform its function as an essential element in organization for production. Practically all war agreements affecting wage earners in Great Britain have been the result of conferences between the representatives of trade unions and the government. There has been a spirit of co-operation that has made it possible for them to work out problems developing in war production. In all matters affecting the interests and welfare of workers the workers have their own representatives on the various boards and councils.

"This result in Great Britain came through the initiative of the government. In our own country there is a full realization that there must be this co-operation. Here, however, the initiative has come

from the trade unions. Those workers indispensable to the production of munitions, who are comprised in the unions affiliated to the metal trades department, have offered the secretary of the navy to enter into an agreement with him based upon standards of justice, to furnish workers necessary for the production of munitions, and to arbitrate all differences that may arise. Similar action has been taken by the miners. The carpenters and various other organizations have offered their services in any way that they can best be used. As yet, however, the government has made no answer.

"The spirit of labor in the nation's emergency has been generous and patriotic. They are willing to do their part and to give that which is part of their very lives. They must be met in the same spirit of fairness and co-operation by both the government and employers in order that the ideals of our republic may be maintained.

INDUSTRIAL HIGH SPEED HARMFUL

(By Warren S. Stone, International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.)

THE present speeding up of industry and driving of workers at high tension is constantly increasing the number of industrial defectives. That is the declaration of Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Mr. Stone has some decided opinions upon the subject, believing that the tendency of many scientific management plans is to undermine the health of workers, and render them unfit for further employment when they should be in their prime.

"One of the most iniquitous phases of so-called scientific management," said Mr. Stone, "is the bonus system. Wherever you find the bonus system, you find men overworked and suffering from overfatigue that soon breaks their health. The aim of all these plans, we are told, is to obtain 100 per cent. efficiency. When that is achieved, or very nearly so, then what? Management experts immediately want to improve upon perfection, and get even more out of the worker. By giving him a slender share in the profits, they seek to turn his increasing toil to still bigger dividends.

"Sponsors of social insurance point to the wonders which they say have been accomplished in Germany by such means. Do you know that Germany's normal rate of sickness is higher than ours? In 1914, before the war, Germany's poverty was much greater than ours. And the whole idea of social insurance is predicated upon a theory of government hateful to Americans.

"Labor does not want charity, not pity, not coddling. We want that which is due us—a fair compensation for work well done. Social insurance laws could not be enforced without the aid of police power, giving government agents the right to invade the home—the poor man's castle—and treat him as a subject for inquiry rather than as a man. It would mean that the worker must accept the services of a duly delegated physician when ill, whether he had any confidence in him or not. Experience in England has shown that one of the most serious drawbacks of social insurance as tried in that country has been the poor quality of medical service rendered. The plan begets graft, politics, pork, at every turn.

"It is of much greater importance to prevent sickness and disability than to pay sickness insurance. Cut down this high speed in industry, eliminate unsanitary conditions, make industrial plants livable places in which to work and much of the need for state relief of the individual will have been removed. And couple with that a wage that not only will enable the worker to live as he should live, but one that will enable him to lay up a competence for his old age, so that when he has worked out his natural period of labor he can sit down in the sunset glow of life by his own fireside and not be compelled to ask charity."

TAXATION METHOD BEST

THE question of how the great financial burden entailed by the entry of the United States into the world war is to be met is something that is of the utmost importance to each and every wage earner. The old method of floating large bond issues and by that means securing vast loans would seem to the average undiscerning individual the least troublesome way of providing the necessary sums but nevertheless the modern view of statesmen, economists and financial authorities advise against such procedure and urge graduated income and inheritance taxes. The superiority of a graduated taxation scheme over bond issues is stated very plainly and concisely by Professor Lloyd M. Cosgrove of the University of Minnesota in the following article he has forwarded for publication in "The Carpenter."

—Taxation vs. Bond Issues—

"We hold this to be incontrovertible that the government which demands that men and women give their labor power, their bodies or their lives to its service should also demand the service, in the interests of these human beings, of all wealth and the products of human toil—property."

Resolution of American Labor, March 12, 1917.

The war will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well conceived taxation. I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people so far as we may against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans."

President Wilson, message to Congress, April 2, 1917.

Labor and the president are united in saying that the great war we are now waging shall be paid for by taxation rather than by bond issues. Back of the president and labor in this instance stands the vast majority of other classes. No intelligent and patriotic man can advocate the financing of the war by the issuing of bonds.

When one buys a bond from the government, what does he do? He pays $1,000 and in return he gets the promise of the government to give him back his money after a certain number of years, and, in addition to this, he gets the promise of the government to pay him interest until his money is returned. When a war is financed by bond issues, then, the men who furnished property not only eventually get their property back, but they are even paid for its use.

What of the man who gives himself for the cause? He loses his life or his limb. They are gone forever. Even if the government wished to do so it cannot return them to him. Not only does he never get back what he gives, but he is never, in reality, even paid any money for his sacrifice, because if he had remained at home he would have been able to earn much more than the small sums that may come to him in the shape of army pay or pension.

When a war is financed by bond issues, then, as the American wars of the past have been financed and as the countries of Europe have financed the present war, the man who gives the most—himself—gets nothing in return. The man who gives the least—his property—gets his wealth back eventually and with it he gets interest as well.

President Wilson and the laboring men of the country have spoken. All business men except the most conservative have joined the chorus—this war must be financed by taxation. There must be no great bond issues.

The taxes must be so arranged that they shall fall mainly upon two groups of people:

(1) Those who have large incomes already and who can therefore make large financial sacrifices without actual suffering.

2) Those who make war profits.

The taxes must take two forms:

(1) Heavy progressive income taxes beginning with 10 per cent. excess of all incomes over $1,500 per year and running up to 90 per cent. or more on all incomes of $100,000 or over per year if necessary.

(2) Taxes on war profits that will take practically all of these, whether great or small, for the use of the government.

By this means, and only by this means, can the man who gives his property and the man who gives himself be placed on the same basis so far as return is concerned. Even then, of course, the man who gives his life makes incomparably the greater sacrifice.

Anyone who differs from the president and from labor on this issue stands for the rankest injustice. Unbelievable as it may seem, however, there are some people who wish the war to be financed by the old fashioned and iniquitous bond issues. These people will try to persuade Congress not to back up the president in this issue.

The laboring men of the country at the same time as they pledge their all to the cause, must see to it that Congress acts wisely and justly. We must make Congress know that we are awake! We must instruct senators and representatives!

Demand heavy progressive income taxes amounting to 90 per cent. of all incomes over $100,000. Demand 100 per cent. war profit taxes. Do it now! It must be done at once.

LABOR AND WAR CONDITIONS

(By Grant Hamilton, Legislative Committeeman, A. F. of L.)

RECENTLY the Council of National Defence issued a statement urging that the standards obtaining in industry should not be disturbed until such time as an emergency arose which, in the opinion of the Council of National Defence, demanded changes. Even should an emergency arise no changes were advised except upon specific recommendations by the Council of National Defence. Immediately there began a campaign of misinterpretation and an attempt by unfair employer to break down existing standards and labor laws. Organized labor has resisted this attempt and will resist to the uttermost the gad-grinds who assume there is an opportunity afforded by war conditions to strike a heavy blow at union labor.

A short time ago a conference was held in the Department of Labor at which were present Secretary of Labor Wilson, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, President John Williams of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Vice-President Larkin of the same association, James Sullivan, assistant to Samuel Gompers of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defence, and Grant Hamilton representing the American Federation of Labor.

The subject of the conference was the general labor situation in the steel industry, with particular reference to strikes then in progress. The attitude of the Council of National Defence was reiterated by Secretary Wilson, and he being a member of the council, his statement is official. The secretary, addressing President Williams of the Steel Workers, said:

"The Council of National Defence takes this position, that the standards that have been established by law, by mutual agreement or by custom should not be changed at this time; that where either the employer or the employe has been unable under normal conditions to change the standards to their own liking, they should not take advantage of the present abnormal conditions to establish new standards. Among those standards is the standard of living. The Council of National Defence recognized the fact that the standard of living is an indefinite standard, difficult to determine, that it is almost entirely dependent upon the rate of wages retaining the same pur-

chasing power. If the wages received will not purchase as much, then the standard of living is lowered. If the wages received will purchase more, then the standard of living is increased. Because of the indefiniteness of the standard of living and the maintaining of it at the same point, the council recognizes the fact that from time to time disputes will arise as to what is necessary to maintain that standard of living, but it feels that before any stoppage of work takes place in any industry in which the government is interested for the maintenance of safety that the established agencies of the government should be given an opportunity to use their good offices to bring about an adjustment of the impending dispute.

"Now, there is only one point aside from the wage question in which your organization is especially interested in connection with standards, and that is the question of recognition of the union. That is the one burning question in which, aside from these other questions, you are involved. I do not know the attitude of the other members of the council on this particular point, but my own attitude is this, that capital has no right to interfere with workingmen organizing labor any more than the workingman has a right to interfere with the capitalists organizing capital. The two are on a parity on that point, and so my feeling is that in the present emergency the employer has no right to interfere with you in your efforts to organize the workers into unions, just as you have no right to interfere with capitalists organizing capital into corporation. If you can get a condition where efforts to organize the workers are not interfered with and where a scale of wages is recognized that maintains the present standard of living, it occurs to me that for the time being no stoppage of work should take place for the purpose of forcing recognition of the union. Of course, that would not interfere with the employers and yourselves entering into any arrangement for recognition that might be mutually agreeable."

HOW COMPULSORY ARBITRATION WORKED

(By Charles Edward Russell.)

ALMOST every day I find in some highbrow publication learned remarks to the effect that what this country needs to save it from railroad and other strikes, and from ruin and desolation generally, is compulsory arbitration of labor disputes.

On the surface, compulsory arbitration looks fine. Why should business be knocked out and the public suffer while men settle with a strike dispute that might be and ought to be settled with peaceful arbitration?

Strikes are such costly things. Besides, even when they are successful, they usually require arbitration to adjust the terms. So the wise plan is to have arbitration at the beginning, instead of at the end, and save all this monstrous waste and trouble.

No doubt, arbitration is a grand and beautiful thing, and we ought to have a lot of it. But compulsory arbitration is just one of those vain imaginings produced by minds that know nothing whatever of actual labor conditions, and on that subject can count four, but can't count five.

New Zealand started her experiment with it about twenty years ago. It was a beautiful law and beautiful was the system it introduced. There were to be no more strikes. Whenever a dispute arose between workers and their employers it was to be referred to an arbitration court and the court was to determine which had the right of the quarrel and issue an award or finding that was to be accepted on both sides. And so there would be peace instead of strife.

The court was composed of three members, one chosen by the labor unions, one by the employers' associa-

tions and the third appointed by the government.

This was, of course, equivalent to a court with one judge. The member appointed by the government really decided everything.

For a dozen years or so, this device seemed to work without a hitch. Not a strike worth speaking of occurred in all New Zealand. "The Country Without Strikes," it was called around the world.

The fatal flaw in the arrangement had not yet come to light, but it was there nevertheless. All these years these decisions of the one-man court had been, on all important issues, in favor of the workers. When they asked for increased wages or better conditions, they usually got what they wanted.

But in 1907 the workers in the great meat packing industry, the most important single industry in New Zealand, demanded a substantial increase in pay, and this was the straw that broke the law's back.

The employers, who all these years had been groaning and protesting, now declared flatly they could stand no more, and if wages were further increased they must go out of business.

The men's demands were turned down by the court. An award was made in favor of the employers. The men refused to accept the award and went on strike.

Then the government began to wake up to a few facts it had always overlooked.

Awards of the court had been enforced upon employers under penalty of stiff fines, and many had to pay heavily before they learned that the law meant what it said.

But there was no possible way to enforce the law upon the workers. In this instance the government tried fines upon them and got judgments. The government could collect such judgment upon employers, because they had something that could be levied upon. The government couldn't collect such judgment against the workers, because when the officers of the law got to the workers' houses there was nothing to levy on but an old knife or a stew pan.

Then it thought of putting the men into jail.

Then it slowly began to perceive the essential fact that to compel men to work on conditions they don't want to accept is just plain old slavery and nothing else in this world. If they went on, therefore, they could be on a level with the slave drivers of the gold coast.

One more experience was necessary to beat the whole of this into the government's head. It came soon afterward in the great coal strike in the South Island, where workers that refused to accept the court's award were levied upon and their household goods seized and offered for sale.

Then the owners merely bid them back at 25c for each lot and nobody would bid against them.

So the law collapsed and compulsory arbitration came to an end in New Zealand. The law has never been repealed, but is a dead letter.

Now, when a strike is threatened, the government tries to divert it with conciliation, and if that will not do the workers choose an arbitrator, the employers another and these agree upon a third.

But the findings of these arbitrators are not binding. Either side may reject them, and there is no attempt to enforce them.

This plan doesn't abolish strikes. New Zealand lost long ago her title of "The Country Without Strikes."

It has had in the last five years some of the worst strikes ever known anywhere. But the new plan lets the government out of the preposterous and impossible job of trying to drive men up to work on terms that they reject.

Any other free government that attempted the same thing would get into the same hole.

The thing is utterly impossible in such a country.

To make compulsory arbitration work you would need a rifle at every worker's head and an iron collar about his neck. Nothing less would be of the least use.

The Carpenter

The Adamson Law Decision

(By Samuel Gompers.)

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Adamson Law is extraordinary—in strange contrast to its usual careful observance of the etiquette of precedence. The court justifies the Adamson law by what it assumes would have happened had Congress not enacted the law. The justification thus rests not upon principles but upon a hypothetical emergency.

In addition to reversing its usual method of reasoning, the court emerges from the judicial domain to lend a helping hand to legislation under consideration by Congress. All of the forces of reaction united in the 64th Congress to enact compulsory legislation to render workers helpless—by one form of law or other, to compel the toilers to compulsory service—involuntary servitude. They failed. Congress considered the proposed legislation contrary to the spirit and the principles of our free republic.

The Supreme Court attempts to influence the legislative situation by giving in advance an unsolicited opinion upon a question not before it—the constitutionality of compulsory arbitration:

"We are of opinion that the reasons stated conclusively establish that from the point of view of inherent power the act which is before us was clearly within the legislative power of Congress to adopt, and that in substance and effect it amounted to an exertion of its authority under the circumstances disclosed to compulsorily arbitrate the dispute between the parties by establishing, as to the subject-matter of that dispute, a legislative standard of wages operative and binding as a matter of law upon the parties—a power none the less efficaciously exerted because exercised by direct legislative act instead of the enactment of other and appropriate means providing for the bringing about of such result."

Not satisfied with this gratuitous assistance and suggestion to the legislative representatives of reaction, the chief justice interpolated the following denial of the right to strike in public service:

"That right is necessarily surrendered when the men are engaged in public service. They are comparable to soldiers in the ranks who, in the presence of the enemies of their country, may not desert."

This opinion of our chief justice is in vivid contrast to the declaration of the Russian government that replaced the old despotism; a declaration which Russia enunciated in a time of great stress, when the country was confronted by the exigencies of a world war. It is—

"Liberty of speech and of the press, freedom for alliances, unions and strikes, with the extension of these liberties to military officials within the limits admitted by military requirements."

That the court's decision is open to criticism is manifest from the fact that only five out of the nine justices concurred in it. The other four criticise it without reserve.

The situation presents a very serious problem for the nation to consider. Five men out of our one hundred million have interpolated into our political institutions a principle destructive of the fundamentals of freedom. The Supreme Court has provided the way for establishment of industrial slavery and a fugitive slave law, and if followed out by the government or enacted into law the Supreme Court's decision by a vote of 5 to 4, the working people of the United States may be compelled to work at the command of their employers or go to prison.

The court's decision came as an anti-climax too long delayed to be helpful in the purpose for which the law was enacted. Has the court permanently abandoned the field of justice, to play in the hands of the employing class, the wealth possessors of our country, by taking away from the working people the only effective power they possess to compel a decent regard for their rights, their freedom, the American standard of life?

Would it not be well for the nation to consider the necessity of curbing the assumption of power by the Supreme Court rather than to supinely permit the court to "curb" the freedom of the masses—the workers?

The demand for the label is just as great during the war as in time of peace. In fact, it is of greater importance, because attempts will be made to break down union standards.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, *PUBLISHERS*

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

All communications regarding advertising space in "The Carpenter" should be addressed to JOHN MORRISON, Advertising Manager, 25 Third Ave. New York City.

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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1917

The Dolan Case

Thos. J. Dolan, a suspended member of L. U. 11 of Cleveland, O., and his friends recently organized what is now known as the Carpenters' Rank and File Free Speech League and circularized our local unions for funds to fight the General Officers because they enforced the laws of the U. B.

The said Thos. J. Dolan violated Paragraph 10, Section 9, now known as Paragraph J, Section 9, of the Constitution, the only punishment for which is expulsion. As soon as he found out his position he applied to the Ohio courts for an injunction restraining the Brotherhood from expelling him. Not being able to touch the General Officers in Ohio, he applied to the Federal court in Indianapolis for a restraining order and later for a temporary injunction, preventing the General Officers from enforcing the law just referred to and from expelling him from the organization.

Both cases were heard by Judge Anderson, resulting in the restraining order being dissolved and the temporary injunction denied. The judge ruled that Dolan's report was scurrilous and defamatory and that he was guilty of violating Paragraph 10, Section 9, of our laws, and should be expelled. Dolan's lawyer admitted his client's guilt in court at the last trial.

The cases in the Federal court are disposed of, but Dolan claims he has still another case in the Ohio courts, and the plea is made in the last circular that he wants a couple of thousand dollars to send his lawyers to New York City, N. Y., and Fort Worth, Tex., to gather up information in order to be able to get an injunction against the General Officers and the Brotherhood of Carpenters, preventing them from expelling him.

The fact of the matter is he has not been a member of the U. B. since February 6, 1917, as on that date he was expelled for violating Paragraph 10, Section 9, of the Constitution of the U. B.

Our local unions are therefore warned against making illegal donations in cases of this kind.

Advises Substitution of Oak for Steel

The American Oak Manufacturers' Association is pushing an advertisement campaign in accordance with plans mapped out by that organization a short time ago.

Just now manufacturers are being impressed with the possibilities of using oak in place of steel on account of high prices of the latter and letters are being sent to manufacturing firms in all lines calling their attention to present high prices of steel and asking them to advise the association of their needs in the way of oak so that preparations may be made to take care thereof. A copy of this communication reads:

"Due to the tremendous advances in

the price of steel and the large orders booked by the mills for future delivery it occurs to us that you will use oak in a good many places where you have heretofore been using metal. If so, we will thank you for advising us to what extent you will increase the use of oak and the grades, thickness and approximate amounts you will require in the manufacture of your products during the rest of the year."

* * *

The Kirby Memorial Monument

Pursuant to a resolution unanimously adopted at the Fort Worth Convention last September resolving that as a token of respect a monument should be erected over the grave of former General President Kirby, cost of same to be defrayed through voluntary subscription from our local unions, District, State and Provincial Councils, a circular has recently been issued by the General Secretary submitting the matter to the membership for action.

In accordance with the terms of the resolution June is designated as the month during which the voluntary subscriptions are to be collected. Same should be collected and sent in from the various locals and District, State and Provincial Councils as soon as possible, made payable to the General Secretary who will give a receipt for same. The subscriptions will be placed in a separate fund from the General Fund of the U. B. and the G. E. B. is empowered to select the monument and have it erected over the last resting place of our deceased General President.

We do not doubt that the membership will respond in a liberal manner to realize the expressed desire of the Fort Worth Convention for a respectable and lasting monument to the memory of Brother Kirby. As the special circular points out, he was a very popular member of our organization and was held in the highest respect and esteem by all who knew him. He was also the only General President of the U. B. who died in office and we are sure the membership in general is of one mind with the delegates to our last Convention in believing that his memory should be perpetuated in some such manner as outlined.

* * *

Government to Erect Thirty-Two Towns for Troops

The United States Government is going into building on a large scale to house the new army of 1,000,000 men. Thirty-two towns are to be erected at the mobilization camps, each capable of providing for about 22,000 soldiers, a division of infantry. They are to be called cantonments, and each will be a complete little city in itself. The plans are all made. The locations are now being selected by the various department commanders, and as soon as the camp sites are chosen the surveys will be made and contracts will be let. The construction work will be done by contract, under the supervision of army officers.

To direct this undertaking, Col. I. W. Little, of the quartermaster general's division, has been placed, by order of the secretary of war, in general charge of cantonment construction. Col. Littell has already begun organizing his forces for the work.

Six hundred million feet of lumber will be required, and arrangements are being made to secure this in all parts of the country, preferably in the section where the camps will be located. Canvas is so scarce and high in price at the present time that the amount needed for tents cannot now be secured. Two sets of tents are required each year, and the wooden construction is not only more desirable, the officers say, but will actually cost less than it would to provide tents.

Each of the thirty-two cantonments contain about 2,000 houses. These will include quarters for the men, officers' quarters, kitchens, mess halls, bathhouses, storehouses, and all the various buildings needed for housing the troops and providing for the varied activities of a big camp. Most of the buildings will be long, one-story structures, with some two-story houses. They will be of plain construction but will be of modern type,

and the plans and sanitary arrangements will carry out the most approved methods. They are expected to be the best arranged, cleanest, and most up-to-date barracks yet erected.

Each town will cover about 720 acres, a little over a square mile, and this does not include the large area required for drill grounds at each camp.

The contractors who are to do the construction work will organize their own forces of carpenters, laborers, etc., but the building will be done under the direction of army officers. Several officers from the quartermaster's department, government inspectors, timekeepers, foremen, engineers, plumbers, etc., will be stationed at each camp town, and Col. Littell has already begun to arrange for the men required for this work.

In addition to the thirty-two camp towns, the quartermaster's department will erect groups of warehouses at points where army stores are to be concentrated. The exact number and location of these has not yet been determined, as they are to be erected to meet the needs of the army as they arise.

* * *

Mailing List Instructions

The attention of financial secretaries is called to the important notice appearing elsewhere in this issue with regard to sending to the General Office the correct address of each and every member entitled to receive "The Carpenter." Similar notices appeared in our columns in the past, but no special heed seemed to be given them for complaints continue to come in with regard to members not receiving their Journals.

The main source of trouble seems to lie in the direction of listing the address of members as "General Delivery," a custom which is altogether wrong, as it causes numerous complaints from the postal authorities and is a source of additional expense to the organization.

We would also state the erroneous belief exists in many quarters that the postal authorities are responsible for mail matter on their hands faultily addressed and are accordingly obliged to notify us of changes of address and "cut outs." This is not so. It is merely an act of accommodation on the part of the Postoffice to supply such information to the addressors.

Notwithstanding this, however, the General Office has been forced to rely chiefly upon postal department advices with regard to changes of address and "cut outs," a duty that clearly belongs to the locals and local officials. This is a situation that should not continue and it is up to financial secretaries to remedy it.

We trust, therefore, that the instructions contained in the notice appearing in this issue will be carried out to the letter by financial secretaries and that members everywhere will aid these officials by promptly notifying them of a change of address.

* * *

Johannsen's New Post

Organizer Anton Johannsen, of San Francisco, recently forwarded his resignation to General President Hutcheson, in order to take up his duties as chief field agent and investigator of the new National Labor Defense Council, of which Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City is chairman. Johannsen is widely known as a labor leader and an organizer for the U. B. not only in the Pacific coast states but throughout the country and is eminently fitted to fill his new position with credit to himself and to the organization of which he is a member.

The National Labor Defense Council proposes to investigate all troubles between labor and capital and give the true facts to the public, and where men and women of labor are arrested and attacked in any of the courts, to give them the best possible defense and counsel. Brother Johannsen intends to visit the leading central labor bodies throughout the country and all national and international labor conventions during the year. The field is large and the work he has undertaken is far-reaching, but he has all the qualifications necessary to make his work a telling factor in the onward march of labor's national development.

The Attack On Labor Laws

Notwithstanding the experience gained from the progress of the war thus far which indicates clearly that excessive overtime is not a war economy, the movement for breaking down existing labor laws does not seem to have spent itself. Of four bills recently introduced in the New York legislature as emergency war measures, three would remove labor restrictions. One suspends the railroad full-crew law for the duration of the war. Another provides that children of twelve years or older may leave public schools from April 1 to November 1 of each year during the war and for two months after its termination, to work on farms. The third restrains the Industrial Commission from enforcing the labor law if, after investigation, it shall appear that its enforcement would interfere with the effective prosecution of the war.

Opponents of these bills make it clear that they stand for the effective prosecution of the war—that is exactly their reason for opposing the bills. The labor of children, they declare, leads to national weakness, instead of strength; English experience shows that a breakdown in labor standards means loss of efficiency. To be sure, the bill proposes that the laws shall be suspended only if it appears that their enforcement will interfere with the war, but since we know, they argue, that enforcement of the laws will not have that effect, why give the Industrial Commission power to suspend them?

In this connection "The Survey" calls attention to a significant statement of Secretary Daniels made last week in response to an inquiry from Prof. Irving Fisher, president of the American Association for Labor Legislation: "It is of great national concern," said Secretary Daniels, "that at the outset of war this country shall maintain a scientific program of legal protection for workers in the interest both of maximum production and human conservation. We must not permit overzeal to lead to the weakening of our protective standards and hence to the breaking down of the health and productiveness of labor."

On March 23 when the entrance of the United States into war appeared imminent the executive council of the American Association of Labor Legislation issued a public announcement warning against the danger "that men may be sacrificed to materials in the erroneous belief that unrestricted endeavor increases output," and outlining the essential minimum requirements "for the protection of those who serve in time of stress the industries of the nation." This was followed by a conference at Washington with the secretary of the navy, who declared that protective standards for workers who serve their country will be maintained at all costs.

Women's Wage Laws In Sight

Minimum wage laws for women and minors is coming, and manufacturers may as well accept the inevitable instead of clinging to the old "freedom-of-contract" theory.

This is the opinion of the general counsel of the Manufacturers' Association, at its annual convention.

"We may expect that within a few years," it is stated, "nearly all of the states of the union will have enacted minimum wage laws similar to those already in existence. The historic principle of the freedom of contract is materially limited by this new method of legislative wage standards. The principle urged by the proponents of minimum wage, namely, that minors and women, because of physical characteristics, are in theory wards of the state and require and deserve the protection of the state, is now established judicial doctrine."

The report maintained that the minimum wage meant "new standards of wage determinations" and "the lessening of the right of property." Continuing, the report put several questions concerning the possible effect of the minimum wage on the cost of living, the tariff, and foreign trade, and concluded thus: "These and other intricate questions must be intelligently faced by all employers of minors and women.

Official Information

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General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 2500 Durant Ave., (Apartment 403) Berkeley, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chembord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Local Unions Chartered In April

Olympia, Wash. (Ship Carpenters and Caulkers.)
Manchester, N. H. (Boxmakers.)
Camden, N. J. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers.)
Iroquois Falls, Ont., Can.
Washington, D. C. (Carpenters in Government Shops.)
Bellingham, Wash. (Maritime Builders.)
East St. Louis, Ill. (Maintenance and millwrights.

Brighton, Colo.	Shelley, Idaho.
Seifirst, West Va.	Chanute, Kas.
Carson City, Ill.	Konawa, Okla.
Glendive, Mont.	Sterling, Colo.
Boulder, Colo.	York, Me.
Columbiana, O.	Greensburg, Ind.
Scottdale, Pa.	Stanford, Mont.
Weston, West Va.	St. Anthony, Idaho.
Virginia, Minn.	

Total, 24 Local Unions.

Proceedings of the Second Quarterly Session, 1917, of the G. E. B.

(Continued From Last Month.)

April 4, 1917.

Rockland, Me., L. U. 1066.—Movement for 25 per cent. increase in wages, effective May 6, 1917. The G. E. B. will not sanction a graded scale of wages and holds the matter in abeyance, pending the action of the Local Union towards establishing a minimum scale.

Eau Claire, Wis., L. U. 1074.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Washington, Ind., L. U. 1076.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour and a reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 per day, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y., L. U. 1093.—Movement for wage increase from $4.50 to $5.00 per day, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Ridgefield, Conn., L. U. 1119.—Movement for wage increase of 7c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Richwood, Va., L. U. 1121.—Movement for wage increase of 45c per day, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be

considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Mt. Kisco, N. Y., L. U. 1134.—Movement for wage increase of 50c per day, effective June 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

LaCrosse, Wis., L. U. 1143.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Bay City, Mich., L. U. 116.—Organizer Plambeck reported relative to members out on strike in Bay City in support of their movement for increase in wages, approved by the Board at the January meeting. The Board decides that L. U. 116 is entitled to financial assistance as soon as reports are made to the G. O.

North Platte, Neb., L. U. 1200.—Movement for minimum wage of 45c per hour and a reduction in working hours from 10 to 9 per day, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Walla Walla, Wash., L. U. 1214.—Movement for wage increase of 50c per day, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Franklin, Mass., L. U. 1230.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective June 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Central Valley, N. Y., L. U. 1276.—Movement for wage increase from $3.50 to $3.85 per day, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Salem, O., L. U. 1282.—Request for permission to make slight change in working rules as submitted with trade movement and acted upon by the G. E. B. at the January session. The matter is referred to the First G. V. P.

French Lick, Ind., L. U. 1309.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 14, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Cincinnati, O., L. U. 1348.—Movement for wage increase for the Box Makers, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Woodland, Cal., L. U. 1381.—Movement for wage increase of 50c per day, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Moberly, Mo., L. U. 1434.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective May 15, 1917. The matter is referred to the G. S. for further information.

Laporte, Ind., L. U. 1485.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The next movement entered into to be for the shorter work day.

April 5, 1917.

Miles City, Mont., L. U. 1524.—Movement for wage increase of 12½c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Palestine, Tex., L. U. 1541.—Movement for wage increase of 50c per day June 1, 1917, and an additional increase of 50c per day from June 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Casper, Wyo., L. U. 1564.—Movement for wage increase of 12½c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Milford, Conn., L. U. 1580.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour and the Saturday half-holiday, effective June 5, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Lawton, Okla., L. U. 1585.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective June 4, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Sydney, N. S., Can., L. U. 1588.—Movement for wage increase of 6 2-3c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Bremerton, Wash., L. U. 1597.—Movement for wage increase of 50c per day, effective June 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Hastings, Neb., L. U. 1672.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour and reduction in working hours from 10 to 9 per day, effective

May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Ennis, Tex., L. U. 1718.—Movement for L. U. 1718 for increase in wages, effective June 1, 1917. The matter is referred to the G. S. for further information.

Neodesha, Kans., L. U. 1730.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective July 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Cape Girardeau, Mo., L. U. 1770.—Movement for wage increase of 2½c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Huntingburg, Ind., L. U. 1814.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Charleston, W. Va., L. U. 1818.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Inasmuch as the local union has not been organized for a period of one year, the Board cannot grant the official sanction asked for.

Escanaba, Mich., L. U. 1832.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour and the 8-hour day, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Mendham, N. J., L. U. 1878.—Movement for wage increase of 50c per day, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Shelbyville, Ill., L. U. 1892.—Movement for wage increase of 6 2-3c per hour, effective June 7, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Kansas City, Mo., L. U. 1864.—Movement for increase in wages effective May 1, 1917. The matter is referred to the G. S. to get further information.

Ames, Iowa, L. U. 1948.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Cleveland, O., L. U. 2511.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, without financial aid.

Vancouver, B. C., Can., L. U. 2647.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, without financial aid.

Great Falls, Mont., L. U. 286.—Information received relative to lockout in that city. The matter is laid over for investigation by the G. P.

Cleveland, O.—Information received from the D. C. relative to a lockout in that city involving many members of the U. B. The matter is referred to the G. S. to get further details.

New Haven, Conn.—A communication was received from L. U. 1742 requesting permission to circulate an appeal among the local unions of the U. B. for financial assistance in establishing a Labor Lyceum. The request is denied.

Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Greensburgh and Mt. Pleasant D. C.—Movement for wage increase of 6¼c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Chattanooga, Tenn., L. U. 74.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective June 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Vallejo, Cal., L. U. 180.—Movement for wage increase of $5.50 per day, effective June 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Middleport, N. Y., L. U. 382.—Movement for wage increase of 6 2-3c per hour, effective June 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

St. John, N. B., Can., L. U. 919.—Movement for wage increase of 7½c per hour, effective June 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Quebec, Que., Can., L. U. 730.—Movement for minimum wage of 40c per hour, effective June 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Punxsutawney, Pa., L. U. 1088.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour and reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 per day, effective May, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for, providing the movement does not become effective until May 20, 1917.

Ardmore, Pa., L. U. 465.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted, providing the movement is endorsed by the Montgomery County D. C. The question of financial aid will

be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Greensburg, Pa., L. U. 462.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour and reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 per day, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

The Board rules that in case of strike or lockout in the future, the list of members on strike or locked out must be submitted to the G. O. before financial aid will be allowed by the G. E. B. This list to be checked up with the membership records at the G. O. It is further decided that members must be out two full weeks before they will be entitled to benefits.

Centralia, Ill., L. U. 367.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Westfield, Mass., L. U. 222.—Movement for wage increase of 15c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Evansville, Ind., L. U. 670.—Movement to establish a minimum scale for the millmen of 35c per hour, also a 2½c increase, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Can., L. U.'s 713 and 2624. Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 7, 1917. The Board grants financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Brooklyn, N. Y., L. U. 740 (Millwrights.)—Movement for wage increase of 50c per day, effective July 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Berwyn, Pa., L. U. 833.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

April 6, 1917.

Southbridge, Mass., L. U. 861.—Movement for wage increase of 7c per hour, effective June 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, providing the movement is endorsed by the Worcester D. C. The question of financial aid will be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Lawrence, Mass., L. U. 1092.—Movement for establishment of minimum wage scale of 50c per hour for cabinet makers, 45c per hour for machine men, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, providing the movement is endorsed by the Lawrence D. C. The question of financial aid will be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Humberstone, Ont., Can., L. U. 1168.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour and reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 per day, effective June 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Michigan City, Ind., L. U. 1236.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Pocatello, Idaho, L. U. 1258.—Movement for wage increase of 50c per day, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Duluth, Minn., L. U. 1284 (Cabinet Makers and Millmen.)—Movement for wage increase of 15 per cent and a reduction in working hours from 10 to 9 per day, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Merritton, Ont., Can., L. U. 1402.—Movement for minimum wage of 50c per hour, the 8-hour day and Saturday half-holiday, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Caldwell, N. J., L. U. 1515.—Movement for wage increase from $3.80 to $4.50 per day, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Thorold, Ont., Can., L. U. 1677.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour and reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 per day, effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Omaha, Neb., L. U. 1713.—Movement for minimum wage of 35c per hour and 9-hour day, endorsed by the Tri-City D. C., effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Waterloo, Iowa, L. U. 1835.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Downers Grove, Ill., L. U. 1889.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, the 8-hour day and Saturday half-holiday, endorsed by the DuPage County D. C., effective May 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Great Falls, Mont., L. U. 286.—The Board considered additional information received from the local union relative to the lockout, and instructed the G. S. to get further details.

New York, N. Y.—Request from the Marine Woodworkers' D. C. for a ruling as to terms and conditions under which independent organizations of ship carpenters and joiners in Manhattan and Jersey City may be admitted to the U. B. The Board decides that these men will be admitted to the U. B. in accordance with the provisions of Section 42 of our General Laws governing qualifications for membership.

Lewiston, Idaho.—Request of L. U. 398 for a ruling relative to the admission to membership of a member of the Federal army. The matter is referred to the G. P. for an official ruling, as he decides all points of law.

April 7, 1917.

Hamilton, O., L. U. 637.—Request for endorsement of a proposed amendment to our General Laws denied.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Board considered a request made by the Pittsburgh D. C. that they be permitted to retain the unexpended balance of an appropriation made for relief of members locked out. Request denied.

Rochester, N. Y.—A communication from L. U. 72 relative to circular letters issued by Thos. J. Dolan of Cleveland, O., was read and considered, and the reply of the G. S. to said letter concurred in by the G. E. B.

Nashville, Tenn.—A proposition from the American National Bank of Nashville, looking to a deposit of a portion of our funds in that institution was considered. The G. S. will notify the bank that no new accounts are being opened at this time.

Working agreements now in existence between the U. B. and other organizations were considered and laid over pending conferences with other trades.

San Francisco, Cal.—Request of the Bay Counties D. C., also of L. U. 483, for permission to circulate an appeal for funds among the local unions of the U. B. to assist in the defense of the men involved in the bomb plots. The request is denied.

Santa Cruz, Cal., L. U. 829.—Movement for wage increase of 50c per day, effective July 9, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

St. Louis, Mo.—A communication was received from the D. C. reporting progress of the millmen's movement for an increase in wages; referred to the G. P.

Several local unions asked for information relative to the standing of members who join the army or navy for active service. The matter was placed before the G. E. B. for consideration, and after a thorough discussion of the subject from all angles and viewpoints, the Board came to the conclusion to recommend to referendum vote of our entire membership the following:

"Members joining the army or navy for active service shall be entitled to their benefits until mustered out of the service."

Information having reached the G. O. that the United States Government requires the services of our members and will require those services more extensively in the near future in the navy yards in the construction and repair of vessels, and having in mind the action of the American Federation of Labor at a recent conference in Washington, D. C., in which we took part and at which American labor's position in peace or war was clearly outlined and defined, the G. E. B. of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., in regular quarterly session assembled at Headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind., offer the services of our organization as mechanics to the government of the United States in whatever manner they may be most needed. Our organization consists of patriotic American citizens, ready and willing at all times to do their duty when called upon. If the government officials will only let us know in reasonable time when men are required for industrial service at any particular point designated by the government, we will co-operate with these officials in supplying the men required.

April 9, 1917.

Woonsocket, R. I.—Appeal of Mrs. Catherine Ryan from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of her husband, John F. Ryan, late a member of L. U. 801 of Woonsocket. The matter is held in abeyance and action deferred until the due book of the deceased member for the year 1915 is furnished the G. O.

Cincinnati, O.—Appeal of L. U. 667 from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of T. R. Trickle, late a member of L. U. 667. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein—namely, that the brother was six months in arrears on May 31, 1915, and dues were collected from him after that period in violation of the law. The appeal is dismissed.

Abilene, Tex.—Request of L. U. 1281 for reconsideration of the disapproved claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of I. L. Summers, a member of L. U. 1281. The case is referred back to the G. T. to be reopened.

Montgomery, Ala.—Appeal of L. U. 1687 from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of Sam L. Jenkins, late a member of L. U. 1687. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely, that the brother was not in benefit standing at the time his wife's death occurred. The appeal is therefore dismissed.

Cleveland, O.—Communication from the Cleveland D. C. relative to the lockout in progress in that city were carefully considered, and the request for financial assistance denied.

St. Louis, Mo.—A communication from the D. C. relative to progress of trade movement of the outside men was received as information.

April 9, 1917.

Board Member Guerin, who was appointed by General President Hutcheson to supervise the consolidation plan in New York City in accordance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention, reported progress made up to the present time. The matter of detail work and adjusting of individual cases will take considerable time yet. When consolidation is completed a detailed statement of moneys received and expenses incurred will be submitted to the G. O. for the consideration of the G. E. B.

Chicago, Ill.—On the recommendation of the G. P. the sum of $300.00 was appropriated for special organizing work in the outlying districts of Chicago to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Vancouver, B. C., Can.—On the recommendation of Board Member Cole the sum of $338.70 was appropriated for special organizing work in Vancouver, same to be spent under supervision of the G. P.

Detroit, Mich.—Request of the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The matter is referred to the G. P. for investigation.

Boston, Mass.—Request of Box Makers' Union No. 394 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied and the matter of services of an organizer referred to the G. P.

Atlanta, Ga.—Request of the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied and the matter of organizing referred to the G. P.

Newark, N. J.—On the request of the D. C. the sum of $175.00 is appropriated for organizing purposes, same to be expended under the supervision of the G. P.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Request of the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied and the matter of organizing referred to the G. P.

Oklahoma, Okla.—Request of L. U. 276 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The sum of $150.00 is appropriated, same to be expended under the supervision of the G. P.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Request of L. U. 74 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The sum of $100.00 is appropriated, same to be expended under the supervision of the G. P.

Birmingham, Ala.—Request of the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied and the matter of organizing referred to the G. P.

Quebec, Que., Can.—Request of L. U. 730 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied and the matter of organizing referred to the G. P.

St. John, N. B., Can.—Request of L. U. 919 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The matter of organizing is referred to the G. P. and the request denied.

April 10, 1917.

New York, N. Y.—On a report received from Boat Builders Union No. 1801 relative to men on strike, the Board appropriates the sum of $126.00 for the relief of the men involved.

Montreal, Que., Can.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour and the 8-hour day. Inasmuch as the provisions of Section 58 of our General Laws have not been fully complied with, the matter is held in abeyance.

Cincinnati, O.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a three-year agreement, with 2½c increase in wages each year. Inasmuch as the provision of Section 58 of our General Laws have not been fully complied with, the matter is held in abeyance.

Lima, O., L. U. 372.—Movement for wage increase of 7½c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. This movement was considered by the G. E. B. on February 2, 1917, and laid over for investigation by the G. P. After considering the report submitted the Board decided to grant the official sanction asked for, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later.

Greenville, Pa., L. U. 1000.—Movement for wage increase of 18c per hour, effective May 1, 1917, laid over from the January meeting for investigation. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Albany, N. Y.—Appeal of Burton Soles from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Burton Soles vs. L. U. 117 of Albany, N. Y. , The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed (This appeal in the matter of L. U. 117 refusing to take up charges filed by Soles.)

Albany, N. Y.—Appeal of Burt Soles from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Soles vs. the Albany D. C., in the matter of a fine of $25.00 imposed upon Soles by the D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Albany, N. Y.—Appeal of Burt Soles from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Soles vs. L. U. 117 of Albany, Soles having been expelled by L. U. 117. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Peru, Ill.—Appeal of L. U. 195 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Ralph R. Cocking and Alfred J. Lilburn vs. L. U. 195 of Peru. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Centralia, Ill.—Appeal of J. E. Tarian from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Tarian

vs. L. U. 367 of Centralia. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Pinckneyville, Ill.—Appeal of John L. Happy from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Happy vs. L. U. 1056. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Miles City, Mont.—Appeal of J. W. Brinson and G. W. Giles from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Brinson and Giles vs. L. U. 1524. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

San Francisco, Cal.—Appeal of Wm. Eissler from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Wm. Eissler vs. the Bay Counties D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Appeal of L. U. 224 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of E. A. Gramling vs. L. U. 224. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

April 11, 1917.

Pittsburgh, Pa., D. C.—Movement for wage increase from $4.00 to $5.00 for the millmen on May 1, 1917, from $5.00 to $5.25 on May 1, 1918 and from $5.25 to $5.50 per day on May 1, 1919. The Board grants the official sanction desired.

Grand Rapids, Mich., L. U.'s 1352 and 1369, (Furniture Workers.) Movement for wage increase of 10 per cent., endorsed by the Grand Rapids D. C., to take effect not earlier than June 5, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, providing the date of the movement is set for June 5, 1917, or later.

St. Petersburg, Fla., L. U. 531.—Movement for wage increaes of 5c per hour, effective July 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Johnson City, Tenn., L. U. 1517.—Movement for minimum wage of 35c per hour and the 9-hour day. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Scotts Bluff, Neb., L. U. 1608.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective May 10, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired.

Bartlesville, Okla., L. U. 1659.—Movement for increase of 12½c per hour, effective June 11, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Ennis, Tex., L. U. 1718.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective June 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Vinita, Okla., L. U. 1825.—A report was received from L. U. 1825, stating that a wage increase of 5c per hour asked for on January 1, 1917, was granted. The request for official sanction of the movement was granted.

The G. P., the First G. V. P., the G. S. and the G. T. appeared in the Federal Court before Judge Anderson in the temporary injunction sought by Thos. J. Dolan of Cleveland, O.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time.

April 12, 1917.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts was continued throughout the day.

April 13, 1917.

Philadelphia, Pa.—A request from the Philadelphia D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes was considered and denied, and the matter or organizing the mills in that city referred to the G. P.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A communication from the D. C. relative to a jurisdictional controversy over the putting up of metal concrete forms was referred to the G. P. for conference with the organizations involved.

Boston, Mass.—The G. P. placed before the Board correspondence with the Boston D. C. relative to expenses incurred in defending injunction suits in Boston and vicinity. The matter is referred to the G. P. for further investigation and adjustment.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The matter of a jurisdictional dispute between the Longshoremen and the Carpenters concerning carpenter work on board ships was referred to the G. P., he to use his best endeavors to bring about an adjustment.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The report of the committee appointed at the February meeting of the Board to hear the charges preferred by L. U. 627 of Jacksonville vs. L. U. 224 of the same city was read and considered, and the recommendation of the committee that L. U. 224 be suspended from the U. B. was concurred in.

Trinidad, Colo., L. U. 1173.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective May 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Fresno, Cal., L. U. 1496.—Movement for wage increase of 50c per day, effective July 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Portland, Me., L. U. 1561.—Movement for increase in wages of 15 per cent., effective June 15, 1917. The G. E. B. will not sanction a movement for a wage increase to take effect prior to the expiration of an agreement already in force.

Moberly, Mo., L. U. 1434.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective May 15, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Kansas City, Mo., L. U. 1864.—Movement of Box Makers for increase in wages, effective May 1, 1917, 37c per hour minimum and the Saturday half-holiday. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts was continued and completed, and the books and accounts found to be correct.

April 14, 1917.

Shamokin, Pa.—A report on the progress of a trade movement in Shamokin effective April 1, 1917 was received from L. U. 37. The G. S. is instructed to obtain a list of the members on strike before financial aid is considered.

Lansing, Mich.—A report on the progress of a trade movement effective in Lansing on April 2, 1917, was received, and action deferred pending later information promised by the local union.

Complaints that the plan of solidification in effect between the U. B. and the A. S. is not being carried out were laid before the Board. The matter is referred to the G. P. and G. S. for investigation.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—A communication from L. U. 232 relative to a jurisdiction dispute over the putting on of "Linotile" was considered and referred to the G. P. for investigation.

St. Louis, Mo.—Full accounting received from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the G. E. B. for organizing purposes.

The quarterly reports of the G. P. and the First G. V. P. were received and ordered printed in "The Carpenter."

It was decided that all trade movements sanctioned by the G. E. B. be financially supported at the usual rates wherever necessary, and that should the General Fund be reduced below One Hundred Thousand Dollars an assessment of 50c per member be levied against all local unions.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet at the General Office on July 11, 1917.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY,

General Secretary.

Causes of Death By Occupation

Based upon 94,269 deaths of male and 102,467 deaths of female industrial policy holders, 15 years of age and over, as recorded in 1911, 1912, and 1913, by a well-known life insurance company, tuberculosis caused the death of 20.5 per cent. of the former and 14.4 per cent. of the latter, while organic diseases of the heart were responsible for 12 per cent. of the deaths of males and 14.8 per cent. of the deaths of females. The average age of men dying from tuberculosis was 37.1 years and of women, 34.1 years. Of males the lowest average age at death, 31.1 years, was among those who died from typhoid fever, and of females the lowest average age at death, 29 years, was among those who died at childbirth. By occupation, the lowest average age at death was 36.5 years among bookkeepers and office assistants and the highest average age was 58.5 years among farmers and farm laborers.

These facts are brought out in tabular form in Bulletin 207 entitled "Causes of Death by Occupation," a study made by Louis I. Dublin and recently issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

Tuberculosis was responsible for the largest number of deaths among clerks, bookkeepers and office assistants, 35 per cent.; compositors and printers, 34.1 per cent.; gas fitters and steam fitters, 31.6 per cent.; longshoremen and stevedores, 29.2 per cent.; teamsters, drivers and chauffeurs, 28.8 per cent.; saloon keepers and bartenders, 26 per cent.; machinists, 25 per cent.; cigar makers and tobacco workers, 24.1 per cent.; textile mill workers, 22 per cent.; iron molders, 21.9 per cent.; painters, paper hangers and varnishers, 21.9 per cent.; masons and bricklayers, 19 per cent.; bakers, 18.8 per cent.; laborers, 16.4 per cent.; blacksmiths, 14 per cent. Accidental violence was responsible for the largest number of deaths among railway enginemen and trainmen, 42.3 per cent.; railway track and yard workers, 20.8 per cent.; and coal miners, 20.4 per cent.; while the largest number of farmers and farm laborers, 16.4 per cent. died from organic diseases of the heart, due to the facts that the prevalence of these diseases increases with age and that the average age at death of those in this group is higher than any other group.

Similarly, among women the largest number of housewives and housekeepers, 15.2 per cent. died from organic diseases of the heart for the same reasons stated

above, while tuberculosis took the largest proportion of clerks, bookkeepers and office assistants, 42.4 per cent.; clerks and saleswomen, 38.7 per cent.; textile mill workers, 35.5 per cent.; dressmakers and garment workers, 27.8 per cent.; and domestic servants, 15.9 per cent. The average age at death was 26.1 years among clerks, bookkeepers and office assistants, and 53.3 years among housewives and housekeepers.

The statistics given in the bulletin indicate that respiratory diseases are prominent where the industrial worker is exposed to colds, drafts, and dampness, as among masons and bricklayers, or to violent changes of temperature, as among teamsters, drivers and chauffeurs. Organic diseases of the heart have a high proportional frequency in cases where the work is heavy and the cardiac power are overtaxed, as among iron molders. Suicide is frequent where depressing influences are present, as among bakers and cigar makers. Typhoid fever is high where questionable water supplies are used, as among enginemen and trainmen, farmers, iron molders, and laborers.

Publications of Interest to the Carpenter Trade

The Trade Extension Department of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, 925 Lumber Exchange, Chicago, Ill., has issued a number of publications which should be in the hands of every carpenter. This literature comprises several series to meet the needs of various classes of builders, and ranges from bulletins on farm buildings to technical letters which are of particular interest to architects and engineers. The list given below includes the bulletins which would be of particular interest to the carpenter trade, and which are now available upon request. Others are in preparation, and will be listed as they appear.

—Farm Bulletins—

No. 1.—"Implement Sheds."

No. 2.—"Grain Storage Buildings."

No. 3.—"The Preservative Treatment of Farm Timbers."

No. 4.—"Swine Houses."

No. 5.—"Poultry House Construction."

No. 6.—"Ice Houses and Ice Supply."

No. 7.—"Diary and General Purpose Barns."

—News Letters—

No. 1.—"Building Code Revision in Reference to the Use of Wood."

—Educational—

No. 1.—"Teachers' Cottages."

—Miscellaneous—

"Wood Construction in Relation to Fire Loss."

"John Smith's Garage."

—Engineering Bulletins—

No. 1.—"Timber for Structural Purposes."

No. 2.—"Heavy Timber Mill Construction Buildings."

—Better Buildings—

No. 1.—"Your Garage."

No. 2.—"Farm Houses."

—Technical Letters—

No. 1.—"Creosoted Wood Block Paving."

Nos. 4 and 5.—"Building Code Suggestions."

No. 6.—"Concrete and Timber Buildings."

No. 7.—"Comparison of Two Docks."

No. 9.—"Timber in Pier and Wharf Construction."

Expulsion

John MacCormack, former treasurer of L. U. 386, Dorchester, Mass., has been expelled from that local as a result of charges preferred against him.

Goodell-Pratt Tool Book

We are in receipt of Tool Book No. 13, issued by the Goodell-Pratt Company, Toolsmiths of Greenfield, Mass., which is a handy, compact and up-to-date tool catalog. No less than 1,500 tools of the standard Goodell-Pratt make are listed in the book which also contains information of general interest to mechanics.

Casual Comment

Trade organization counts for something in wartime.

* * *

Labor's spirit of service and loyalty has been splendid.

* * *

Either in industrial service or on active service our boys will be there.

* * *

If you can, invest in a Liberty Loan Bond, it's a mortgage on the United States.

* * *

Victorious trade movements continue to come in, thus showing progress all along the line.

* * *

The remarkable success attending this year's movements is certainly inspiring. Let's keep it up!

* * *

Our ship building members are enjoying a period of unusual prosperity, plenty of work and more in sight.

* * *

The building of wooden ships for transatlantic service is now well under way, all our available members are helping.

* * *

Army post work will keep a large number of our men employed this summer as numerous cantonments are being built.

* * *

The excitement of war times should not allow us to overlook our duties and obligations as trade unionists.

* * *

At such a time especially your organization needs the active support and cooperation of each and every member.

* * *

The National Manufacturers' Association met recently but we did not hear of them adopting any resolutions similar to those passed by the A. F. of L. delegates last May.

* * *

In spite of the expose regarding Oxman's testimony and other disclosures in the case, Thomas J. Mooney is still in the shadow of the gallows at Frisco.

* * *

It seems incredible that the daily newspaper press of the country should adopt a policy of silence regarding this sensational case and its amazing outcome.

* * *

As we go to press Mooney's wife has been placed on trial despite the positive evidence of a frame-up in her husband's case and the latter awaiting a new trial.

* * *

Prosecutor Fickert and his assistant Cunha have a lot of explaining to do with regard to the methods they pursued; justice demands that the situation be cleared up.

* * *

The demand is being made for the importation of coolie labor by western employers on the plea of war exigency, but there is little likelihood of their being successful.

* * *

Western labor organizations have denounced this action and call upon all American workers to oppose any change in the existing immigration laws looking toward leaving down the bars to Asiatic cheap labor.

* * *

Labor will be loyal and patriotic and give of its best in an unselfish spirit of service to help the nation win the war, but it will steadfastly refuse to allow itself be exploited by greedy employers.

* * *

The experience of other nations, particularly England, stand as a grave warning against sweating, speeding-up and long hours of toil as a means of increasing production.

* * *

Conditions existing in industry today are altogether different from what they were in the past so that the shorter work day is absolutely essential if the workers are to maintain health and efficiency.

Little Finland is to get its freedom as a result of the Russian revolution according to the statement of War Minister Kerensky—thus are the small nationalities coming into their own slowly but surely.

* * *

We are likely to hear much of war conditions as an excuse for granting special legislation. Only recently on that plea the Connecticut state senate refused to pass a law limiting the working hours of women and minors to 8 per day.

* * *

War conditions also should not blind us to the necessity of supporting the union label. Every effort in that direction is far more needed now than in times of peace for conditions in many ways favor the non-union employer.

* * *

The important notice published elsewhere in this issue with regard to locals sending the correct address of members to the General Office so that they may receive "The Carpenter" regularly should be read and the instructions followed to the letter.

* * *

The sixth biennial convention of the Women Trade Union League was held at Kansas City, Mo., week of June 4. A notable body of women union leaders were present representing over 150,000 organized working women in the United States and Canada.

* * *

A pleasing feature of the numerous trade movements so successful in the last few months was the fact that they helped in an appreciable degree the work of organization. In various localities the movements were instrumental in bringing in numbers of non-unionists.

* * *

In harmony and determination and team work the recent strike of our members in the Pittsburg district is deserving of notice. Our members maintained a solid front from the first and conducted negotiations in a business-like way and thus a substantial victory was gained in a short time.

As a result of the strike the Pittsburg D. C. secured an advance to 71c per hour, a net gain of 8½c per hour over the former rate. The settlement also included an advance of $1.00 a day for foremen. Second Vice-President George Lakey represented the General Office in the negotiations with the contractors.

* * *

M. Albert Thomas, the French minister of munitions, is authority for the statement that the experience of war has only demonstrated the absolute necessity of the labor laws enacted before the war. France and England are therefore in accord on this important subject.

* * *

The council of national defense has called upon state and municipal authorities to strictly enforce standards of wages, hours and working conditions and the enforcement of existing labor laws; this indeed is encouraging and shows that the experience of other belligerents is being heeded.

* * *

Eight thousand members of our organization affiliated with the Bay Counties D. C. of San Francisco held their annual outing at Paradise Park on Sunday, May 20. The bay excursion and picnic was one of the most enjoyable in the history of the D. C. Former Mayor P. H. McCarthy, president of the Building Trades Council of San Francisco, was chairman of the day's events.

* * *

Zest was added to the occasion because of the fact that on the following day, May 21, the new minimum wage rate of $5.50 a day for 8 hours' work, approved by the local and state Building Trades Councils and acquiesced in by the general contractors, would become effective. Our members in San Francisco are deserving of credit for the success which has met their efforts to better trade conditions.

* * *

Play the union label game harder in war time than in peace. That is one sure way to win success. If union men don't demand it others can't be expected to do so. Set the example!

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID DURING APRIL, 1917

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
28698	John Zangerle	1	7	10	Accident (Hit by street car)	$200.00
28699	Joseph S. Hrencher	61	3	11	Blood poison	200.00
28700	Jennie Litzen	66	11	6	Diabetes mellitus	75.00
28701	Mrs. Helen Dohn	72	18	..	Pernicious anaemia	75.00
28702	Mrs. Josephine L. Beaudrey	96	20	5	Nephritis	75.00
28703	L. J. Cook	171	24	6	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
28704	Sigrid A. Ericksen	181	7	7	Consumption	75.00
28705	G. P. Briggs	213	14	7	Senile pneumonia	125.00
28706	Albert W. Crimm	241	8	6	Pneumonia	300.00
28707	G. W. Hart	259	8	..	Cerebral hemmorhage	300.00
28708	Harvey C. Johns	262	9	7	Chronic Bright's disease	300.00
28709	James Mathieson	326	27	10	Pneumonia	300.00
28710	J. H. Hobday	331	6	6	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
28711	Milton Hall	417	29	..	Nephritis	175.00
28712	Frederick Lagerstrom	429	3	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
28713	Frederick I. Wells	453	17	8	Sepsis from bed sore	300.00
28714	Henry A. Miller	499	25	9	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
28715	Mary A. McLauflin	683	6	11	Diabetis	75.00
28716	Mary C. Douges	890	11	3	Apoplexy	75.00
28717	Ingwald Johnson	948	4	1	Apoplexy	200.00
28718	Edward G. Green	1185	5	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
28719	Thomas O'Keefe	1367	4	5	Organic heart disease	200.00
28720	Nels A. Anderson	1367	11	10	Lobar pneumonia	125.00
28721	Gustav A. Ericson	1456	4	6	Fatal accident	200.00
28722	Hyman Dreshpel	1750	3	5	Ulcer of duodenum	200.00
28723	Frank Kolarik	1786	10	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28724	Daniel C. Chapman	1878	3	6	Dilatation of heart	200.00
28725	Emil Schmidt	1922	20	9	General paralysis	300.00
28726	Milton Mendenhall (Dis.)	1948	13	6	Paralysis	400.00
28727	John L. Cahalan	22	35	..	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
28728	Fannie A. Blackie	33	28	1	Cancer	75.00
28729	Jane F. Dunn	38	33	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
28730	William Prosch	164	26	9	Cirrhosis of liver	155.50
28731	Peder Pederson	247	10	3	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
28732	Eugene F. Clifford	680	16	1	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
28732	Elizabeth Gemin	787	6	5	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
28734	William Bartenbach	787	22	4	Tubercular peritonitis	300.00
28735	Frank Wooden	11	20	11	Myocarditis	300.00
28736	Mary Woelfel	15	7	11	Abdominal dropsy	75.00
28737	Fannie C. Blum	15	4	8	Rupture	75.00
28738	George Miller	25	14	10	Mitral insufficiency	125.00
28739	Chas. J. Pallie	203	25	8	Apoplexy	300.00
28740	Margaret Diltmann	238	17	5	Apoplexy	75.00
28741	Peter Helmers	282	17	10	Chronic Bright's disease	300.00
28742	Gertrude M. Jolly	331	10	6	Cancer	75.00
28743	John S. Miller	374	16	8	Pernicious anaemia	125.00
28744	Michael Monoban	808	11	8	Perinephritis	300.00
28745	Lottie M. Sharp	1043	4	1	Mitral insufficiency	75.00
28746	R. R. Whitson	74	6	4	Pulmonary abscess	300.00
28747	Lulu Marquardt	131	15	8	Cancer	75.00
28748	Levi H. Wilcox	211	16	4	Paralysis	300.00
28749	Josiah D. Perkins	278	7	10	Chronic nephritis	75.00
28750	Ida L. Anderson	317	5	5	Tumor of brain	75.00
28751	Emil Carlstrom	488	11	10	Cancer	300.00
28752	Carrie Fort	582	7	8	Consumption	75.00
28753	Max Meyer	671	7	3	Kidney trouble	300.00
28754	Frank Nesbaum	716	8	3	Heart disease	300.00
28755	L. M. Bolles	1172	2	6	Cerebo spinal meningitis	100.00
28756	Henry Beiderman	1618	10	10	Bright's disease	125.00
28757	Emma Allen	117	14	7	Kidney disease	75.00
28758	Arthur G. Huff	136	9	3	Chronic nephritis	300.00
28759	Isreal Plotnickov	214	2	7	Lobar pneumonia	50.00
28760	John K. Ameigh	532	3	4	Lobar pneumonia	200.00
28761	W. A. Campbell	669	5	10	Myocarditis	75.00
28762	David Martel	801	15	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28763	James H. Wren	1473	2	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	100.00
28764	Chas. W. Craner	1762	1	..	Rupture	50.00
28765	John Bronenkant	1	7	10	Electrocuted	300.00
28766	Mary Hill	18	4	..	Gall stones	75.00
28767	James M. Saunders	257	21	1	Cancer	300.00
28768	Phil. Krempel	1	8	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28769	Robt. Flick	2	21	11	Mitral insufficiency	300.00
28770	Chas. Nolander	7	20	2	Influenza	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
28771	Alfred W. Marthorric	52	12	1	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
28772	C. Jager	62	14	1	Accident and pneumonia	300.00
28773	Ingelborg A. Olson	158	11	5	Dilatation of heart	75.00
28774	Laura E. Bowerman	215	14	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
28775	Geuseppina Perrotti	218	3	9	Heart trouble	75.00
28776	Leslie C. Anderson	262	2	6	Tenanus	200.00
28777	Julius Lehberg	264	31	..	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
28778	John Oetken	264	6	11	Suicide	300.00
28779	Mary E. Ricker	481	16	5	Nephritis	75.00
28780	Pearl F. State	641	7	4	Appendicitis	75.00
28781	August Balje	1268	14	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
28782	Wm. D. Snyder	1377	14	2	Diabetis	300.00
28783	Samuel F. Dougherty	1704	11	6	Cancer	125.00
28784	E. F. Portch	1078	13	11	Septic pneumonia	300.00
28785	Archie C. Strosnider	3	6	..	Nephritis	300.00
28786	Louis Krieger	13	7	8	Septicaemia	300.00
28787	Mary Fluegel	47	27	3	Accident, internal injuries	75.00
28788	Henrietta Lindwall	53	17	7	Pulmonary embolism	75.00
28789	Emma Shepard	92	3	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
28790	James B. Bradley	165	17	10	Septicaemia	300.00
28791	Susana M. Hoare	213	30	10	Old age	75.00
28792	Sarah E. Davy	249	17	7	Suicide	75.00
28793	Annie Story	559	4	10	Hemorrhage	75.00
28794	Clark W. Sanders	679	14	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
28795	Alice A. Delozier	900	15	5	Cirrhosis of liver	75.00
28796	Louis Zlotnikoff	1073	7	3	Fatal accident	300.00
28797	Wm. W. Hobron	1082	10	8	Fracture of skull	300.00
28798	Joseph Vezina	1305	13	9	Mitral regurgitation	300.00
28799	Lula D. Bennett	1445	1	5	Cancer	25.00
28800	Josepha Hodous	1615	5	10	Chronic myocarditis	75.00
28801	E. B. Sanders	1846	1	3	Fatal injuries from accident	50.00
28802	Ad. Carlson	1922	12	2	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
28803	James F. Williams	11	31	..	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
28804	Leonard Schweadt	19	30	11	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
28805	Jennings Miller	24	9	8	Blood poison	75.00
28806	Ferdinand Amend	214	6	5	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
28807	Ida Burnett	229	30	4	Fatty degeneration of heart	75.00
28808	Frank Gallagher	534	4	..	Pluera pneumonia	50.00
28809	Homer Potter	614	12	11	Hardening of arteries	125.00
28810	Viola Walker	626	7	3	Eclampsia	75.00
28811	Lee Ray (Dis.)	690	2	5	Accidental injuries	200.00
28812	Harold T. Hansen	872	11	10	Chronic nephritis	300.00
28813	Elizabeth Brenneis	872	20	4	Asthenia	75.00
28814	Albert Alberts	872	21	1	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
28815	David Kanter	872	2	3	Brain tumor	100.00
28816	J. D. Cockran	986	8	8	Paralysis	300.00
28817	Gustaf Heinrick	1110	5	7	Abcess of perineum	50.00
28818	Jacob Overbeck	1162	14	9	Gangrene of toes	125.00
28819	Wm. Galbreath	1317	7	9	Locomotor ataxia	300.00
28820	Eugenio Herrera	1833	6	2	Myelitis	300.00
28821	James Sharman	8	29	9	Suicide	300.00
28822	Thomas Thompson	25	35	..	Cerebral congestion	300.00
28823	Lucy A. Hutchinson	33	14	10	Pernicious anaemia	75.00
28824	James Newlands	48	7	10	Thynonia of chestwall with metastasis	300.00
28825	John English	149	26	..	Apoplexy	300.00
28826	Elizabeth Dierking	169	11	6	Nephritis	75.00
28827	Wm. J. Tweedy	203	29	5	Pleura pneumonia	300.00
28828	Jennie E. Sheets	257	26	1	Cancer	75.00
28829	Emma C. Hull	273	6	5	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
28830	Anna Esterby	298	2	2	Chronic nephritis	50.00
28831	August Bopp	300	1	9	Heart failure	50.00
28832	Gertrude V. VanHenn	316	10	9	Acute peritonitis	75.00
28833	Verna Neuman	334	8	3	Blood poison	75.00
28834	Alexander Deedham	366	16	10	Chronic nephritis	300.00
28835	Joseph Kroll	671	10	9	Fatal accident	300.00
28836	Peter Dziengel	1053	12	5	Gangrene of leg	300.00
28837	Isabella M. Carty	1096	10	3	Cancer	75.00
28838	G. W. Lucus	1131	6	10	Paralysis	300.00
28839	Anton Stelzner	1	29	10	Cystitis	300.00
28840	Adeline Madison	7	3	11	Cancer	75.00
28841	Albert Maves (Dis.)	27	3	10	Accidental injuries	200.00
28842	Wm. Stewart	97	16	9	Heart trouble	125.00
28843	Mira A. Barnes	158	15	..	Cancer	75.00
28844	Helga Olsen	181	14	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
28845	Wm. C. Evelt	218	16	5	Chronic mitral insufficiency	300.00
28846	Mathias Batruel	242	6	2	Pneumonia	300.00
28847	Leah Berger	416	11	7	Myocarditis	75.00
28848	Samuel Gero	697	10	10	Diabetis	300.00
28849	Martin Cramer (Dis.)	1108	7	6	Accidental injuries	400.00
28850	E. F. Benson	1163	12	9	Acute nephritis	125.00
28851	Chas. Bruner	1355	2	9	Heart failure	50.00
28852	Paula T. Rise	1367	7	10	Heart trouble	75.00
28853	Wm. H. Sherrey	1517	3	2	Endocarditis	200.00
28854	Patrick Kelly	1602	14	3	Acute nephritis	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
28855	Otto A. Noren	1913	5	2	Appendicitis	300.00
28856	John E. Thompson	160	8	6	Chronic dilatation of heart	300.00
28857	Katherine Ebeling	1146	6	11	Peritonitis	75.00
28858	Luella Gardner	2	13	5	Acute endocarditis	75.00
28859	John Koll	2	17	4	Uraemic convulsion	300.00
28860	John Buelte1	2	14	10	Embolism	300.00
28861	George McGimsie	36	17	8	Pneumonia	127.50
28862	Alfred Benson	48	2	7	Cancer	50.00
28863	Oscar LeCain	67	9	..	Lymphatic leukaemia	75.00
28864	Edgar Clark	72	31	9	Cancer	300.00
28865	J. H. Carlson	181	12	11	Suicide	300.00
28866	Anthony Pauly	228	15	6	Pleurisy	300.00
28867	Malinda C. Brock	365	24	1	LaGrippe, with peritonitis	75.00
28868	Janet Cook	493	26	2	Chronic nephritis	75.00
28869	Stephen Vasko	522	10	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28870	John C. Stueck	522	8	6	Fractured skull	75.00
28871	Geo. Brown	760	15	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
28872	Frank A. Haseltine	1092	1	5	Blood poison	50.00
28873	Arthur Fredericks	1122	1	1	Struck by train	50.00
28874	Carl Jensen	1337	2	9	Smallpox	100.00
28875	Anna Case	150	7	2	Chronic myocarditis	75.00
28876	Nolan L. Arnold	1104	7	5	Appendicitis	300.00
28877	Martha Ingalls	1	6	6	Chronic nephritis	75.00
28878	John Nye	1	26	11	Heart trouble	300.00
28879	Lewis Thatcher	31	7	7	Endocarditis and arterio sclerosis	75.00
28880	Edward S. Maher	31	14	11	Acute uremia	300.00
28881	Chas. Reichold	35	16	4	Abcess of lungs	300.00
28882	Stephanie Reuble	42	25	6	Peritonitis	75.00
28883	Nelson Thifault	70	12	11	Chronic myocarditis	125.00
28884	Alfei Anderson	76	3	4	Consumption	75.00
28885	S. F. Overton	90	3	3	Heart trouble	150.00
28886	Bessie L. Coleman	106	15	8	Thrombosis	75.00
28887	Chas. F. Gilbert	141	2	2	Pleura pneumonia	100.00
28888	Redwig W. Peterson	141	11	7	Acute dilatation of heart	75.00
28889	Evan Williams	142	15	11	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
28890	Elias Owens	142	6	3	Heart trouble	300.00
28891	Frank J. Ellsworth	146	6	5	Myocarditis	75.00
28892	M. P. Everett	198	1	6	Peritonsulor abcess	50.00
28893	Lawrence Farland	361	20	9	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
28894	Albert Scharr	416	2	..	Pleurisy and lobar pneumonia	100.00
28895	Andrew F. Higbee	432	2	3	Strangulated hernia, gangrenous omentum	50.00
28896	M. E. Sanborn	632	10	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28897	Joseph Voskoetter	637	13	10	Cholecystecomy and cholesysbits	300.00
28898	Belle M. Oliver	660	4	9	Pneumonia	75.00
28899	Joseph Robair	683	7	3	Cancer of face	75.00
28900	C. H. Johnson	715	17	2	Heart trouble	300.00
28901	Jesse Hunsberger	997	15	..	Chronic Bright's disease	125.00
28902	Daniel M. Folts	1015	14	3	Gangrene of lungs	300.00
28903	Steve J. Solko	1187	7	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28904	Odile Duprass	1210	11	7	Pulmonary hemorrhage and tuberculosis	75.00
28905	M. A. Bennett	1296	11	8	Gunshot wound	300.00
28906	F. R. Litton	1319	14	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28907	Della Smith	1426	6	4	Result of fracture of left thigh	75.00
28908	Henry B. Kerkman	1596	14	4	Consumption	300.00
28909	Wm. Palmer	1784	10	5	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
28910	John Liersch	1922	19	6	Myocarditis	300.00
28911	Albertina Engstrom	1922	20	10	Cancer	75.00
28912	Catherine M. Smith	318	24	10	Diabetis	75.00
28913	John Glavin (Dis.)	483	9	1	Accidental injuries	400.00
28914	Christopher B. Fitting	1921	14	2	Neck broken	300.00
28915	Wm. Erickson	1922	20	10	Suicide	300.00
28916	Sallie G. Easterling	130	7	11	Uremic poisoning	75.00
28917	Frederick K. McKeen	548	16	2	Endo and pericarditis	300.00
28918	John Aldinger	377	4	6	Cancer	50.00
28919	Clara Stiles	6	6	9	Tuberculosis of lungs	75.00
28920	Jas. V. Peters	101	16	2	Uraemic poisoning with tuberculosis	300.00
28921	Elizabeth Emhoff	230	19	4	Mastoiditis	75.00
28922	Annie Foley	273	7	3	Chronic nephritis	75.00
28923	Francisca Weiss	282	9	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
28924	John MacKellar	306	14	..	Chronic nephritis	300.00
28925	Alice M. McAnany	365	5	6	Cancer	75.00
28926	Maria T. Hessel	415	10	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
28927	Chas. Schneider	488	5	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28928	Ellen Smith	488	20	..	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
28929	Cora E. Warren	549	2	2	Myocarditis	50.00
28930	C. M. Turknett	864	7	4	Heart trouble	300.00
28931	Catherine Watson	141	4	10	Struck by train	75.00
28932	John Stadalink	260	10	8	Erysipelas and nephritis	300.00
28933	Frederick W. Stetzel	748	3	4	Cancer of face	150.00
28934	Albert Konitzer	879	11	2	Skull fractured	300.00
28935	August Swanson	895	15	6	Cancer	300.00

123	Full beneficial claims	$33,608.00
74	Wife claims	5,450.00
37	Semi-beneficial claims	3,200.00
4	Disability claims	1,400.00
238		$43,658.00

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR APRIL, 1917

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
3088	C. W. Elderkin (Dis.)	112	11	1	Not filed within two years	400.00
3089	Clara C. Serrano	925	2	8	Six months in arrears	200.00
3090	Wm. Ball	161	14	1	Heart failure caused by alcoholism	300.00
3091	Elizabeth E. Schroth	532	3	2		75.00
3092	Gertrude Smith	677	1	2	Semi-beneficial, not entitled to wife's funeral donation	25.00
3093	E. O. Freeman	604	4	7	Three months in arrears	.....
3094	Herman Lange	1666	7	3	Three months in arrears	300.00
3095	J. W. Montgomery (Dis.)	142	..	..	Not filed in time	.....
3096	Carl Oelrich (Dis.)	142	13	9	Not totally disabled	400.00
3097	Carl Nelson	247	4	4	Three months in arrears	50.00
3099	M. C. Hughes	1004	..	..	Six months in arrears	.....
3100	Mollie Fisher	169	5	7	Not filed within six months	75.00
3101	Eva Erickson	1922	20	10	Wife's funeral donation payable only to member	75.00
3102	Geo. F. Sullivan	547	9	8	Three months in arrears	300.00
3103	John Wranek (Dis.)	488	7	4	Disability not result of accident	400.00

Liberty Bonds Good Investment

The government of the United States has two methods of raising money. One is by taxation. The other is by the sale of bonds, which is a method of borrowing money.

The government bond is the printed promise of the government to pay back the borrowed sum of money at a certain time, and to pay interest on it at regular intervals until it is repaid.

The government borrows money in this way only after it has been given the right to do so by act of Congress approved by the president, and the terms of the loan are set out in the act.

Back of the promise of the government stands the honor of the government and all its taxing resources. Really the whole wealth of the nation stands behind this solemn promise of the government to pay.

This makes a United States Government Bond the safest investment in the world. If the bond of the United States government is not safe, no property in the United States is safe. If the United States cannot pay its bonds, it is hardly probable that it will be able to protect the citizens in their other rights.

The Liberty Loan Bonds of 1917 are especially attractive investments. Not only have they this absolute safety characteristic of all United States bonds, but they are tax free not only from all existing taxes but from any war tax that may subsequently be levied. No state, city, nor county may tax them. The inheritance tax of the United States and of some states may affect them, or, rather, affect their transfer after death of the owner by will or by inheritance.

Dangerous to French Workers

French workingmen are becoming rather nervous at the large influx of Chinese and Hindus. They have been brought over to work in munition factories and behind the battle lines at the rate of about 2,000 per week. At present more than 120,000 Asiatics are on French soil and they keep coming in a steady stream. The Frenchmen are fearful that the cheap laborers will not only depress wages now, but will be eagerly detained in the country by the capitalists after the war is over.

The American workers will please sit up and take notice and protect themselves in time before it is too late. We must energetically protest against any and all such immigration of cheap labor. It is also worth while for organized labor in our own northern states to watch the emigration of the southern negroes coming north.

Correspondence

Free Press Endangered

Editor, The Carpenter:

Greeting—Since our nation has become involved actively in the gigantic struggle for the world's democracy, new tests and problems must be met and solved. What has made our progress so notable in the past has been the indomitable spirit, thrift and sense of sacrifice of the men and women of labor for the ultimate greatness of the American labor movement.

Underlying all of our achievements has been the unrestricted right to a free press, unhampered by unwarranted restrictions and not unduly burdened by excessive taxation in any form. The American Federation of Labor has always protested against unwarranted restrictions upon a free press, and will continue protesting until every court and judge in our land will fully observe this great fundamental right and guarantee of liberty of a free people.

Within the past few days a new menace has presented itself to the free press of our country in the legislative proposal to tax unduly printed matter coming under the rules of second-class postage. Under guise of war revenue measure, it is not only proposed to increase the postage rate of second-class matter from one to two cents a pound, but it is also intended to apply a "zone system" (district rates), thereby practically increasing the cost of carrying printed matter from one cent per pound to six cents per pound. No such exorbitant rate as this exists for any class of matter for the longest world's routes even in war times. Such a tax is strictly prohibitive. It spells disaster and ruin to the labor press of our country and will seriously hamper and retard that part of the public press sympathetic to the appeals and needs of the labor movement. This proposed increase of postage rates on second-class mail matter can only benefit those publications supported and financed by and in the interest of large and gigantic combinations of wealth, and it will destroy those publications barely eking out an existence because of their desire and determination to serve the great mass of our people, working men and women of our country.

The public press, like every other individual, concern or institution, should be required to pay its just proportion of war taxes. This, however, should be done by increasing the income and inheritance taxes, a tax upon profits and upon land values.

To place a double and triple tax upon the public press is without warrant and excuse, and simply means that many publications will be forced out of existence. Such a condition will seriously menace the conditions of life and work of the men and women employed in the printing and closely related and kindred trades by throwing thousands of them out of employment. Shall we sit idly by while the very livelihood of thousands of our fellow-workers are placed in jeopardy, and while the labor and sympathetic public press is seriously menaced? Can we afford to permit that part of the public press financed by and in the interest of large and wealthy combinations of men to control exclusively the means of information and thereby dominate the minds of the people of our country?

Profits and incomes should be taxed, but the very source of employment of our fellow-workers and the maintenance of a liberal and free press should remain unimpaired.

An immediate protest against this proposed increase in postage rates on second-class matter and against the application of the "zone system" should be immediately directed to every congressman and senator. Every central labor union, state federation of labor, and all affiliated unions should immediately

voice their protest against this menacing proposal. Action to be effective must be had at once. Respond to this appeal without delay. Act now!

SAMUEL GOMPERS.
President, American Federation of Labor.

The Union Label Question

Editor, The Carpenter:

John E. Potts' article in the March issue "The Importance of the Union Label," has brought a vital subject and principle to the surface; a principle which, in my estimation, is sadly and shamefully neglected by the majority of organized carpenters. There is nothing so inconsistent as an organized worker patronizing non-union firms and employing unorganized workers by purchasing non-label bearing goods with money earned by organized efforts. We brand as the light of inconsistency the woman who wears a light dress and low neck in winter and furs in summer, but let us place in the same category the union man who is unmindful of demanding the union label for those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

The union label to me is a sacred emblem, an emblem which signifies that that group of workers have shown their solidarity and power by organizing in a union to protect not only themselves, but humanity as a whole. No lasting benefit has ever been gained by the workers without solidarity and concentrated efforts upon their part and the label proclaims that fact whenever it appears upon an article.

Yes, brother, their vision is too narrow to realize the benefits that the label can bring, that is, with some of them; with others they are union men in name only. They are organized only because they feel that it is absolutely necessary to be so if they wish to hold a job.

Brother Potts, we have three classes of members in our organization: union men, card men and indifferent men; the union man is the man who is mindful of both his obligation and trade rules, the card man is the man who is in only to hold his job and the indifferent man is he whose vision is too narrow, who is unmindful both of his obligation and trade rules. Many may resent this statement, but it is a fact nevertheless and we may just as well admit it. There is only one way to solve this problem and that is to acknowledge it and then endeavor to eliminate it.

I have realized this state of affairs for some time and have endeavored in my feeble way to help solve it, and in this manner: before our last Convention assembled I submitted through "The Carpenter" the suggestion that the Convention enact a law that no member could hold any office in the U. B. or any of its locals unless he could produce seven union labels upon his person or wearing apparel, provided, however, that the crafts were organized in the city in which the local was located. If such a law were incorporated in our Constitution the purchase of union articles would increase a thousand fold. No one can raise the argument that such a law would be coercive because the foundation of all laws are coercive and nothing is accomplished without some degree of force—its application is necessary to the creation of everything. To be sure, there is such a thing as brute and illogical force, but I speak of natural, intelligent force.

Let us force every member of our organization to strictly observe the spirit of our obligation and Constitution if not the letter. It is better that our membership be only 100,000 strong and that we be union men, than it be a million strong and only 10 per cent. union. It is the militant minority of our membership that keeps it abreast of the times.

TOM PHILLIPS.
L. U. 1062.

No Enemies

You have no enemies, you say?
Alas! my friend, the boast is poor;
He who has mingled in the fray
Of duty, that the brave endure,
Must have made foes! If you have none,
Small is the work that you have done.
You've hit no traitor on the hip,
You've dashed no cup from perjured lip,
You've never turned the wrong to right,
You've been a coward in the fight.
—Charles Mackay.

Existing Standards To Hold

Editor, The Carpenter:

War conditions are thus early beginning to make themselves felt in the building industry, more particularly in regard to the conditions and hours of employment on rush work of a temporary character, especially in forts, arsenals and navy yards.

There is at present a demand for men of the building industry on government reservations that are or will be used for military purposes, and the officers directly in charge of this work are circulating a report that the American Federation of Labor, through President Gompers and the Executive Council, has declared against the inauguration of strikes and that there will be no limited number of hours of employment. This means that the rights of the workers with regard to the 8-hour movement is to be invaded by the United States government, and the officials declare that the government is not in a position to pay more than straight time for overtime.

This matter having been drawn to our attention, we took up the subject with the Executive Council during its session in this city today, with the result that a clear cut decision has been rendered, and that you may be immediately advised of its nature, and thus dispel any illusion or misrepresentation we take advantage of the occasion to attach hereto a copy of the same for your information and advice.

It will be immediately evident to you that all local unions should be notified at once of the action taken by the Executive Council in connection with the matter referred to so as to prevent any invasion of the rights of the workers or a surrender of the standards that have been established by organized labor.

In this particular case the 8-hour movement is in jeopardy and it can be held intact only by the vigilance and activity of all international and local officials.

WM. J. SPENCER,
Secretary-Treasurer, Bldg. Trade Dept.

—Text of Letter—

Washington, D. C., Apr. 27, 1917.

Mr. Wm. J. Spencer, Secretary-Treasurer, Building Trades Department, A. F. of L., A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

At the meeting of the Executive Council this morning you presented a matter for our consideration. You stated that there was a proposal to workmen that they work longer than the regulated hours of labor, that is, longer than the 8-hour day and that when such overwork is performed the workmen should receive compensation as for "straight time."

This matter received the serious consideration of the Executive Council and I am directed to advise you that the proposal to pay overtime as for straight time would be most injurious, if accepted.

First: The 8-hour workday should be maintained as far as possible and only in case of an immediate emergency and for an exceedingly limited period of time should there be overtime. It has been demonstrated that a longer workday than eight hours is unprofitable, unhealthful, uneconomic.

Second: If for any limited period to meet an immediate emergency more than eight hours' work shall be required in any day, the compensation should be as for time and one-half.

If straight time is paid for overtime, the hours of labor will be lengthened to that overtime which will become the accepted rule of the hours of daily labor; for the payment of time and one-half for overtime is not to be regarded as a benefit to the workers, but as a penalty to the employers so that the day's work shall not be lengthened without its absolute necessity.

If workmen voluntarily accept straight pay for overtime in one trade and in one city, then employers elsewhere and the government would take advantage and insist upon a like "privilege" there can be no doubt, and thus a period of reaction would set in and the longer work-

day generally practiced throughout America.

The workers of our country are doing and will continue to do their level best in industrial or any other service. They cannot be accused of slacking, shirking, or lack of patriotism but it is necessary to check the unwarranted greed or hysteria upon those who would unnecessarily sacrifice, by undermining the health, the strength, as well as the spirit of the workers of the United States upon which our government will depend for its safety and defense.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.

(By direction of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.)

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every local get the correct street address of every member of his local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office at once.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month.

Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We also desire to call attention to the fact that it is not necessary to furnish each and every month a complete roster of your membership, and their addresses, only the changes in same being necessary.

By carrying out the foregoing instructions you will not only assist this General Office in facilitating the delivery of our official Journal, "The Carpenter," but you will do a favor to the membership at large.

Message to French Labor

Recently President Gompers of the A. F. of L., as chairman of the committee on labor of the advisory board of the Council of National Defense, sent the following message of greeting to the organized labor movement in France:

"In the three great nations—English, French, and American—engaged in this war are at least 8,000,000 members organized in the trade unions. These millions speak especially for all the wage workers, protect them, and improve their social condition equally in time of peace and in time of war. Upon these millions is impressed the duty of the preservation of a civilization which recognizes liberty as its fundamental principle, and liberty in turn signifies democracy as a political condition guaranteeing universal liberty. Hence the masses of the three countries are actuated not only by patriotism, but by the even larger impulse of humanity. No peace can be permanent unless based on these principles."

Due Book and Working Card Stolen

Albert Norton, a member of L. U. 1261 of Ilion, N. Y., had his due book and working card stolen along with a suit of clothes recently. Anyone found using this due book or card should be reported to the recording secretary of the local, B. E. Candall, 17 Gordon Place, Ilion, N. Y.

Craft Problems

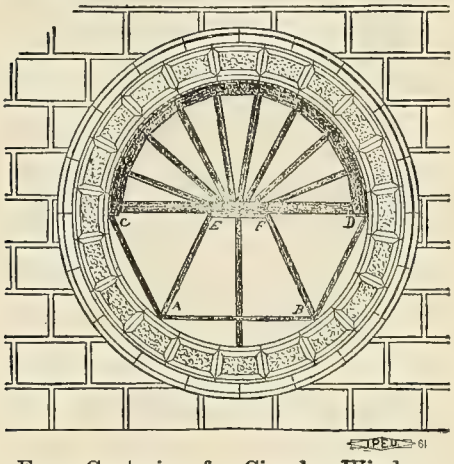
Practical Centering

(Article No. 5.)

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

—Centering Circular Windows—

The frequent occurrence of circular windows in the facades of ecclesiastical edifices often causes contractors some difficulty in erecting temporary centers to sustain the voussoirs above the spring line until the bond is complete. A comparatively simple method is shown in the illustration, based on the chordal system, and consists of the usual center proper and its supporting auxiliaries. The peripheral truss of the center is constructed on the old principle of pieces sawed to the sweep abutting together in joints whose planes are in the direction of the radii of the center of the circle, the joints being secured by similar pieces across the back, breaking joint. This construction is held together by a tie-piece, the bottom edge of which is supported at the radial joints by struts directed from the center of the circle, the whole being firmly nailed together. Two of these frames are employed, placed equidistant from each other, equal to the thickness of the stone facing. On the edges of the periphery the battens or pieces which form a smooth surface on which to lay the voussoirs are affixed, and two cleats, as shown, are fastened across the lower edges of the tie-pieces. This operation gives a strong, safe center for arches up to 15 feet in diameter. The dimensions of the pieces are as follows: Pieces on periphery, 1½x8 inches; tie-pieces, 1½x8 inches; struts, 1½x3 inches; battens, 1¼x2 inches. The supports are few in number and cut in as represented. The bottom piece (in compression) is placed level, bearing on the intrados at the points "A" and "B." From these points pieces reach to the cleats, "C" and "D," and at the spring line hold the center proper in its position. From the point "A," also resting on the joint "A," the tie-piece "A-E," to "B-D," supports the center of the tie-piece which receives the thrusts of the braces above. Similarly "B-F," parallel to "A-C," sustains a like strain, both pieces abutting against the bolter, "E-F." The vertical piece shown can be inserted if it be necessary for additional security, and the sustaining pieces can either be of two sets—that is, one under each separate truss—or if the wall be only a facing of moderate thickness, one will be sufficient.



Form Centering for Circular Window.

—Suspended Form Centers—

The following existing method of forming temporary supports and centers in the construction of fire-proof floors may prove useful. The first example, Fig. 1, shows a concrete terra-cotta floor, after being laid between two beams. As will be noticed, it rests on a staging of 1½ inch mason's plank, resting on a 4x4 inch joist, which is supported by a 5-8 inch iron hook, which has on the upper end a screw thread and nut. This hook is made like Fig. 2. The hook passes through the 1½ inch plank and

through another 4x4 inch joist, which rests across the top side of the beam, and is bored out to allow it to pass through, from which the staging is suspended and held securely by the nuts and washers. Three or more of those are used as is

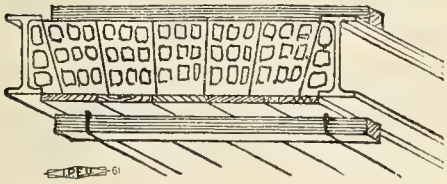


Fig. 1.—Terra-Cotta Arching on Suspended Planking.

necessary, according to the size of the floor. The utility of this method is apparent, as it leaves the floor or space underneath perfectly free from incumbrance, and the temporary staging can be more safely lowered, thereby pro-

Fig. 2.—Hanger for Carrying Suspended Joist of Form.

viding against accidents in case the terra-cotta should not be sufficiently bonded and drop down. The hooks used generally are of 5-8 or 3-4 inch round iron, long enough to suit the depth of the beams, plus the thickness of the joints, and a hole brick is generally left where the hook passes through.

Fig. 3 represents the way in which masons temporarily support their arched floors; in this case an arch of small span. The drawing shows the ordinary form of timber form center hung from a joist across the top side of the beam by bolts, which pass through another joist on the bottom side of the center which rests on it. These centers are generally made from 5 to 8 feet in length, according to convenience, and are moved along as sections after section is completed. They can be lowered in a similar man-

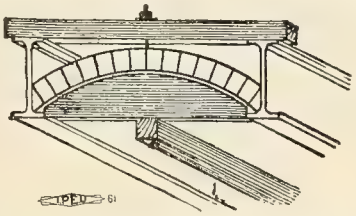


Fig. 3.—Form Center for Small Arches.

ner to Fig. 1 with the nuts on the top edges of the upper joists.

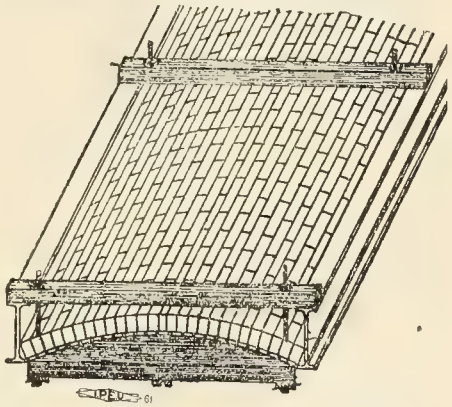


Fig. 4.—Arch Turned on Suspended Form Centers.

In Fig. 4 the projection of a brick arch turned on its necessary center is

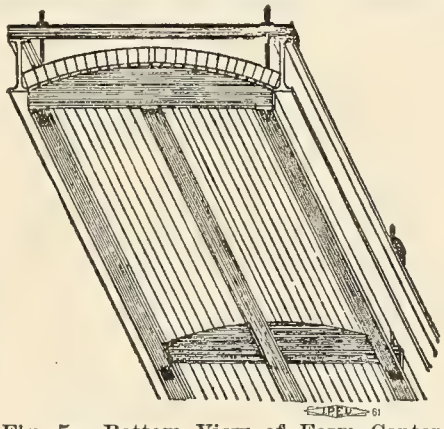


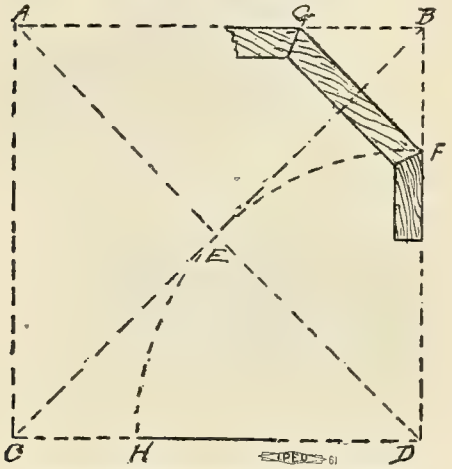
Fig. 5.—Bottom View of Form Center, Showing Its Position Between Girders.

seen with suspending joist and the lowering nuts. This differs from the others

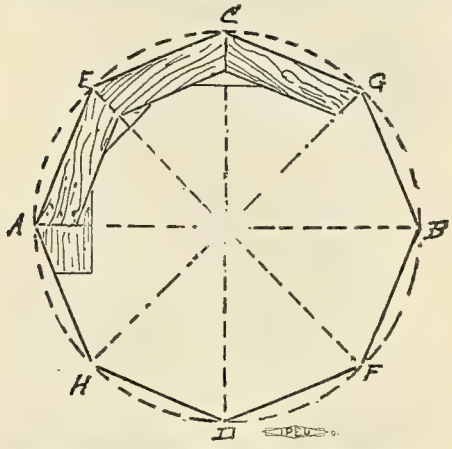
in not having any bottom joist, but merely a bottom 2 inch strip, tying the frame together, through which the bolts pass, each bolt being close to each frame, as in Fig. 5. The frames in these are spaced comparatively close together, to support the dead weight above them when laying the brick.

The Octagonal Form

Answering many correspondents as to the proper geometrical methods of laying out octagons, we here give two diagrams which are easily applied.



Apart from the use of the figures on the steel square which are not always applicable to figures of large area take



the first method, Fig. 1, and draw a peg or stake at "A," and to the right measure off the width as "A-B." Square down to "C" from "A," thence to "D" so as to complete the square. Join "A-D" and "B-C" forming two diagonals intersecting at "E." With a rod or trammel centering at "D" and radius "D-E" strike the arc or quarter-circle "H-E-F." Next with center "A" locate point "G-T" and make a template as shown.

Another way shown in Fig. 2 is to describe a circle the diameter of which as "A-B" is equal to the desired longest width of the figure. Divide the circle into eight equal parts and join the division points by lines to complete the octagon as represented.

The Steel Square and How to Use It

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

Since I wrote my last article on this subject, I received the following letter:

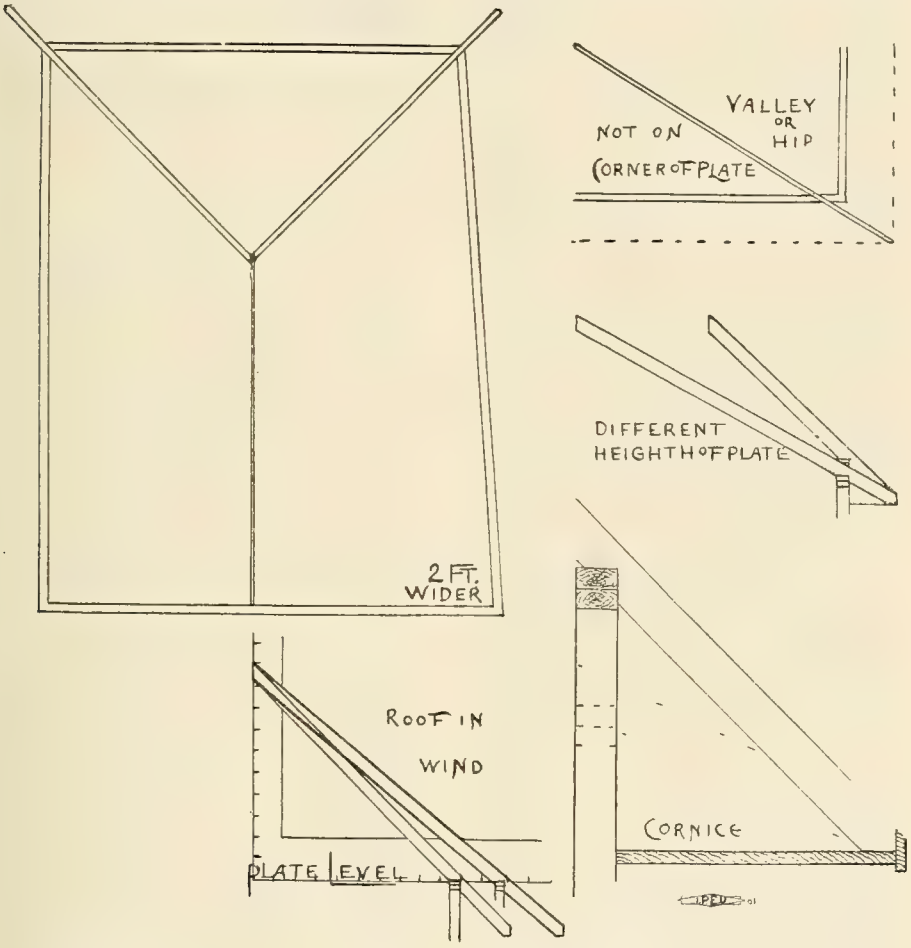
"I wish you would give me a little further information on the enclosed diagram. I would like to know why the hip is not on corner of intersecting plate, and if it would not be compulsory in case of a valley? If so, how can you get an intersecting cornice of the same width on either angle?

"Also will you kindly state how you would best roof the enclosed sketch with an open cornice. Can you avoid wind in said roof and cornice?"

I consider these questions very logical and truly deserving of a reply. Hundreds of similar ones have come to me, but to write personally to all such correspondents and fully cover this subject would be practically out of the question. Should I individually answer all such questions I would never have any time to buy bread for the family, with flour at $20.00 and going higher.

We know there is practically nothing impossible along trade lines that a mechanic cannot accomplish and yet I shall have to admit that I am not skillful enough to know how to put a plate, cornice, etc., on a level and have the roof two feet wider at one end than at the other and not have the roof in wind as illustrated. If at the narrow end the roof is half pitch or cut on ten and ten the wide end going up the same height and

extending out two feet wider, it is bound to be rise ten and run twelve as illustrated, which would be the most practical way that I know of to frame it. Should the pitch be the same and the cornice the same width from one end to the other the plate would have to be lower at one end than at the other.



Now, in my opinion there is nothing in the world better for the skilled mechanic than to tell us common carpenters how best to handle these uneven pitch propositions. There is only perhaps one in a hundred buildings built with an uneven pitch and I will admit there is perhaps not one in a hundred uneven pitch buildings framed with the hip or valley not on the intersecting corner of the plate. However, when we do have these buildings to construct, and it is found necessary to show the same cornice on all sides then it is that information is wanted. True enough, many mechanics may work their entire lives and never come in contact with it, but on the other hand some may come in contact with it, and somewhat similar ones, quite often. I therefore truly hope these questions will be of such interest as to prompt many of our best mechanics to tell the readers of our Journal what their opinions are regarding the way to handle this subject.

We have had in mind a building 20 feet wide at one end and 22 feet at the other; it matters not particularly as to the length but we will say 26 feet long.

Let us for a moment consider the other

propositions: say a building (or that just the part we wish to illustrate), is 13 feet one way and 7 feet the other. Both sides are bound to rise the same or 7 feet, if that side is half pitch. But it matters not what the real pitch may be, both sides rise to the same height. If we want the cornice to show the same, same height and same width, we are bound to have to make the two plates at different heights, regardless whether it is a hip roof or a valley we have to contend with and it will not come over the intersecting corner of the plate. Now it is true sometime when a similar proposition confronts one and the cornice is a rafter finish affair, we are often compelled to put in a rafter foot from the intersecting plate to the intersecting outer edge of the cornice. When we get into this technical uneven pitch proposition there are so many ways of construction and so many different propositions confronting one, as well as so many angles from which it may be viewed, that it is quite impossible for me to try to cover them all, but I trust I have made plain the parts most desired.

Again let us take a careful look at the cornice proposition, see the illustration and note in that proposition that it is necessary to take the outside edge of the cornice as a starting point; everything has to work to that. If it is a half pitch as illustrated it is what we commonly come in contact with in perhaps 99 per cent. of the ordinary houses, at least in some localities. But supposing we had an uneven pitch roof to contend with and the other side of the roof was one quarter or one third pitch, the other plate would have to correspond as illustrated by the dotted lines; even if the intersecting corner got in the way it would have to be cut out of the way for, as I said before, the cornice is the main thing in this case and everything has to be worked to it. As I have already said, we seldom come in contact with this proposition for our ceiling and plates are generally put up level and the cornice is a secondary consideration. But remember, we cannot always put the plate even if we do put the ceiling level on uneven pitch roofs, for we must consider often the outside appearance, the cornice in many instances is a very important consideration.

In conclusion, I hope this answer will be satisfactory to the inquiring brother and I trust also that the article will be of such interest to many readers as to be the means of many of them giving their experiences with uneven pitch roofs, a subject that is not as well understood as it should be by the ordinary carpenter.

Qualities of Hemlock

The following information regarding the merits of hemlock as structural lumber from the Hemlock Manufacturers Protection Bureau will doubtless be of interest to readers:

Market Area: The graded hemlock of Wisconsin and Michigan has a marketable area including Wisconsin, Michigan, Southeastern Minnesota, Northeastern Iowa, Northern Illinois and the northern tier of counties of Indiana and Ohio and certain sections in far Western New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. In much of this territory Lake States hemlock is most employed for dimension and house framing, and other rough structural uses; for sheathing, roofing, under-flooring and then largely for door and window frames. Common employment for drop siding indicates its success as outside finish while the growing demand for No. 1 2-4 rough hemlock for lap siding has recently been noted. The rustic effect hemlock gives after a liberal brush treatment of cresote in combination with trimmings painted white is artistic and a color scheme rapidly growing in popularity. Further this makes a weather boarding as durable as can be desired. Also "Old Faithful" hemlock enters to a limited extent into baseboards, moulding, panels for wainscoting and ceiling, window seats and other forms of trim. After a surface treatment of these forms with a weak solution of sulphuric acid to bring out the grain and appropriate stains to give

either the "weathered" or "flemish" color effects, the wood answers not only practically and economically but very attractively for interior finish.

Locally produced hemlock not sold under the rules of this Hemlock Manufacturers' Association or graded by it is marketed largely in Pennsylvania, New York, West Virginia and also in the New England States.

Grading: Considerable objection stated against hemlock of low quality lumber has been handed down from complaints often heard in earlier days, when little attention was given to manufacturing and grading of this wood, being sold then largely mill run and as to dimensions carelessly sawed. At present as you know, defects in a piece being a matter of grade selection, the situation is different. "Old Faithful" hemlock manufacturers in Wisconsin and upper Michigan sell lumber accurately manufactured and graded according to standard rules. This has raised the wood's marketable standing and doubtlessly accounts for our lumber being shipped to markets as far east as New York City, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In those parts, instances are being called to the attention of this bureau where in certain western markets hemlock is preferred, bringing $2.00 per thousand feet more retail than other structural woods.

Strength: While it is not claimed that "Old Faithful" hemlock is as strong as southern yellow pine of the variety classed "longleaf pine," it is stronger than much of the yellow pine lumber as "commercially" delivered. The term yellow pine includes longleaf, shortleaf, North Carolina, certain varieties of loblolly scrub pine and of second growth material of any of the five species of yellow pine, and which are becoming more and more largely out into lumber and shipped to eastern and central western markets.

Similarily there are several varieties of Douglas fir lumber informally classed as No. 1 and No. 2 of the several standard grades, referring to rapidity of growth. The strength factor of wide ringed (fast growing) material is shown much below that of narrow winged wood taken from slow growing trees, just as there is a wide range of strength in the various species of yellow pine. To meet this condition a number of the largest manufacturers of the Southern Pine Association have adopted a "density rule" applicable to structural timbers guaranteeing a minimum strength. A similar rule for grading Douglas fir from the coast region has been tentatively proposed.

Because of hemlock's even grain its lumber strength, general run, is more uniform than either yellow pine or Oregon fir. Another aspect favorable to relative strength is thickness dimension. The hemlock grading rules allowing scant thickness no more than 1-8 inch, whereas the southern pine classification provides in the better common grade 1-4 inch and in the lower grades a leeway as much as 1-2 inch. Standard rules of Douglas fir and Oregon pine are almost equally as liberal as the yellow pine classification. For instance a 2x4 in "Old Faithful" hemlock can measure no less than 1 7-8 inch thick while yellow pine can be 1 3-4 and quite often 1 1-2 inches. You can see this additional allowance in timber volume increases hemlock's relative strength rating considerably, some comparisons will show this increase as much as 10 per cent.

Condition: Favoring "Old Faithful" hemlock as a marketable product are appearances as to color. It is of a pleasing whitish yellow cast and generally can be had "bright." It is not readily given to bluing or other sap stains, common with yellow pine and a number of other woods. This is an asset not to be overlooked by lumber dealers. Bright lumber appeals to consumers and builders, and a wood lending itself less aptly to discoloration lessens depreciation in stocks on hand.

Life: The situation of wood in place and its use largely governs durability. The United States Department of Agriculture's Bulletin 152 by the Forest Service in treating of hemlock's lasting

qualities mentions "if kept in the dry it is extremely durable." However, in damp situations or in soil contract hemlock properly treated with creosote oil or like preservatives will be found to answer the most exacting requirements of permanent service. Favoring this is the fact that few woods surpass hemlock's adaptability for taking preservative treatment. After treatment woods become relatively lasting in ratio to their susceptibility to impregnation of the preservative solution. Wood users in many various lines especially those employing it structurally are giving increased attention to wood preservation, and generally, because proven economical, are creosoting almost any wood which in place is exposed to conditions likely favoring decay.

Dry Rot: The attention of lumber dealers and consumers being recently called to the fact that after experience with hemlock long in use in buildings, no instances being recorded of developing "dry rot" has been a factor increasing the wood's structural value.

Further Manufacture: Workability of hemlock is another feature to which I cannot overlook calling your attention. The wood having neither gum or resin is given to easier smoothing and other machine operations than any but several woods such as white pine, basswood, redwood and a few others not common.

Complaints are heard from some sections concerning difficulty of sawing hemlock. This is only a matter of tool adjustments. With the saw set coarse hemlock can be cut with equal if not greater facility than many of its competitors, among structural woods.

In easy nailing and nail holding hemlock without contradiction has a rating above the average.

Economy: In addition to the many favorable properties of hemlock referred to in its natural market territory, hemlock can be used with most economy. It does not carry the burden of a long freight charge.

Consumption: In former times when white pine plentifully constituted the principal building material, hemlock was largely passed by as less profitable to cut, work and handle, and it was seldom properly manufactured and graded. With a steadily increasing recognition of its true lumber value, according to Federal government statistics, it now is fourth in quantity among the coniferous woods contributing to the total lumber production of the United States. Hemlock's annual cut amounts to nearly 3 1-2 billion feet.

Use of Hemlock By Wood Using Factories

Name of Industry.	Amount Consumed Annually.	Position in list of woods as to Quantity.
*P. M. P., S. D. & B. and general mill work	442,050,165	6th.
Boxes and crates	203,526,091	7th.
Car construction	12,455,379	7th.
Furniture	7,055,446	15th.
Trunks and valises	7,000,000	4th.
Refrigerators and kitchen cabinets	6,934,872	7th.
Gates and fencing	5,152,000	2nd.
Ship and boat building	4,745,775	9th.
Machine construction	3,268,191	6th.
Mine equipment	2,328,750	3rd.
Woodenware, novelties and D. P. & A. supplies	2,136,522	19th.
Caskets and coffins	1,985,000	10th.
Tanks and silos	1,777,000	10th.
Laundry appliances	1,300,000	14th.
Agricultural implements	1,257,400	17th.
Signs and supplies	1,060,000	2nd.
Elevators	1,003,800	4th.
Instruments, musical	615,600	18th.
Patterns and flasks	580,600	4th.
Handles	500,000	11th.
Fixtures	473,300	24th.
Vehicles and vehicle parts	448,678	20th.
Machinery and apparatus, elec.	257,600	6th.
Toys	241,000	13th.
Chairs and chair stock	216,000	17th.
Pulleys and conveyors	200,000	13th.
Sporting and athletic goods	180,600	18th.
Weighing apparatus	5,000	13th.

*Planing mill products and sash doors and blinds. These figures are from reports by the United States Forestry Service.

Mrs. P. W. Glassco, 2616 Carthage Ave., Pueblo, Colo., is anxious to locate her son, Martin T. Glassco, a member of the U. B. He was thought to be in Kansas City, Mo., but inquiries there revealed that he had gone to Bay City, Mich. Information concerning him should be sent to the above address.

From Treasury Department

Washington, May 31, 1917.

Mr. Frank Duffy, Editor.

To refer to the part of the industrial forces of the United States in its participation in this war for the freedom and rights of nations and the democracy of the world, is, I am sure, to repeat unnecessarily to you a self-evident fact. Soldiers may give their blood at the front, but the muscle and sinew of war must be developed at home—in the factory and mine, and the men who serve in the great national industrial army "behind the lines" serve their flag no less patriotically than the men in a bayonet charge in France or those who combat submarines in the North Sea.

There is still a higher duty incumbent upon the forces of home service, and I feel that you will agree with me that no better opportunity exists for a further demonstration of patriotism than the purchase of Liberty Loan Bonds. To the end that every worker in America may know how these bonds may be obtained, I am asking your co-operation in having presented to the members of the various branches of your organization a statement of the manner in which Liberty Bonds may be purchased and reasons why they should be purchased.

I believe the enclosed would be effective if sent to the heads of your subordinate organizations to be read at their regular meetings.

R. W. WOOLEY,
Director of Publicity, Liberty Loan.

"Liberty Bonds are a safe investment and it is a patriotic duty to subscribe for them."

In these words, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has called upon the organized workers of the country to get behind the government and help to make the Liberty Loan of 1917 a great success.

Mr. Gompers also gave his approval to the plan to make Wednesday, June 6th, Liberty Loan Labor Day. This is the day in Liberty Loan Week that has been especially set apart for a united effort on the part of the workingmen of this country to aid the Liberty Loan.

Never before have the workers of America had such an attractive opportunity to become holders of United States government bonds.

The most gilt-edged securities offered for investment of savings have been put within easy reach of all. To enable workers to acquire Liberty Loan Bonds, various methods of payment in small installments have been devised in different cities and communities.

Never was the opportunity for popular support of the government so linked with patriotic service. It has ceased to be a question of "Am I able to buy a Liberty Bond?" Bankers, employers and business men have arranged terms of payment so that every man and woman will be able to help.

The members of this organization should do their best to put this organization in the vanguard of the subscribers to the Liberty Loan.

Applicants for Ship Building Work—Attention

Numerous inquiries have reached the General Office with regard to how soon the government will need the service of those members of the United Brotherhood who have signified their intention of taking part in the work of building wooden ships.

The situation, however, is that the government has found it impracticable to build the full quota of wooden ships as first decided upon within the time limit set and has now in contemplation the building of a supplemental number of steel ships.

There is no doubt, however, that the work of building wooden ships will assume very large proportions—probably as large as was first decided upon—when all necessary material and men are available for the work. In the meantime the applications of men who have applied for shipbuilding work through this office have been filed with the government. When the government needs their services the men will be communicated with direct.

Death Roll

DeLACY, GEORGE F., of L. U. 388, Richmond, Va.

O'CONNOR, MARTIN, of L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass.

WOODEN, FRANK, of L. U. 11, Cleveland, O.

Information Wanted

This is a photo of Charles G. Sikes, a member of L. U. 105, Cleveland, O., notice of whose disappearance appeared in last month's Journal. Information

concerning him should be sent to Mrs. Charles G. Sikes, 465 Arbor Rd., or to Frank Kunkel, treasurer, L. U. 105, No. 13620 Blenheim Rd., Cleveland, O.

Mrs. Amelia Leach of 51 Spencer St., Rochester, N. Y., is anxious to locate her husband, Harry S. Leach. The parties were married in 1914 and in the follow-

ing year Leach deserted his wife on the pretext of going to Providence, R. I. to work. Mrs. Leach claims her husband married another woman in Worchester, Mass., in 1912 and also deserted her.

Information is wanted concerning Harry Marks, of L. U. 297, Kalamazoo, Mich., who deserted his wife and child

on March 17, last. Particulars as to his whereabouts should be sent to Ray Wanzo, business agent, L. U. 297, No. 425 Bellevue Place, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Government Breaks Record

The Southern Pine Association has made arrangements for the handling of the biggest lumber order ever placed for the use of Uncle Sam's army, navy and for the fleet of wooden ships.

To meet its war requirements for wooden ships, army barracks and other purposes, the government has contracted for the purchase of over two billion feet of southern pine. It is understood that the aggregate price will be between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000. This is said to be the largest order for material ever known in the lumber industry.

Little Rock, Ark., L. U. 690.—The call for carpenters on government work generally and for the building of wooden ships has met with a good response from the union carpenters in Little Rock and vicinity. E. R. Newth.

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements

Pueblo, Colo., L. U. 362.—Sixty-five cents per hour until June 15, and a minimum of 67½c from that date has been obtained by this local as a result of its trade movement. The old wage scale was 60c per hour. Working hours are eight per day with Saturday half-holiday. Trade conditions in the district are good. Fred Howard, R. S.

* * *

Dover, N. J., L. U. 594.—Our spring trade movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 50c per hour, to take effect May 1, has been adjusted satisfactorily. Working hours are eight per day, with Saturday half-holiday. Lloyd Pruden, R. S.

* * *

Marshalltown, Ia., L. U. 1112.—Our demand for a new wage scale went into effect April 9, without objection on the part of the contractors. Wages are now 57½c per hour. The old scale was 50c. Working hours are eight per day. Trade conditions are good. O. E. Thomas, R. S.

* * *

West Palm Beach, Fla., L. U. 819.—The undersigned was instructed to report that the new wage scale of $4.50 per day of eight hours went into effect January 1. The old scale was $4.00 per day. Trade conditions in the locality are very good. E. J. Phillips, R. S.

* * *

White Plains, N. Y., L. U. 53.—Nearly all employers have signified their willingness to pay the new scale of $5.00 per day for journeymen and $1.25 to $3.25 for apprentices. Working hours are eight per day with Saturday half-holiday. The demand of the millmen for a 44-hour week, commencing July 1, was also granted. W. N. Mabee, R. S.

* * *

Beaumont, Tex., L. U. 1661.—After a strike of one week the members of this millmen's local succeeded in having a contract signed with the employers containing the principal demands of their recent trade movement, viz: an 8-hour day, label enforcement and a union shop, new agreement taking effect May 15. George H. Fehl, R. S.

* * *

Bradford, Pa., L. U. 124.—The demand for an increase of 5c per hour for journeymen to take effect April 1, was granted by the contractors without opposition. The new scale is 50c per hour and an 8-hour day. Labor conditions are very satisfactory at the present time. G. P. Draper, R. S.

* * *

Johnson City, Tenn., L. U. 1517.—An increase of 5c per hour has been gained as a result of the agreement signed with practically all the building contractors here. The present scale therefore is 40c per hour. Working hours are nine per day. Sixty to eighty new members have been added to the roll as a result of trade movement. Trade conditions are very good. R. B. Taylor, treasurer.

* * *

Marseilles, Ill., L. U. 1037.—Our new agreement took effect May 1, bringing an increase of 5c per hour and the 8-hour day. The old scale was 50c per hour and working hours were nine per day. C. M. Parmilee, R. S.

* * *

Auburn, N. Y., L. U. 453.—An agreement has been entered into for one year with the contractors at 55c per hour, same taking effect from May 1. The old scale was 45c per hour. Working hours remain as heretofore, 44 per week. Henry B. King, R. S.

* * *

Kewanee, Ill., L. U. 154.—A 5c increase has been obtained by this local and an agreement signed with the contractors as a result of our trade movement. New scale of 55c per hour went

into effect May 1. Working hours remain the same, eight per day. W. L. Henning, R. S.

* * *

Franklin, Pa., L. U. 682.—A twenty per cent. increase in wages, effective May 1, has been obtained as a result of our recent trade movement. Wages are now $4.80 per day for a 48-hour week. I. W. Ferguson, R. S.

* * *

Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., L. U. 1093.—Our recent movement for an increase in wages of 50c per day was a complete success. An agreement has been signed with the employers on the basis of $5.00 per day of eight hours and all our members are working. Trade conditions are good. Joseph Bartley, R. S.

* * *

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., L. U. 203.—This local has obtained an increase in wages from 47¾c to 50c per hour. Working hours are 8 per day and 44 per week. We have also succeeded in obtaining the Saturday half-holiday and 50c per hour, together with transportation or car fare, for our members who are working as steady men at Vassar College. H. C. Neal, R. S.

* * *

Shamokin, Pa., L. U. 37.—The lockout which occurred here as a result of the controversy over the spring trade movement has been settled on the basis of an 8c per hour increase, an 8-hour day and a 48-hour week. This makes the wages of journeymen 45c per hour. Trade conditions are good. Harry F. Neiswenter, R. S.

* * *

Crawfordsville, Ind., L. U. 1355.—After a strike lasting twelve days the trade demand made by the members of this local was arbitrated as follows: wages of outside carpenters, 43c per hour; wages of inside carpenters, 34c per hour. Working hours, 9 per day. Foremen to receive an additional 2½c per hour. G. W. Beatty, R. S.

* * *

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., L. U. 1015.—A settlement of our recent trade movement was effected on the basis of a 5c per hour increase and a signed agreement with the contractors. The new scale is 50c per hour and working hours 8 per day. W. S. Worth, R. S.

* * *

Terre Haute, Ind., L. U. 133.—A settlement has been effected with the contractors through our arbitration committee giving the men a minimum wage of 55c per hour. This is regarded as a satisfactory settlement. Working hours are 8 per day with Saturday half-holiday. Trade conditions are good. F. A. Calvert, R. S.

* * *

Springfield, O., L. U. 660.—The trade movement of this local for an 8-hour day, Saturday half-holiday and an increase in wages from 45c to 55c per hour has been successful, none of the contractors objecting. Trade conditions in the district are good. H. C. Harper, R. S.

* * *

Boonville, Ind., L. U. 694.—Our demand for an increase in wages has been granted by the contractors and as a result our scale has been increased from 37½c per hour to 45c. C. L. Hudson, R. S.

* * *

El Paso, Tex., L. U. 425.—No difficulty was experienced in enforcing our demand for an increase in wages of $1.00 per day and same went into effect April 1. The new scale is $6.00 per day. Trade conditions are good. S. M. Hyten, R. S.

* * *

Butler, Pa., L. U. 500.—An agreement has been signed with the Master Builders Association for a year increasing wages from 50c to 62½c per hour. Working hours are 8 per day with Saturday half-holiday. Trade conditions are good. J. C. Elliott, R. S.

* * *

Kittanning, Pa., L. U. 1129.—An increase in wages from $3.52 to $4.50 per day has been obtained as a result of our recent trade movement. Working hours are 8 per day. Trade conditions in the locality are good. R. H. Toy, R. S.

Pine Bluff, Ark., L. U. 576.—An increase in wages of 10c per hour over the old scale of 50c is now effective as a result of our recent trade movement. Sixteen contractors are paying the scale out of eighteen in this jurisdiction. Trade conditions are very good. A. J. Craig, R. S.

* * *

Geneva, N. Y., L. U. 187.—We are pleased to report that the new wage scale submitted to the contractor is now effective. The scale is 50c per hour and an 8-hour day. The former rate was 43¾c per hour. Wm. M. Brown, R. S.

* * *

Morris, Ill., L. U. 1161.—Regarding our trade movement, a settlement has been reached with the contractors on the basis of 50c per hour for journeymen carpenters and 55c per hour for foremen, working hours to remain 9 per day. Agreement entered into is effective until April 1, 1918. H. R. Johnson, R. S.

* * *

Bernardsville, N. J., L. U. 880.—This local has obtained an increase in wages from $4.00 to $4.50 per day as a result of recent trade movement. Working hours are 8 per day with Saturday half-holiday. Contractors and employes are well satisfied with this settlement. Trade conditions are good. J. B. Wilday, R. S.

* * *

Rockville, Conn., L. U. 1472.—This local was successful in its recent movement for better conditions. An increase from 45c to 50c per hour was obtained, effective May 1. Working hours are 8 per day with Saturday half-holiday. C. F. Schneider, R. S.

* * *

Hartford, Conn., L. U. 43.—An increase in the wage scale from the old rate of 50c per hour to 62½c per hour has been obtained as a result of our recent trade movement, effective May 1. Working hours are 8 per day with Saturday half-holiday. Working conditions are good. Walter Blake, R. S.

* * *

South Haven, Mich., L. U. 1080.—An increase of 5c per hour has been obtained as a result of our recent trade movement. Wages are now 45c per hour. Working hours are 9 per day. Charles Galbreath, R. S.

* * *

Richwood, W. Va., L. U. 1121.—An increase in wages from the old rate of 33 1-3c per hour to 37c per hour was obtained as a result of our recent trade movement, also a signed contract with a leading contractor. Trade conditions are good. T. O. Groves, R. S.

* * *

Bar Harbor, Me., L. U. 459.—We are pleased to report that an increase in wages from $3.60 to $4.00 per day was obtained April 1, without opposition. D. M. West, R. S.

* * *

Reynoldsville, Pa., L. U. 834.—No trouble whatever was experienced in successfully carrying through our recent trade movement. Wages have been increased from the old rate of 40c to 50c per hour. We have also obtained the 8-hour day. Trade conditions are good. H. E. Swab, R. S.

* * *

Coshocton, O., L. U. 525.—An increase in wages of 5c per hour which brings the scale paid to 55c per hour, was obtained as a result of our spring trade movement. All the contractors have signed an agreement with the exception of three, but the latter agree to pay the scale. Working hours are 8 per day. Trade conditions are very good. Fred Tish, R. S.

* * *

Newport News, Va., L. U. 396.—An agreement has been reached with the contractors with regard to the trade movement for an increase in wages from 43 6-8c per hour to 50c per hour, working hours to remain as heretofore, 8 per day. Trade conditions are very good. L. F. Johnson, R. S.

* * *

Burlington, Vt., L. U. 683.—The demand contained in our spring trade movement was complied with by the contractors and wages have been increased from 44c to 50c per hour. Working hours are 8 per day with Saturday half-holiday. Trade conditions in the district are good. J. J. Fugen, R. S.

Marlboro, Mass., L. U. 988.—With regard to our spring trade movement, an agreement has been reached with the contractors stipulating an increase of 5c per hour for this year and a further increase of 2½c on May 1, 1918. Accordingly a minimum wage of 52½c per hour is being paid our members. R. H. Taylor, R. S.

* * *

Peru, Ind., L. U. 932.—The new scale of 45c per hour resulted from our recent trade movement and same went into effect May 1. Working hours are 9 per day. Gideon Hostetler, R. S.

* * *

Laporte, Ind., L. U. 1485.—Our new wage scale became effective May 1, all contractors having signed up without trouble. An increase of 5c per hour was obtained which brings the minimum wage to 50c per hour. Working hours are 9 per day and 50 per week. O. C. Schoettler, R. S.

* * *

Oneida, N. Y., L. U. 1243.—The demands contained in our recent trade movement have been conceded by the contractors who are now paying 45c per hour for a 48-hour week. This is a 5c increase over the old rate. Trade conditions are good. W. A. Webster, R. S.

* * *

Morgantown, West Va., L. U. 1339.—Our demand for $3.50 per day and an 8-hour day has been conceded by the contractors. All are paying the scale with but one exception. H. A. Bailey, F. S.

* * *

Olean, N. Y., L. U. 546.—This local obtained an increase in wages of 5c per hour on May 1. The current scale is 50c per hour and an 8-hour day. Trade conditions are good. O. J. McCollough, R. S.

* * *

Muskegon, Mich., L. U. 100.—Our recent trade demand for an increase in wages of 10c per hour over the old scale of 45c and a 44-hour week has been granted by the contractors. Trade conditions in the district are good. George Dansy, R. S.

Vancouver, B. C., Can., District Council.—Our demand for an increase in wages of 5c per hour has been successful. The minimum scale is now 50c per hour. Working hours are 8 per day with Saturday half-holiday. Trade conditions are good. G. H. Hardy, R. S.

* * *

Gasper, Wyo., L. U. 1564.—An increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour has been obtained as a result of our trade movement and all the employers, with the exception of two nonunion contractors, have signed our agreement. Working hours are 8 per day. Trade conditions are good. W. G. Hawkins, R. S.

* * *

Rhinelander, Wis., L. U. 654.—An 8-hour day and a minimum scale of 50c per hour resulted from our recent trade movement. The former scale was 40c an hour and an 8-hour day. A. J. Schultz, R. S.

* * *

Decatur, Ill., L. U. 742.—All our old contractors have signed up for the new scale of 60c per hour. Former wages were 50c per hour. Working hours are 8 per day. Trade conditions are fairly good. C. J. Gandy, R. S.

* * *

Bar Harbor, Me., L. U. 459.—The contractors here are paying the scale demanded in our recent trade movement increasing wages from $3.60 to $4.00. Working hours are 8 per day. Fair trade conditions exist in the locality and no carpenters are idle. D. M. West, R. S.

* * *

San Francisco, Cal., Maritime Bay D. C.—A successful settlement of the trade demand of this D. C., inaugurated January 19 and terminating March 22, with practically all demands granted, is reported on the following basis: shipwrights, joiners and boat builders, minimum, new work, $4.75, repair work, $5.50; ship caulkers, new work, minimum, $5.00, repair work, $5.50. Three months from date, or June 26, the scale will be: shipwrights, joiners and boat builders, minimum, new work, $5.00, repair work, $6.00; ship caulkers, new

work, minimum, $5.00, repair work, minimum, $6.00. Millmen in ship yards, never previously organized and now members of the U. B. get a minimum of $4.50, band sawyers, $5.00. This is regarded as the best settlement made by any union in San Francisco for some time. One of the chief features is that the agreement expires September 15, 1917, when all agreements in Iron Trades Council expire, making it possible to negotiate one agreement for all. George Sanfacon, secretary.

* * *

Oil City, Pa., L. U. 830.—A settlement of the trade demands of the members of this local for the current years was effected on the following basis: from April 1 to August 1, 1917, $4.25 per day of 8 hours, from August 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918, $4.50 per day of 8 hours. The old scale was $3.75 per day. The new scale was agreed upon by arbitration. The negotiations were conducted amicably and the best of feeling exists between the employers and the men. Trade conditions are good. H. S. Weiser, R. S.

* * *

Plattsburg, N. Y., L. U. 1042.—A settlement of our recent trade movement was arrived at by mutual consent, the contractors agreeing to an advance of 9 3-8c per hour. As a result our members are now receiving 50c per hour. Working hours are 8 per day. Trade conditions in the district are good. Henry Laroch, R. S.

* * *

Fredericksburg, Va., L. U. 1078.—Owing to unsettled conditions a modification of our spring trade demands was agreed upon. The employers conceded the increase in wages asked from 33 1-3c to 38 8-9c per hour. Our members decided to postpone the demand for an 8-hour day for one year and working hours are as heretofore, 53 per week. M. P. McDonnell, R. S.

* * *

Fostoria, O., L. U. 1766.—Our spring trade movement has been successful. Journeymen carpenters have obtained an increase from 35c to 45c per hour, all contractors having signed an agreement to that effect. As regards the millmen, the employers have agreed to pay the 10c per hour increase, bringing the scale to 35c, but refuse to sign an agreement. J. H. Rasey, R. S.

* * *

Winona, Minn., L. U. 307.—Our demand for an increase in the wage scale from 45c to 50c per hour went into effect April 1. Working hours are 8 per day. Trade conditions are good. R. A. Harders, R. S.

* * *

Peckville, Pa., L. U. 1678.—An increase in wages from the old scale of 42½c per hour to 45c for the first year and 46¾c for the second has been agreed on and the contractors have signed accordingly. Working hours are 8 per day. Prospects for a good season's work are favorable. A. Anderson, R. S.

* * *

Red Lodge, Mont., L. U. 744.—Since April 1, the scale for our members has been increased from 62½c to 75c per hour. Working hours are 8 per day. All our men are receiving the scale. James Leslie, R. S.

* * *

Belleville, Ill., L. U. 433.—An increase from 55c to 60c per hour for outside men and a minimum scale of 40c and 50c for millmen as well as recognition of the label has been secured as a result of our recent trade movement. Trade conditions are fair with favorable prospects for the future. August J. Eschman, R. S.

* * *

St. Louis, Mo., District Council.—An agreement has been entered into between the cabinet makers and their employers stipulating the following rate of wages: from April 9, 1917, to June 12, 1917, 38c per hour; from June 13, 1917, to March 31, 1918, 40c per hour. Working hours will be 8 per day, with Saturday half-holiday during eight months of the year. No time was lost in arriving at a settlement which was brought about by Organizer Melvin. J. W. Williams, secretary, D. C.

Danbury, Conn., L. U. 927.—The employers have signed up with the local for the coming year. As a result our men have obtained an increase from $3.20 to $4.00 per day and the Saturday half-holiday. Working hours are now 44 per week. Trade conditions are favorable. M. B. Mabie.

* * *

Poplar Bluff, Mo., L. U. 1049.—Our trade movement for a minimum scale of 45c per hour for journeymen and 50c per hour for foremen has been successful and all the contractors have agreed to pay same. The old rate was 37½c but practically all journeymen were getting 40c and foremen 45c. Working hours are 8 per day. Trade conditions are good. M. E. Feverston, R. S.

* * *

Manistee, Mich., L. U. 1226.—Our movement for an increase in wages from 30c to 40c per hour has been successful. Working hours are 54 per week. Trade conditions in the district are fair. Swan Nelson, R. S.

* * *

Oskaloosa, Ia., L. U. 1034.—Our trade movement for an increase of 5c per hour was entirely successful. Present wages are therefore 55c per hour and working hours 8 per day. Our members are almost all at work and prospects for steady employment are favorable. M. L. Vittum, R. S.

* * *

Sedalia, Mo., L. U. 1792.—For the first time in the history of this local an agreement has been signed with the contractors. As a result of same we have obtained an increase of 10c per hour over the old scale of 40c, an 8-hour day and union conditions. W. R. Gibbs, R. S.

* * *

Cincinnati, O., L. U. 1348 (Boxmakers.)—Agreements have been effected with the employers in the cigar and packing industries and the members of this local as follows: wage scale for cigar box makers for the next two years shall be: rip-sawyers, $17.50; finishers, $17.50; cross-cut sawyers, $16.50; paper cutters, $16.50; printers, $15.50; nailers, $15.50; 9 hours to constitute a day's work. For packing box makers the scale for two years shall be: band sawyers, $16.50; rip-sawyers, $15.00; cross-cut sawyers, $15.00; olaner hand, $16.50; machine nailers, $15.00; hand nailers, $15.00; gaining machine, $15.00; lock horn machine, $16.50; printing machine, $15.40. O. H. Voelker, R. S.

* * *

Conneaut, O., L. U. 863.—Our trade movement for an increase in the wage scale from the old rate of 45c to 55c per hour has been successful. We also gained the 8-hour day. Previous working hours were 9 per day. Trade conditions in the district are good. B. N. Greenman, R. S.

* * *

Westfield, Mass., L. U. 222.—The Master Builders' Association of this city have agreed to our demand for an increase in the wage scale from 45c to 55c per hour, thus making the scale here similar to that of Springfield, Mass. Working hours are 8 per day with Saturday half-holiday. E. L. Dickinson, R. S.

* * *

Buffalo, N. Y., District Council.—The East Aurora trade movement has been adjusted with the contractors on the basis of 45c per hour and a 9-hour day. The former scale was $3.00 per day of 10 hours. All men are working. Charles Hann, secretary.

Strikes During 1916

Scarcity of labor and high food prices made 1916 a record year for strikes in the United States. Statistics just compiled by the department of labor show there were 3,108 walk-outs of all kinds during the year. Demands for higher wages and shorter hours caused two-thirds of the strikes. Most of the others were due to differences concerning unionization of labor. In more than 700 of the strikes the strikers won, and employers were victorious in nearly 500. Others were compromised.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Protokoll der ersten Quartalsversammlung 1917, der G. E. B.

(Fortsetzung.)

Tulsa, Okla.—Ersuchen der L. U. 943 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung um Lohnerhöhung von 6¼c pro Stunde. Da die Bewegung am 1. Januar 1917 ins Leben gerufen werden sollte, wurde die Angelegenheit dem G. S. überwiesen, die neuesten Informationen zu erlangen.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Applikation der L. U. 945 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung für Lohnerhöhung um 10c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds solche zulassen, wird später erwogen, wenn die Berichte an die G. O. anlangen.

DeKalb, Ill.—Ersuchen der L. U. 965, unterstützt vom DeKalb D. C., um offizielle Genehmigung in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 5c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—Ersuchen der L. U. 977 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 50c auf 56¼c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. März 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds sie zulassen, wird später erwogen bei Eintreffen der Berichte in der G. O.

McAlester, Okla.—Ersuchen der L. U. 986 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Lohnerhöhung um 12½c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Februar 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds sie zulassen, wird erwogen bei Eintreffen der Berichte in der G. O.

Miami, Fla.—Ersuchen der L. U. 993 um offizielle Genehmigung in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 12½c pro Stunde am 1. Mai 1917. Genehmigung gewährt.

Greenville, Pa.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1000 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 46c auf 64c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Mai 1917. Die Sache wurde dem General-Präsident zur Untersuchung überwiesen, der in der April-Sitzung berichten soll.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1015 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Hilfe in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 10c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünschte offizielle Genehmigung; die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds zulassen, wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte einlaufen in der G. O.

Rome, N. Y.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1016 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Lohnerhöhung um 10c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Mai 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds zulassen, wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte in der G. O. einlaufen.

Parsons, Kas.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1022 um offizielle Genehmigung in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Lohnerhöhung um 5c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Januar 1917. Die Angelegenheit wurde dem General-Sekretär überwiesen, neuste Information zu erlangen.

Oskaloosa, Iowa.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1034 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Hilfe in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 5c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds ermöglichen, wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte an die G. O. eingereicht werden.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa. — Ersuchen der Schneidemühlenangestellten-Union No. 1039

um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Beihilfe in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 42½c auf 50c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Falls die Bewegung vom D. C. von Cedar Rapids genehmigt wird, gewährt die Behörde die offizielle Genehmigung; die Frage finanzieller Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds zulassen, wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte bei der G. O. einlaufen.

12. Januar 1917.

Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1049 um offizielle Zustimmung und finanzielle Beihilfe in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 7½c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünschte Genehmigung und wird die Frage finanzieller Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds es zulassen, erwogen, wie die Berichte einlaufen in der G. O.

Santa Barbara, Cal.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1065 um offizielle Genehmigung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von $4.00 auf $4.50 pro Tag, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Genehmigung gewährt.

Salem, Ore.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1065 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von $3.50 auf $4.50 pro Tag, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in Summen wie die Fonds zulassen, wird erwogen, wie die Berichte in der G. O. einlaufen.

Muskogee, Okla.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1072 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 50c auf 60c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Februar 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die offizielle Genehmigung; die Frage finanzieller Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds erlauben, wird erwogen, wie die Berichte in der G. O. anlangen.

Fredericksburg, Va.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1078 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Lohnerhöhung um 50c pro Tag, und zur Abkürzung der Arbeitsstunden von 9 auf 8 Stunden pro Tag, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Offizielle Zustimmung gewährt; die Frage finanzieller Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds zulassen, wird erwogen, wie die Berichte in der G. O. einlaufen.

Longview, Tex.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1097 um offizielle Genehmigung in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 5c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Januar 1917. Genehmigung gewährt.

Gloversville, N. Y.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1107 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Beihilfe in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 8c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds zulassen, wird erwogen, wenn die Berichte in der G. O. anlangen.

Kittanning, Pa.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1129 um offizielle Genehmigung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von $3.52 auf $4.25 pro Tag, in Kraft am 1. Mai 1917. Genehmigung gewährt.

Titusville, Pa.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1130 um offizielle Genehmigung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 37½c auf 50c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. März 1917. Genehmigung gewährt.

Cocoanut Grove, Fla.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1149 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 12½c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Mai 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds zulassen, wird erwogen, wie die Berichte in der G. O. einlaufen.

Parsons, Kas.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1183 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 30½c auf 37½c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Januar 1917. Die Angelegenheit wurde dem G. S. überwiesen, die neuesten Nachrichten zu erlangen.

Morgantown, W. Va.—Offizielle Genehmigung gewünscht von der L. U. 1339 in Unterstützung einer Bewegung für einen Minimallohn von $3.50 pro Tag und eine Reduktion der Arbeitsstunden von 9 auf 8 Stunden pro Tag, in Kraft am 1. Mai 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünschte Genehmigung.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

Departement Francais

Union De Travail Et La Guerre

Une conférence des représentants des unions de métiers nationales et internationales d'Amérique, convoquée par le conseil exécutif de la Fédération Américaine du travail, été tenue dans l'édifice de la Fédération Américaine du travail, le 12 mars, 1917, dans laquelle participèrent les représentants des unions de métiers nationales et internationales affiliées et les confraternités de chemins de fer.

Le Conseil exécutif de la Fédération Américaine du travail réfléchit au sujet pendant trois jours précédant la conférence et lui soumit une déclaration. Le jour entier fut consacré à discuter la recommendation et les suggestions qui furent soumises. Après une minutieuse discussion le document suivant fut adopté par un vote unanime:

Nous parlons pour des millions d'américains. Nous ne sommes pas une secte. Nous ne sommes pas un parti. Nous représentons l'organization qui s'unit par la nécessité de nos besoins communs. Nous représentons la partie de la nation qui est plus près bases de la vie. Ceux que nous représentons manient les instruments de la nation et lutten avec les forces qui sont mises sous contrôle dans notre civilisation matérielle. Le pouvoir et l'usage d'instruments industriels sont plus forts que les instruments de guerre et prendrant un jour la place de ces agences de destruction.

Une guerre du monde existe. Le temps n'est pas encore arrivé que nous puissions dire que la guerre a été abolie.

Que nous l'approuvions ou non, nous devons reconnaître que le guerre est une situation avec laquelle il nous faut compter. La guerre européenne actuelle, dans laquelle est engagée la majorité des nations civilisées, causant des dommages considérables à l'industrie et au commerce au monde entier, menace à chaque instant d'envelopper tous les pays dans le conflit, le nôtre inclus. Alors, notre problême immédiat est d'opposer aux conditions de guerre une prévoyance instructive, la perspicacité, les principes du bien-être de l'humanité et une conservation qui devrait nous dinger dans les éventualités de la vie. Le moyen de détourner la guerre est d'établir des agences constructrices pour la justice en temps de paix, et contrôler ainsi pour la paix les situations et les forces qui pourraient autrement résulter en guerre. Les méthodes de faire la guerre moderne, ses nouvelles tactiques, son organisation extraordinaire, militaire et industrielle, présentent des problêmes qui sont bien différents des guerres précédentes. Mais les problêmes de la nation offrent une opportunité pour l'établissement d'une nouvelle liberté et d'opportunités plus étendues pour tout le peuple. La guerre moderne renferme des contestations entre les boutiques, les manufactures, les terrains, les ressources financières et de transport des pays; et cela s'applique nécessairement aux relations entre patrans et employés, et comme notre propre pays est à faire face à un péril imminent, il devient à-propos que les masses du peuple des Etâts-Unis prennent conseil et determinent quelle conduite ils poursuivront dans une crise qui nécessiterait la protection de notre République et la défense des principes qu' elle représente.

Dans la lutte entre les forces de la démocratic et le privilége spécial, pour des raisons justes et historiques, les masses du peuple représentent nécessairement l'idéal des institutions de la démocratic. Il existe une société organisée, une organisation puissante dont le but de faire avancer encore plus ce qui est idéal et les institutions—le mouvement laborieux syndique.

Jamais, dans aucune autre guerre le mouvement laborieux a pris une part dirigeante.

The Carpenter

Le travail a enfin compris ses droits, sa puissance et ses resources, sa valeur et ce qu' il fait pour la société, et doit faire des propositions définies constructrices.

Il est temps que nous présentions franchement nos expériences et les conditions qui, dans les temps passés, ont empêché les nations de bénéficier par la co-opération volontaire et sincère des travailleurs à gages en temps de guerre, et que nous faisions des suggestions pour faire disparaître ce qui fait obstacle à notre force et vigueur nationale.

La guerre n'a jamais fait disparaître la nécessité de lutter pour établir et maintenir les droits industriels. Les travailleurs à gages en temps de guerre doivent, comme on l'a dit, avoir un oeil sur les exploiteurs qui les entourent et l'autre sur l'ennemi qui menace le gouvernement national. C'est une telle exploitation qui mit une nation dans l'impossibilité de mobiliser d'une manière effective les forces pour sa défense exterieure. Nous soutenons que le pas fondamental pour prèparer une nation est de mettre sa propre maison en ordre et d'établir chez elle la justice dans les relations les individus. Les guerres précédentes, quelque soit la raison qui les fit déclarer, developpèrent de nouvelles opportunités pour exploiter les travailleurs à gages. Non seulement on ne reconnut pas la nécessité de protéger les droits des travailleurs afin qu' ils puissent offrir au pays le service honnête qui ne se voit que quand chaque citoyen jouit de ses droits, de sa liberté et de l'opportunité, mais sous guise de nécessité nationale, le Travail fut dépouillé de ses moyens de défense contre les ennemis de son pays et on lui vola les avantages, les protections, les garanties de justice qui avaient été gagnées après des âges de lutte. Pour ces raisons les travailleurs ont toujours senti que, quelque soit le résultat de la guerre, ils perdent généralement comme travailleurs à gages.

Autrefois le Travail n'avait pas de représentants dans les conseils autorisés pour traiter les questions de la direction de la guerre. Les droits, les intérêts et le bienêtre des travailleurs étaient autofratiquement sacrifiés pour la "sûreté nationale."

La guerre européene a démontré la dépendance du gouvernement sur la coopération des masses du peuple. Puisque les masses rendent un service indispensable, il s'ensuit qu' elles devraient avoir quelque chose dire quand il s'agit de déterminer les conditions d'après lesquelles elles rendent service.

Les travailleurs d'Amérique exposent leurs opinions, leurs demandes et leurs desseins au moyen d'un agence volontaire qu' ils ont établie—le mouvement laborieux syndiqué. Cette agence est non seulement le représentant de ceux qui la constituent directement, mais elle représente aussi tous ceux qui ont des problêmes et buts en commun mais qui ne se sont pas encore organisés pour arriver au succés.

En paix ou en guerre le mouvement laborrieux syndiqué cherche à subordonner toute chose au bien-être et l'opportunité de l'humanité. Le mouvement laborieux se proclame le défenseur de ce principe et est prêt à protéger les producteurs de richesses contre la cupidité d'intérêts spéciaux, contre ceux qui ne pesent qu' au gain, contre l'exploitation, contre les déstestables méthodes d'une cupidité irresponsable, contre l'inhumanité et le crime de corporations et de patrons endurcis.

(A Suivre.)

La liberté industrielle des travailleurs à gages dépend du contrôle qu' ils doivent avoir sur les relations industrielles qui les concernent. Laissez échapper même une particule de cette autorité et le gouvernement limitera la liberté du travailleur à gages et forgera une chaîne qui retardera l'action normale libre dans toutes les lignes. La tendance du gouvernement est d'augmenter constamment sa puissance et d'étendre son action. Une immense puissance coercitive serait par conséquent constituée, laquelle marquerait la chute de la liberté industrielle.

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Beautiful **birch**

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Throughout the book is practical, and gives information on the everyday problems of the carpenters.

Contents: Biographical Sketch of Owen B. Maginnis. Chapter 1, "Balloon and Braced Frame Houses." Chapter 2, "How to Frame the Timbers for a Brick House." Chapter 3, "Framing Roofs." Chapter 4, "Rustic Carpentry and Joinery." Chapter 5, "Miscellaneous Framing." Chapter 6, "How to Move a House." Chapter 7, "Practical and Valuable Information for Carpenters and Framers." *Bound in Cloth, Price $1.50.*

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The Fellow Who Can Whistle

The fellow who can whistle when the world is going wrong
Is the fellow who will make the most of life;
No matter what may happen, you will find him brave and strong—
He's the fellow who will conquer in the strife.

The fellow who can whistle when the whole world seems to frown
Is the kind of man to stand the battle's brunt;
He's got the proper mettle, and you cannot keep him down,
For he's just the sort that's needed at the front.

The fellow who can whistle is the fellow who can work,
With a note of cheer to vanquish plodding care;
His soul is filled with music and no evil shadows lurk
In his active brain to foster grim despair.

The fellow who can whistle is the "trump" card of the deck.
Or the "whip-hand" in the parlance of the street;
No petty cares nor trifles can his buoyant spirit check,
For a sunny heart can never know defeat.

The fellow who can whistle—he is built on Nature's plan,
And he cheers his toiling fellow-man along;
There is no room for pessimists, but give to us the man
Who can whistle when the world is going wrong.

—Sidney Warren Mase, in Lippincott's

Nuxated Iron to Make New Age of Beautiful Women and Vigorous Iron Men

Say Physicians—Quickly Puts Roses Into the Cheeks of Women and Most Astonishing Youthful Vitality Into the Veins of Men—It Often Increases the Strength and Endurance of Delicate, Nervous "Run-Down" Folks 100 Per Cent in Two Weeks' Time.

Opinion of Dr. Schuyler C. Jaques, Visiting Surgeon of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York City

SINCE the remarkable discovery of organic iron, Nuxated Iron or "Fer Nuxate," as the French call it, has taken the country by storm, it is conservatively estimated that over three million people annually are taking it in this country alone. Most astonishing results are reported from its use by both physicians and laymen. So much so that doctors predict that we shall soon have a new age of far more beautiful, rosy-cheeked women and vigorous iron men.

Dr. Ferdinand King, a New York Physician and Medical Author, when interviewed on this subject, said: "There can be no vigorous iron men without iron. Pallor means anaemia. Anaemia means iron deficiency. The skin of anaemic men and women is pale; the flesh flabby. The muscles lack tone; the brain fags and the memory fails and often they become weak, nervous, irritable, despondent and melancholy. When the iron goes from the blood of women, the roses go from their cheeks.

"In the most common foods of America, the starches, sugars, table syrups, candies, polished rice, white bread, soda crackers, biscuits, macaroni, spaghetti, tapioca, sago, farina, degerminated cornmeal, no longer is iron to be found. Refining processes have removed the iron of Mother Earth from these impoverished foods, and silly methods of home cookery, by throwing down the waste pipe the water in which vegetables are cooked, are responsible for another grave iron loss.

"Therefore, if you wish to preserve your youthful vim and vigor to a ripe old age, you must supply the iron deficiency in your food by using some form of organic iron, just as you would use salt when your food has not enough salt."

Dr. E. Sauer, a Boston physician who has studied both in this country and in great European medical institutions, said: "As I have said a hundred times over, organic iron is the greatest of all strength builders. If the people would only take Nuxated Iron when they feel weak or rundown, instead of dosing themselves with habit-forming drugs, stimulants and alcoholic beverages I am convinced that in this way they could ward off disease, preventing it becoming organic in thousands of cases and thereby the lives of thousands might be saved who now die every year from pneumonia, grippe, kidney, liver, heart trouble and other dangerous nervous maladies. The real and true cause which started their disease was nothing more nor less than a weakened condition brought on by lack of iron in the blood.

"Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of twenty and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man; in fact, a young man he really was, notwithstanding his age. The secret, he said, was taking iron—Nuxated iron had filled him with renewed life. At 30 he was in bad health; at 46 he was careworn and nearly all in. Now at 50 after taking Nuxated Iron, a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of youth. Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly looking, just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. If you are not strong or well, you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times a day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the while double their strength and endurance and entirely rid themselves of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this, after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old form of reduced iron, iron acetate, or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. The iron demanded by Mother Nature for the red coloring matter in the blood of her children is, alas! not that kind of iron. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athlete and prizefighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the affray; while many another have gone down in inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron."

Dr. Schuyler C. Jaques, Visiting Surgeon of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York City, said: "I have never before given out any medical information or advice for publication as I ordinarily do not believe in it. But in the case of Nuxated Iron I feel I would be remiss in my duty not to mention it. I have taken it myself and given it to my patients with most surprising and satisfactory results. And those who wish to increase their strength, power and endurance will find it a most remarkable and wonderfully effective remedy."

NOTE—Nuxated Iron, which is prescribed and recommended above by physicians in such a great variety of cases, is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists and whose iron constituents are widely prescribed by eminent physicians both in Europe and America. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such a great confidence in nuxated iron, that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron, and increase their strength 100 per cent or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all good druggists.

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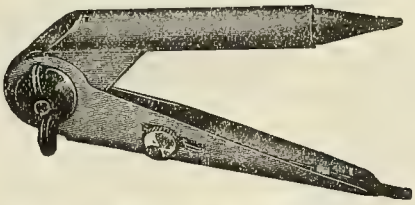

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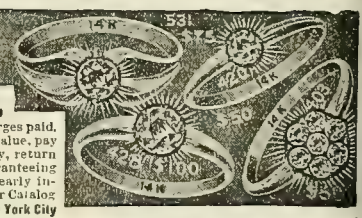

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May Send Workers to the Fields

The following plan to meet the urgent need for farm labor has been agreed upon by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Labor, according to an announcement just made:

A survey of the farm-labor situation in the rural districts will be made by the Department of Agriculture. Steps are being taken to place in each state a representative of that department who will co-operate with the state central board and the county and community bodies that are being formed in organizing labor and assisting farmers to secure adequate help.

Co-operation between farmers will be aided and encouraged. Where possible to do so, needs for labor will be supplied by surpluses from nearby points through the community organization. Any shortage or surplus which cannot be supplied by the local or county bodies will be reported to the state organization. Demands for labor which must be supplied from outside sources will be reported to the Department of Labor.

The Department of Labor will procure and distribute workers from towns and cities who are not of the regular farm-labor class. The organization of the United States Employment Service will be used for this purpose.

Co-operative agreements have been made by the Department of Labor with the official employment agencies of several states and cities. Steps are being taken to complete similar arrangements with the other states. The employment on farms of boys of 16 to 19 years old who are members of the boys' clubs in cities and towns is contemplated. Plans are also being made to secure the services of groups of industrial workers who can be given vacations by their employers at times when farm labor is needed.

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—Oak Flooring by right of superior merit and conquest is "America's Best Flooring."

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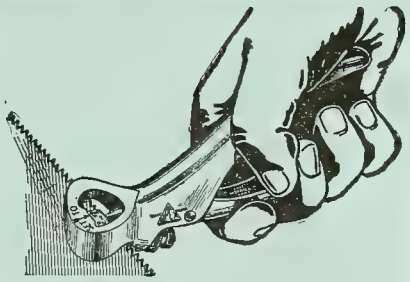

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make saws run easy and cut clean. That's why they have been the standard for almost forty years.

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For Contractors, Masons, Carpenters, Bricklayers, Surveyors, etc.

It is simple, accurate, easily understood. Shows its true slant on any line or grade in degrees, inches, and percentages. Write at once for Agency, with over 300 testimonial booklet and introducing prices.

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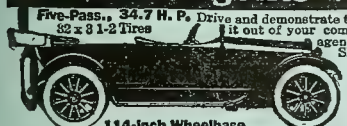
Driver Agents Wanted



Five-Pass., 34.7 H. P. 32 x 3 1-2 Tires

Drive and demonstrate the Bush Car. Pay for it out of your commissions on sales, my agents are making money. Shipments are prompt. Bush Cars guaranteed or money back. Write at once for my 48-page catalog and all particulars. Address J. H. Bush, Pres. Dept. 6EF

114-inch Wheelbase
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are often placed in a position of responsibility. When your friends ask you for advice you take personal pride in making honest and sincere recommendations which you know the years will justify; your reputation for knowing your business is at stake.

We want to *show* you—with the *proof*—why

MFMA
MAPLE FLOORING
Is the Flooring That Endures

For the home there's nothing so bright, clean, cheerful and enduring.

For schools, factories, stores, offices—any place where hard wear would ruin any other floor, M F M A Maple Flooring has no equal. It never shales off or splinters. The more you use it the smoother it wears.

Beech and Birch come next in point of durability, and besides lend themselves admirably to color harmony with interior decorations.

M F M A stamped on Maple, Beech and Birch flooring is your guaranty of highest quality and *uniformity* of grades. Manufactured only by members of the

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Stock Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

P. S.—Write for free booklet: "How to Lay and Finish Maple Floors."

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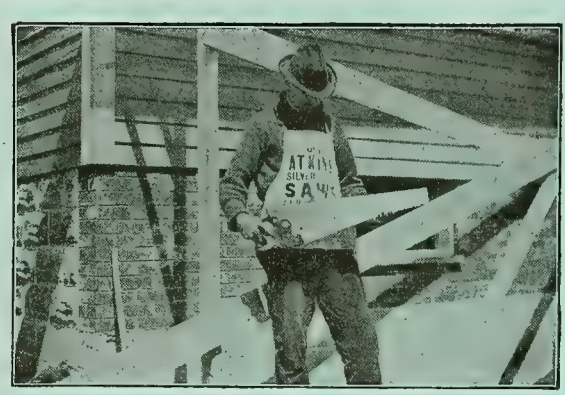


They're on the job where good Saws are relied on to save time and energy.

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS radiate satisfaction. Maximum production can be secured, as frequent filing and refitting is unnecessary. They are Taper Ground, by ATKINS exclusive process, and run easier, with less set, cutting faster than any Saw made. They are backed by our Guarantee of Absolute Satisfaction.

Complete your equipment with ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS—the results will warrant your investment.

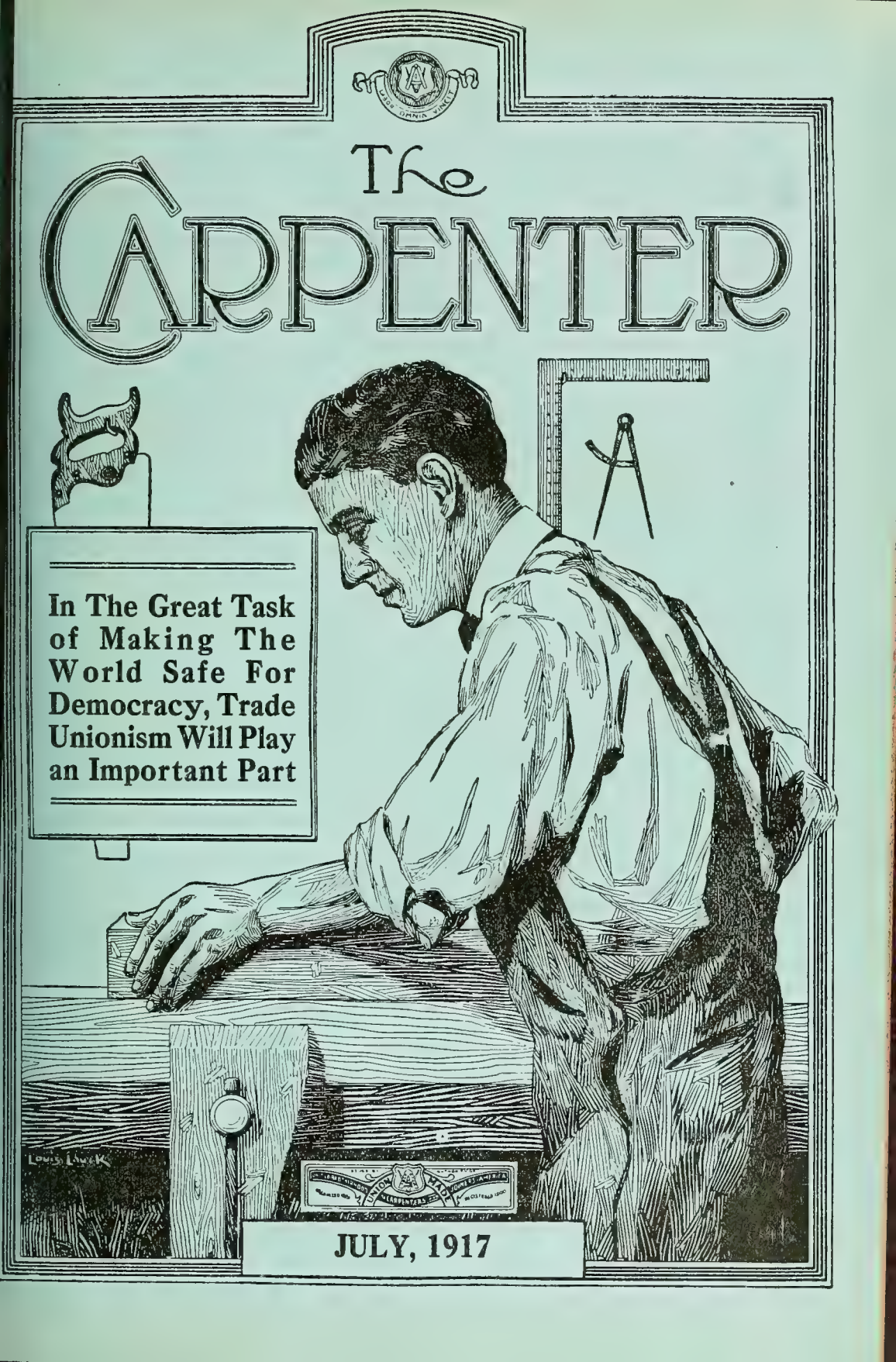
An Atkins Nail Apron, Monthly Time Book and "Saw Sense" Booklet Sent on Receipt of Ten Cents.

E. C. Atkins & Company, Inc.

Established 1857

The Silver Steel Saw People - Indianapolis, Indiana

The Carpenter



In The Great Task of Making The World Safe For Democracy, Trade Unionism Will Play an Important Part

JULY, 1917

"Anonymous" Cypress Good Enough?

(WOULD YOU TAKE AN UNSIGNED CHECK? NO? THEN WHY UNSIGNED CYPRESS?)

Of course you want Cypress, "the Wood Eternal," for all uses where it represents the highest utility and ECONOMY. But—how do you know that what you get is *Cypress?* And, if it *is* Cypress, how can you tell that it's genuine

"Tide-water" Cypress

? How can you be sure that it grew in the regions near enough to the coast to produce the true "Wood Eternal"? And how can you tell that the Cypress you buy was *properly manufactured, sufficiently dried* before shipment, and then *scrupulously graded* and *counted?* There's ONE WAY to be

Sure About Everything

It is simply to INSIST on SEEING the legally registered Cypress Association Trade-Mark on *every piece* (or bundle). "Buy by the Cypress Arrow."

"TIDE-WATER" CYPRESS MANUFACTURED BY ASSOCIATION MILLS IS IDENTIFIED BY THIS TRADE-MARK

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

You don't buy diamonds of a casual solicitor—nor expect pure foods in unidentified packages; why not be equally careful in guaranteeing yourself your money's-worth in Cypress lumber?

The undersigned Association licenses its registered trade-mark only to those Cypress saw-mills whose location, business methods and responsibility guarantee delivery to the consumer "as per specifications."

The kind of Cypress you want IS TO BE HAD. It is up to you to SEE THAT YOU GET IT by simply insisting on SEEING that CYPRESS ARROW on EVERY BOARD (or bundle) you pay for.

Let our CARPENTERS' HELPS DEPARTMENT help YOU *MORE.* Our entire resources are at your service with Reliable Counsel.

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INSIST ON TRADE-MARKED CYPRESS AT YOUR LOCAL LUMBER DEALER'S. IF HE HASN'T IT, *LET US KNOW*

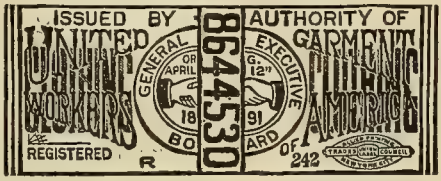
You carpenters who work with the level and square

Can only be square and on the level with yourselves and organized labor, by purchasing union label goods.

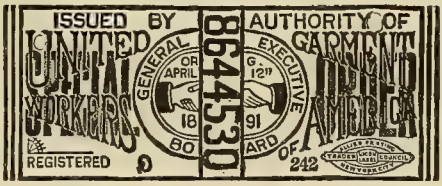
By you union carpenters demanding the union labels of other crafts you will be setting the example and encouraging other union men to demand the union label on your product and in this way make your organization strong and efficient.

When purchasing clothing, shirts, overalls, collars or cuffs you will be aiding the members of the United Garment Workers of America to secure better wages, shorter hours and good working conditions if you will ***see to it that each garment you purchase bears one of the following labels:***

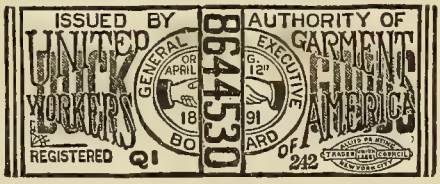
READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING BEARS THIS LABEL



SPECIAL ORDER CLOTHING BEARS THIS LABEL



SHIRTS, OVERALLS AND WORKING CLOTHING BEAR THIS LABEL



If garments do not bear one of these labels they are ***not union made; refuse to accept them.***

If you cannot procure union label garments in your city information will be furnished to you as to where you can procure same, if you will communicate with:

The United Garment Workers

OF AMERICA

Bible House New York City

Carload After Carload of Logs Required For

Disston Hand-Saw Handles

Portion of Apple Logs in the Disston yards ready to be sawn into boards from which saw handles will be made

Most first grade mechanics are thoroughly familiar with Disston ***Quality*** but probably very few realize the scale of production the popularity of Disston saws necessitates. This photograph affords some idea of it. The picture is of a ***portion*** of the Disston lumber yard and only ***one*** kind of wood, apple (many others also are used).

These cars are coming in almost constantly. The lumber is sawn into boards in our own saw mill and stacked to season for three years before using.

That's the kind of demand the Disston reputation for quality has developed. ***Send for our free hand book S.***

Henry Disston and Sons, Inc. Philadelphia U. S. A.

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Chicago, New Orleans, Bangor, Boston, Memphis, Vancouver, B. C., San Francisco, Portland, Ore., Cincinnati, Seattle, Sydney, Australia.—Canadian Works: Toronto, Canada.

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Plaining Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Volume XXXVII—No. 7
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1917

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

The Republic

Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all its hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what Master laid thy keel,
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast, and sail, and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!
Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
'Tis of the wave and not the rock;
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale!
In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee—are all with thee!

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

WEALTH MUST DO ITS BIT

(By Richard Hazleton)

THOSE who originally believed that the wealthy classes would cheerfully assume the greater portion of the financial burden of the present war are now ready to admit that, judging from various recent developments, they were badly fooled. From the start rich bankers, capitalists, manufacturers and so forth, have been everlastingly on guard to see to it that no unduly heavy tax be levied against them in the shape of large income and profit taxes, and their numerous spokesmen in Congress and out of it seemingly have gotten in good work thus far. Congress, apparently, has fallen for their line of bunk about "penalizing wealth," "dislocating business," etc., and so "taxation as usual" seems to have become the logical corollary of the slogan "business as usual," as witness the following excerpt from the House committee's report on the revenue bill on Monday, May 9, which says:

"Your committee believes that the American people were never in a more favorable condition to pay a reasonable amount of taxes for war purposes in addition to those for normal purposes than at the present time. Your committee has endeavored to distribute equitably this additional burden of taxation and so to levy the proposed taxes as to necessitate as little readjustment or disturbance to business as possible."

There you have it! Business is not to be disturbed, big corporations are not to be hampered in their operations by the imposition of heavy taxes. And though in recent months incomes of the very wealthy, both personal and corporate, have been soaring skyward at a dizzy rate, yet it is intended that the revenue tax shall reach out for only a small fraction of them, while it shall take some thousand millions of dollars from the masses of the people in the shape of a tax upon those things which the ordinary man or woman or family uses.

All this, of course, is highly pleasing to our capitalists whose idea of "universal liability" in the conduct of the war is to shift the burden of paying for it on to the shoulders of the wage earning man in the street, while the very rich who can well afford to do so escape with a minimum of taxation. And this, also, in face of the fact that the ordinary people of the country are not in a position to be further taxed.

Ground down by the high cost of living which in recent months has reached such alarming proportions that an insistent demand has gone up for a system of food control to curb manipulation of food supplies by speculators and thus effect proper food distribution, the imposition of a direct tax on articles of popular consumption is bound to have serious consequence and add to unrest and discontent. But those who are pleading the exemption of large incomes from a substantial share of taxation refuse to admit the existence of such conditions. They completely overlook the fact that while the country is getting richer the people are growing poorer. They compare wages paid labor today with those paid in the past and glibly assert that "the American people were never in a more favorable condition to pay a reasonable amount of taxes for war purposes." Of course, they ignore such a trivial circumstance as that the increase in wages has been more than outdistanced by the increase in the cost of living.

We believe it was Mr. Amos Pinchot who in a statement recently gave a detailed comparison between the incomes of ordinary people and the cost of living between the years 1900 and 1914. He found that during that time the wages, salaries and earnings of small people had gone up about 27 per cent., while on the other hand the cost of living, figured out in food, fuel, clothing, rent and household utensils, had gone up in the same years about 40 per cent. The sharp upward turn which the cost of commodi-

ties has taken since 1914, when the European war began, does not enter into this, but it gives added emphases to it.

The campaign undertaken by our financiers and capitalists generally to force the public to pay for the war while they themselves reap profit from it, is, as may be expected, a powerful and influential one and more dangerous than any foreign propaganda. Every attempt to obtain liberal income and profit taxes from them arouses a storm of protest and every conceivable bogy that can impress Congress and the public with the alleged danger which threatens the nation should big business and big incomes be adequately taxed is trotted out and exaggerated ten-fold.

Even the recent proposal of Congress to levy the extremely reasonable tax of 16 per cent. on extra profits caused unwonted commotion in capitalistic quarters and yet we know that the rich in Great Britain consented without any great outcry to give 80 per cent. of all extra profits to the state. A tax on excess profits in any shape or form or a substantial increase in the income tax which would guarantee the wealthy paying a just share of the cost of the war is looked upon by that small class in these United States (2 per cent., statistics show, owns 65 per cent. of the wealth), as an encroachment of the "doctrines of socialism."

Mr. Otto H. Kuhn, a member of the firm of financiers, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., is one of those who are very solicitous lest the rich be "discriminated" against as regards war taxation and while he is, generally speaking, more liberal in his views as to the extent war taxation of the rich should take than are other rich men, still his arguments reflect the usual trend of the capitalistic mind.

In a brochure entitled "Some Comments on War Taxation," Mr. Kahn airs his views on the subject and proceeds to lecture Congress and the nation very soundly on what he regards are the "fallacies" on which the demand for a high rate of taxation of the rich is based. Ignoring the problems of the masses, labor conditions and the high cost of living, he proceeds to place blame upon the pacifists for the cry that the rich should shoulder the greater part of the burden of war finance. He censures them also for expounding the doctrine (abhorrent to capitalistic ears) that "if men be conscripted, wealth also should be conscripted" and for spreading "the strange delusion that America's entrance into the war was fomented by moneyed men, in part, at least, from the motive and for the purpose of gain."

Mr. Kahn, as might be expected, is a very astute gentleman and apparently, he fully realizes the direction in which the wind of public opinion is blowing with regard to war taxation. He is one of those well disposed capitalists, rather common today, who ease their social consciences by showing an interest in social service and dabbling circumspectly in philanthropy. He also knows the value of publicity and hence his contribution to war finance literature in the shape of this fatherly advice urging the nation to let the rich down lightly.

There is one feature of Mr. Kahn's article that throws a very dubious light on the quality of his patriotism and indeed upon that of his fellow capitalists in general and that is the threat he makes to the effect that should Congress place "unduly and unnecessarily high rates" of taxation upon our millionaire capitalists the latter would turn their backs upon their native land and emigrate to Canada where "no income tax exists." This is surely an astounding declaration from a supposedly public-spirited financier while the country is at war.

We do not, however, believe that the temper of the country is such at the present time as to pay heed to Mr. Kahn's appeals or threats urging the exemption of the rich from contributing very materially to the cost of the war. The people are determined to see to it that this war is justly financed and that means the wealthy classes must part with an adequate proportion of their accumulated wealth in direct proportion to the sacrifices of the ordinary citizen.

AN EFFICIENTLY CONDUCTED STRIKE

WHILE it is not our intention to put forward the recently successful Pittsburgh strike in the light of a nine-day wonder or as an extraordinary achievement yet its brief and business-like termination and the satisfactory results obtained thereby are of undoubted interest to our membership as an example of how a modern trade movement should be conducted. Undoubtedly the substantial measure of success gained by our Pittsburgh members was due principally to the efficient system and methods employed by the District Council on the advice and under the supervision of Second General Vice-President Lakey, who was sent to the eastern city by General President Hutcheson to supervise the strike.

In presenting herewith for the information and guidance of other local unions and District Councils the main outlines of the rules and regulations which were instrumental in effecting a speedy victory in Pittsburgh, we cannot help thinking that if other localities, especially populous centers, about to make similar demands, would but adopt a like plan it would probably be the means of bringing many strikes to a successful termination and of saving the General Office thousands of dollars in strike pay.

First of all the Pittsburgh District Council at a special meeting held April 27, adopted the following strike rules for the guidance of its members, same to be in full force and effect on Tuesday morning, May 1:

First. That for the purpose of concentrating our forces and reducing the expense to a minimum, that we establish a general strike committee, same to be given full power to act, they to establish a central office and headquarters at the office of the District Council.

Second. That a local headquarters for the east end and a committee composed of one from each of the following locals: 165, 202, 288, 430, 773, 1186, be appointed or elected, they to be in charge of the local headquarters and subject to the general strike committee, rules and regulations. They shall establish a meeting place, where the members of the above locals shall report and have their cards punched.

Third. Northside headquarters for Locals 211, 237, 1382, a committee of five shall be in charge to be elected or appointed. Three from L. U. 211, one from L. U. 237, and one from L. U. 1382. They shall be in charge and establish one local headquarters and the members of these three locals shall report and have their strike cards punched.

Fourth. The central local headquarters shall be in charge of a committee composed of one from each of the following locals: L. U. 142, L. U. 164, L. U. 230, L. U. 402, L. U. 254, L. U. 1252, L. U. 890, L. U. 255 and L. U. 2541. They shall establish a central headquarters where the members shall have their strike cards punched.

Fifth. L. U. 852 at Verona shall establish a headquarters at Verona. L. U. 1732 at Ambridge, shall establish a headquarters at Ambridge. L. U. 571 at Carnegie shall establish a headquarters at Carnegie. L. U. 699 and L. U. 1273 shall establish a local headquarters as they may agree upon.

Seventh. That all these headquarters that be governed by rules adopted for the government of the strike and any violation of those rules shall be punished according to the By-Laws and General Constitution.

Eighth. A general strike card shall be issued by the District Council to be serially numbered and issued to each member or striker by the local strike committee, the serial number held by each member shall be recorded in a book kept for that purpose and the coupon signed by the members shall be kept by the local committee subject to the call of the general committee.

Ninth. The strike card shall be punched by one member of the local strike committee only between the hours of 9:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. and must be punched in the presence of the committee and the committee shall be held responsible for the punching so that equal rights shall prevail. They shall also appoint pickets for their respective districts, and all members are required to serve when so appointed, under penalty of forfeiting strike donation.

Tenth. Any member failing to have his card punched shall be charged up with assessment for each date not punched and must be paid before any further dues can be accepted and must be paid for each week. Any failure on the part of the members to pay his assessment promptly shall render him li-

able to be called off the job and put at the foot of the strike roll.

Eleventh. An assessment of 10c per hour shall be levied on each member for every hour worked and shall be subject to the steward's report on the job where he worked.

Twelfth. A duplicate form of contract shall be signed by the contractor, one copy to be filed at once with the general committee, one shall be held by the contractors. Job cards to be held by the steward on the job, showing work is O. K.

Thirteenth. The financial secretary of each local shall collect the strike assessment and keep a separate book for this purpose and shall report each week to the District Council the amount collected in assessment.

Fourteenth. Each local shall turn over to the secretary of the District Council all the assessment so collected not later than 5:00 P. M. of Thursday night of each week and the same shall be pro-rated by the secretary of the District Council to each local according to the numbers entitled to strike pay in each local and the strike assessment shall be used for no other purpose than the payment of strike donations and a detailed report of receipts and disbursements shall be made by the secretary of the District Council to the District Council at each regular meeting. The failure of any local to turn in their assessment shall debar them from the pro-rata and render them liable to suspension.

Fifteenth. Each headquarters shall afford a messenger and give him credentials and he shall be the only one authorized to carry the official reports of the general committee and receive same. He must sign receipt for same, giving the date and time received.

Sixteenth. Any member creating a disturbance or appearing at any of the headquarters in an intoxicated condition shall be ejected from the hall, forfeit all strike donations and be charged and tried in accordance with the rules of the district.

Seventeenth. A minute book shall be kept at each local strike headquarters by the authorized committee in charge. Said book to be furnished by the District Council and be the property of the District Council. A record of all contracts signed shall be kept, they shall record all job cards, and their serial number, together with the location of the job for which they were issued. They shall record all excuses and keep a record of the number of strike cards punched each day, the serial number of the card and the number of the local, and shall make a report to the general strike committee at the close of each day. The local headquarters shall officially open at 9:00 A. M. and must close at 3:00 P. M. in order to give the committee an opportunity to make up its report and send same to the general committee.

Eighteenth. The general strike committee shall send a report of the general condition, the contract signed, etc., to be read each morning at the local strike headquarters. They shall make a detailed report to the District Council at each meeting and shall conduct the affairs in strict accordance with Section 58 of the General Constitution, and in accord with the local by-laws.

Nineteenth. When one of our members takes a job, however small, he shall report to his local strike headquarters and get a job card for that particular job. Any member found working on a job where there is no job card shall be prosecuted under the laws of the district

Twentieth. These rules shall be in full force and effect on Tuesday morning, May 1, 1917.

Adopted at a special meeting of the District Council held April 27, 1917.

WM. A. CRISSMAN, President.
WM. P. PATTON, Secretary.

It will be seen that the foregoing contains the groundwork of a strikingly effective method of keeping tab on all members of the District Council on strike and on the job; Sections 8, 9 and 10 especially being of such a nature as to provide adequate means for keeping a correct record of the status of all members at all times.

On page 8 we show a sample of the strike card of the District Council, serially numbered and issued to each member or striker by the local strike committee.

This card was required to be punched each day of the strike in the presence of the local strike committee between the hours of 9:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M., failure to do so rendering the member liable to be charged up with the stipulated working assessment of 10c per hour for each date not punched.

Of interest also is the provisional contract which the District Council entered into with independent contractors who were not affiliated with the Master Build-

1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 0 | 14

Carpenters District Council

of Pittsburgh and Vicinity

Card For May, 1917

Members must report and have card punched for each day while on strike at the Local Headquarters.

By Order of D. C.

Wm. A. Crissman, Pres. Wm. P. Patton, Sec.

Serial No. 3433

15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 0

0 | 2 | 1 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 0 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21

Name .....

Address .....

Local No. .....

Serial No. 3433

ers Association, a blue copy being held by the contractor and a white duplicate filed with the general strike committee. This was the form of provisional contract issued:

No. 243

CONTRACTOR'S COPY

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Carpenters' District Council of Pittsburgh and Vicinity

PROVISIONAL CONTRACT

This is to certify that I, ..., am a contractor and employer of carpenters, that I am not, nor have I been a member of the Master Builders' Association of Allegheny County, in the three months last past.

That I am desirous of employing carpenters who are members of the Carpenters' District Council of Pittsburgh and vicinity and I agree to pay the wages and observe the rules as set out in the working rules of the Carpenters' District Council, copy of which has been tendered me.

I further agree that this contract shall be null and void if I have made any misstatements in securing it.

It is further agreed that whatever agreement is finally reached with the Master Builders' Association of Allegheny County, that I shall become a party to it and all its terms and conditions, from the date said agreement is signed and ratified.

To all of this I agree in the presence of

Signed .....

Residence .....

Place of Business .....

Witnesses:

.....

.....

As a result of this provisional contract no unintentional hardship was worked upon the fair independent contractor and he was enabled to continue his work unhampered during the strike. In this connection a job card was issued, same to be held by the steward on the job, showing work to be O. K. The card reads:

Carpenters' District Council of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Vicinity
JOB CARD

This is to certify that contractor

.....

has signed an agreement that is satisfactory to the District Council for job at

.....

.....

President.

.....

Secretary.

Strike procedure on the efficient lines embodied above carried out faithfully and intelligently cannot fail to make for progress and a speedy victory. The Pittsburgh strike was successfully concluded within nine days, thanks largely to the business-like methods employed in directing the trade movement. A good idea of the effectiveness of the system is obtained from the contracts signed each day during the strike as reported by the general strike committee, viz: May 2, 119; May 3, 57; May 4, 34; May 5, 15; May 7, 24; May 8, 14, making a total of 263 contracts, followed by the ending of the strike the next day and the entering into an agreement with the Master Builders' Association of Allegheny County for one year on the basis of a minimum scale of 71c per hour.

THE REALITIES OF PROGRESS

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

"The insolence of office and the spurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes!"

PARASITIC life ever piles up burdens and unnecessary humiliations for those who bear the world's responsibilities. And yet, organized labor after the accomplishment of each new stunt takes a short breathing spell, and is at it again. There's always something more to be achieved for human uplift.

The man who works for a living has a superhuman task when he attempts to rise from the obscurity of a job to the distinction of a position.

To become a recognized citizen he must battle every inch of the coveted distance against the exploiters of labor who bar his way upward. Today the modern hero who knocks the "t" out of "can't" knows what the working man's problem is. He can describe the alternate emotions of determination, despair, resentment, hopelessness, desperate courage, unyielding perseverance, heroic sacrifice.

He can define these emotions when he has tried to climb, and at the same time known the unending treadmill of a workingman's life.

To perfectly understand the realities of such progress one must pass over the rocky road circumscribed for the workingman by his self-appointed critics and self-styled superiors.

A workingman with ambitions must have a stout heart for the task of self-advancement. The world seems to consider him presumptive to hope for higher aims or expect to be anything but an animated atom of machinery for use of the stronger man in the ranks higher up. "Poor but honest," it does not take long to find out that "the elevator to success is not running,"—those who would reach the coveted heights must be willing to look up and climb.

Whatever influences the feelings of the man who works for a living, ambition promotes a sub-conscious persistence, a do or die attitude that ever, through all circumstances, dominate difficulties and determines success.

Even though heart throbs, tears and sacrifice mark the way, the goal and results remain ever in view.

The same sentiment spurring the individual to better things in life animates an organization to similar ends. Labor is coming into her own through just such sublime courage and constancy of purpose as animate the men who marshal organization's forces.

Union men, the rank and file of men who work for a living, following their leaders and encouraging them by intelligent co-operation are helping to hasten the good time coming.

Organization's numerous undertakings, after great tribulations, one by one eventually materialize.

Co-operation is the watchword and a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together win the battle.

The stronger organization grows the better fitted it becomes for meeting the issues of each industrial dispute as the occasion arises.

For a long time, inch by inch, labor's organization gained its point, slowly and painfully making its way until at last its progress is counted as phenomenal.

Of late, each victory achieved is of greater importance to the world than any which have gone before, until now organized labor has become a militant factor for the promotion of human welfare.

Indeed it is a movement of world-wide interest too great to be hindered by avarice or throttled by selfishness.

A nation-wide fight was recently waged for the 8-hour day. It meant a supreme test and the crisis meant as much to the people as a whole as to labor as an organization.

It seemed the psychological moment for the 8-hour law to improve general conditions for labor, and the world is fully awake to a realization of progress in that direction.

As a nation of masses and classes we have prospered commercially and industrially, but it is a pathetic circumstance that in so many instances the workers have had to have a conflict to obtain a living wage and share in the general prosperity.

From a recent issue of government statistics the year 1916 was characterized by an unusual number of strikes.

Evidently some wholesale "hogging" of prosperity is going on—more shame to the greedy one!

Organized labor is the champion of the weak and the oppressed—all honor to its efforts.

"The world may sound no trumpets, ring no bells,
The book of Life the shining record tells."

NO NEED OF ALIEN LABOR

THE proposal, apparently made in earnest, by certain interests claiming to speak for the farmers of California, that Chinese labor be imported for agricultural work, is inconceivably stupid, says Walter MacArthur in "The San Francisco Star.

Any serious attempt to set aside the Chinese exclusion laws would create war throughout the entire West. The advocates of Chinese labor should be warned that one war at a time is enough.

The people of the West were opposed to participation by the United States in the world war. Since the nation has been forced into the war the people of the West are determined to "do their bit," equally with the people of every other section.

But a revival of the Chinese labor question would neutralize the West. The people of that section would have enough to do to maintain the heritage of "a white man's country." In the fight against coolie-ism the West would have no time to fight Prussianism. As between these issues, the former is the more important, because more immediate and more concrete.

As already stated, one war at a time is enough. The war upon which we are now engaged demands unity of purpose and effort upon the part of all the people of every section of our common country. Fortunately, there is no reason to fear but that this demand shall be realized and met in full.

The proposal to create internecine strife between the people of different sections or classes is merely an echo from a grave that yawns because it is not yet entirely filled. As such that proposal will be treated with the contempt it deserves at the hands of all men who perceive in the great need of the times an issue that far transcends all personal prejudices or preferences.

The question of securing the labor needed for agricultural purposes remains to be dealt with on practical lines. This

is not so much a question of scarcity of "hands" as of establishing conditions of labor fitted to the needs both of hand and head. It is, in brief, a question of establishing conditions of freedom rather than of slavery among the workers on the soil.

The need of regulating the conditions of labor in the fields is as imperative as the need of labor itself. Without proper regulation it will be impossible to secure labor from among the population of the cities, or at least to retain it in sufficient numbers and at the highest degree of efficiency.

We need but imagine the condition that would result from a repetition of the recent hopfields' scandal to realize the danger of carelessness in this matter. We may easily make the mistake of taking too much for granted, of depending too much upon the individual willingness to "rough it." We should bear in mind the fact that the sustaining power of enthusiasm, even in the noblest cause, wanes speedily in the presence of physical discomfort.

If we would recruit farm labor from among city workers we must be prepared to assure them a certain measure of the comforts and necessities of city life. The city worker may be quite willing to leave behind the tools of his trade, but he cannot so easily, if at all, dissociate himself from the personal habits that constitute a part of his nature.

The bunk-house, the box-car, the general merchandise store, and the cross-roads saloon may serve well enough for those who are used to them, but they do not meet the needs of a large accession to the rural population, composed of men, women and children who have been used to quite different methods of supplying their needs.

The principal needs of the case may be considered under the heads of housing and recreation. In these, as in all other matters, the keynote of success is, "organization."

It is impractical, of course, to attempt to meet the wishes of individuals or even classes. But the ordinary needs of men, women and children in respect to health, comfort and sanitation may be met by the adoption of a standard plan of housing, based upon the state building laws and modified in accordance with the different climatic conditions and the different numbers employed in each locality.

The wage question should be determined in advance as far as possible. It should be understood that there will be no attempt to take advantage either of the patriotism or the necessities of the workers. The movement to secure additional farm labor must not be subject to any justifiable suspicion of being a movement to secure cheap labor. Such suspicion would be fatal to the prime object in view, namely, a sufficiency of labor.

In other words, a standard of wages should be established high enough to compensate the worker, in part at least, for the sacrifices he is called upon to make, without at the same time placing an undue burden upon industry itself. By the establishment of such a standard, or minimum wage, we may hope to give an initial impulse to the movement and at the same time avoid interruptions of work due to dissatisfaction with the terms of employment.

We are reminded that the question of food production is an urban rather than a rural problem. This being the case, it is obvious that urban, rather than rural conditions must be considered in the treatment of labor forces. It is not suggested, of course, that the conditions of city life, either as regards the industrial or the social feature, can be transplanted in the agricultural districts. But it is quite obvious that the establishment of certain standards of working and living conditions is a necessity in the case.

Without this, the attempt to secure city labor for farming work will be a failure, a failure which will prove the greater in the end in proportion to the numbers secured at the beginning.

With proper care along the lines here suggested there is every reason to hope that the city workers will respond to the demand for their services.

THE N. A. M. DISCOVERS THE UNION LABEL

(By P. J. Doyle)

TO give them their due the annual meetings of the National Association of Manufacturers are always interesting in a two-fold sense: they are instructive, aye, educational when they deal with problems of American trade development and expansion, and, on the other hand, highly diverting when they deal with the ever present problems of capital and labor, particularly the attitude of the associated manufacturers toward organized labor. No where else does one find expressed more clearly and in a spirit of such inexorable finality the settled convictions of your rabid anti-unionist; no where else does one find the assumption more generally accepted that every advance made by labor means that the world is going to the bow-wows.

Variety, someone has truthfully remarked, is the spice of life, so in a mood that welcomed either instruction or amusement, I recently glanced through the proceedings of the twenty-second annual convention of the Manufacturers which was held in New York recently. I laid it down again, I confess, with a sense of disappointment. Something seemed to be lacking; the old defiant ring calling upon all to rally to the cause of sacred capital against the encroachments of labor, which used to characterize previous conventions, was strangely missing from the addresses.

In fact, Colonel Pope's annual address lacked the customary vim and pep of yore and left labor down lightly. Of other old familiar faces, James A Emery devoted himself to wartime legislation and expressed serious concern lest Congress tax excessive incomes; Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis injected a new note into the proceedings with his talk on the present war and its relation to democracy, while James E. Watson, the Indiana senator, sketched the trend of congressional action and voiced the customary sentiments of "big business" regarding war taxation.

One speaker, however, who showed sparks of the old time spirit of pugnacity toward labor was Frederick J. Koster, president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. Koster apparently believes himself divinely appointed to be the Moses who will lead anti-union manufacturers to a promised land where "the unions cease from troubling" and the toilers are content—content to work unceasingly and uncomplainingly. He gave a very biased account of the labor situation in San Francisco and told of the formation of the notorious "law and order committee" which many believe was the main source of whatever turmoil and disorder has occurred in that city. Incidentally, there is food for reflection in his admission, judging from recent developments in San Francisco, that the "law and order committee" raised a huge fund of "approximately $1,000,000 subject to the control of that committee without recourse or without review" for the purpose of fighting trade unionism.

Strangely enough Koster wound up with the admission that the unions so far had had the best of the battle and he paid an unconscious tribute to organized labor by remarking that "in whatever we do we find we are confronted with a tremendously powerful national organization." He also petulantly complained that "we have not anything as yet that is fit to cope with such an organization as the American Federation of Labor." Well, Koster is out to perfect such an organization.

Other aspects of the convention were of a dull, humdrum nature. The patriotic ardor of the manufacturers was expressed in a series of resolutions wherein loyalty to the flag was affirmed on the one hand and the goverment urgently besought to go slow in taxing big corporations and swollen incomes on the other.

The resolutions adopted ranged from a protest against an excess profits tax to industrial education, but the one which interested the writer most was

that which dealt with the union label.

Apart from the windy platitudes contained therein, the resolution specifically commits the National Association of Manufacturers to a task almost as big apparently as that of "saving the world for democracy;" we can in our mind's eye see the manufacturer legions going forth to rescue manufacturers, merchants, the general public and American womanhood from the desperate attacks of the unscrupulous Label Trades' Department. What union man for instance could imagine that that department in its comparatively short career would develop such deadly marksmanship as would require such heroic action on the part of the National Association of Manufacturers!

But after all, the world is not wholly lost, there is a gleam of hope for the non-unionist, for the union label movement, so the resolution tells us, is merely a chimera, a delusion and a snare, created by the disingenuous and dishonest trade unionist to fasten his hold upon the public and further his nefarious ends. We are also told that the demand created for the union label is purely artificial, that the belief that the union article is superior to the scab article is a myth; that merchants are bulldozed into stocking union made goods through misrepresentation by union agents of the buying power of labor; in short, that the union label campaign instituted by the labor unions is one gigantic trick and confidence game.

Of course, these are the old threadbare arguments, hoary and toothless with age, which have been used since union hating employers first set their eyes upon the union label and nearly died of apoplexy. Arguments of the kind have such a hollow ring at the present day that a man stone deaf, as well as blind and dumb, would recognize their falsity.

A matter of considerable chagrin to the associated manufacturers and evidently the main reason for the introduction of this resolution at their convention is the fact that the A. F. of L. and the Label Trades' Department is carrying the label campaign to women's organizations and consumers' leagues throughout the country. The substantial results that are being obtained in this hitherto undeveloped field as the aims and objects of trade unionism are being brought home to thinking women, no doubt prove a thorn in the side of the anti-unionist and accordingly they are striving hard to counteract it.

One need scarcely waste time in answering the charges preferred. The main allegation, for instance, that the demand for the label is based upon misrepresentation is not only silly but simply ludicrous. Organized labor is now more powerful than ever before and its influence more widespread. The masses of the people are acquainted with its aims and objects and are in sympathy and accord with them. The market for union labeled goods has been firmly created and it is constantly growing; thousands of fair manufacturers and merchants can testify to the fact. Furthermore, the label has become a tangible asset in the trade union movement. Union made articles are a synonym for good and efficient workmanship and a guarantee of sanitariness, in contradistinction from the sweatshop article.

The union label has nothing to fear from such assaults upon it, and it takes no more than ordinary keenness to detect that the National Association of Manufacturers is worried by the vogue of the label; to paraphrase Shakespeare, the Association "doth protest too much." Why, one wonders, if the label is a negligible quantity, if it is moribund and about to sink into innocuous disuetude, why, oh, why, does the associated manufacturers waste valuable time planning to combat it?

The labor movement can well afford to disregard such attacks but it cannot afford to slacken its efforts to popularize the label. The work must go on and every available ounce of trade union energy must be turned into channels which will bring union label goods and their merits more persistently to the attention of the general public.

WHO SHALL PAY FOR THE WAR?

THE method by which the nation shall eventually liquidate the great war debt incurred as a result of our engaging in a war with Germany is something that the masses of the people seem to be giving little thought to at the present time and yet it is of utmost importance, especially to the wage earners upon whom the burden of taxation has always fallen heavily. The American Committee on War Finance, an organization started recently with headquarters in New York and composed of men like Frederick C. Howe, Amos Pinchot, John P. White, Owen R. Lovejoy and others, is doing good work to bring the public to realize the importance of seeing to it that war taxation be placed on a just and impartial basis. A recent manifesto issued by the Committee on War Finance reads as follows:

Four thousand millions of dollars have already been appropriated for war purposes. The additional amount necessary depends upon the duration of the conflict. Whatever the total sum of debt incurred, it must be paid, first or last, out of the pockets of American citizens. How shall these billions be paid, and by whom?

—Two Principles of War Service?—

War is here; it is a hard experience for all the people. It demands universal sacrifice; but this sacrifice should be equitably apportioned. It should not fall upon one man in a way that means actual want and suffering, and leave another man practically untouched.

Justice in taxation does not mean equality in the amount of money paid; it means equality in the effect of the tax upon the actual condition of life of the people who pay it. It may be a greater sacrifice for a man of small means to be taxed a few dollars, so that he has to forego all luxuries and many necessaries, than for a man of wealth to be taxed his whole income, and even a part of his capital as well. This is the first principle on which is based the public appeal for large war taxes for people with surplus wealth and small ones for people with no surplus at all.

The second principle is that conscription of men cannot be defended if unaccompanied by conscription of incomes. If the government has the right to ask some men to fight and give their lives to their country, it certainly has a greater right to ask other men to give their surplus wealth to the nation's cause.

—Cost of Living—

War conditions and war prices have already placed the average American in a financial position where he cannot decently be asked to pay for the war.

The "New York Times Annalist" of April 23, 1917, published a table showing "index numbers" of the increase in the cost of living in the last two years, denoting the fluctuations in the average wholesale price of twenty-five food commodities selected and arranged to represent an average family's food budget.

The figures showed that the twenty-five most common and necessary articles of family use have almost doubled in price in the last two years.

Dunn's index figures show similar price increase, as follows:

Between April 1, 1914, and April 1, 1917, dairy and garden products increased 84 per cent,. meat 46 per cent., clothing 49 per cent., metals 69 per cent., and foodstuffs 105 per cent.

A few days ago the Old Dutch Market, Inc., of Washington, D. C., which operates a large string of stores, selling meats, canned goods, eggs, vegetables, etc., published a comparison of prices in April, 1914, and April, 1917. It deals in all with sixty table necessaries. The average increase on all items listed is 85.32 per cent. during that period.

"The Review" of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, for April, 1917, tells the same story. In the four years from February 15, 1913, to February 15, 1917, flour increased in price

69 per cent., eggs 61 per cent., potatoes 224 per cent. A 16-ounce loaf of bread cost on February 15, 1914, $.055; on February 15, 1915, $.063; on February 15, 1916, $.062; and on February 15, 1917, $.071. Bread today is 10c and in some cities 15c a loaf. As this went to press wheat is $3.48 a bushel in the western markets.

—Wages—

The increase in wages has been insignificant in comparison to the enormous rise in prices. Undoubtedly wages have advanced sharply since the war began, yet the average wage increase since 1912 has been small, even in union labor, when compared with the rise in the prices in necessaries of life. The index figures published in the April "Review" of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics show that in the large field of union labor there has been a rise of only nine points from 1912 to 1916, inclusive. Index figures for 1917 are not yet available; but, even if we were to assume that wages have risen as much in the first four months of 1917 as they rose in the whole period from 1912 to 1916 (which would be a quite extravagant estimate) we should only have a rise of 18 per cent. from 1912 to 1917; while according to Dunn certain particularly important food products and necessaries have risen from 46 per cent. to 105 per cent. in the last three years.

Keeping in mind these figures, we cannot but accept the unwelcome fact that the average American has not in reality shared in the prosperity of the country during the war period. On the contrary, he has lost ground in the economic struggle, in spite of the nation's advancing aggregate wealth. Wages and incomes have no doubt increased, but there has been at the same time such an inflation in the price of things people must buy in order to live that the average citizen's purchasing power has been steadily diminished. He has been handed more in his pay envelope; he has received a larger salary check, and made better earnings from his farm or his business, but in turning the money he has made into food, fuel, rent, household furnishings, etc., he has found that it does not go so far as in times when wages and earnings were much smaller.

Where, then, has the nation's prosperity gone since the world-war began—into whose pockets? And, above all, where may we find the accumulations of wealth which may now be taxed to pay for the war with the least hardship or injustice to the public?

The following figures, selected almost at random from the great list of industrial corporations that have profited by war times may suggest the answers to the above questions. They may also indicate the economic condition which lie below the fact, reported by Professor King, of the University of Wisconsin, that 2 per cent. of the people of the United States own 65 per cent. of the country's total wealth.

—Net Profits of Corporations—

Figures shown are the net profits for the stockholders, after deducting cost of materials, labor, depreciation, overhead, interest and all other charges. All figures are official, having been taken from the companies' annual reports.

	1913	1916
American Can Co....	$ 4,376,173	$ 7,962,982
Am. Smltg. & Rfg...	9,756,540	23,252,248
Am. Hide & Leather.	475,518	1,643,266
Am. Beet Sugar Co..	881,055	2,445,189
Am. Locomotive Co..	6,185,306	10,769,429
Am. Steel Foundries.	1,033,592	3,418,057
Am. Woolen Co.	*1,179,791	5,863,819
Am. Writing Pr. Co.	*229,190	2,524,378
Armour & Co.	6,028,197	20,100,000
Atlas Powder Co....	322,838	2,939,790
Baldwin Locomotive.	4,017,800	5,982,517
Bethlehem St. Corp..	5,122,703	43,593,968
Barrett Co. (Amer. Coal Products Co..	1,835,811	4,247,858
Brown Shoe Co.....	710,464	1,467,757
Central Leather Co..	4,386,345	15,489,201
Colorado Fuel & Iron	1,727,192	2,201,171
Crucible Steel Co....	4,905,886	13,223,655
Cuban-Am. Sgr. Co..	356,887	8,235,113
E. I. duPont de Nemours Pwdr. Co...	4,582,075	82,107,693
General Chemical Co.	2,809,442	12,286,826
Hercules Powder Co.	1,017,212	16,658,873
Intl. Agric'l Corp ..	*161,493	1,279,832
Intl. Nickel	5,009,120	11,748,279
Lackawanna St. Co.	2,755,883	12,218,234
Morris & Co. (pkrs.)	1,916,997	3,832,213
Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	761,274	2,417,803
N. Y. Air Brake Co.	654,512	8,214,962
Phelps Dodge Corp..	7,907,710	21,974,263
Pittsburgh Steel Co..	1,193,669	4,564,068
Ry. Steel Spring Co.	1,121,660	3,710,805
Republic Iron & Steel Co.	3,101,300	14,789,163
Sloss-Sheffield Iron & Steel Co.	678,466	1,912,624

Swift & Co.	9,250,000	20,465,000
Texas (Oil) Co. ...	6,663,123	13,898,861
U. S. Steel Corp.....	81,216,985	271,531,730
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe Co.	564,427	1,308,641
United Fruit Co.....	5,315,631	11,943,151
U. S. Industrial Alcohol	652,358	4,884,587
U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Co...	3,585,588	8,898,464
The Westinghouse Air Brake Co.	5,255,259	9,396,103
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co....	3,164,032	9,666,789
Wilson & Co. (pkrs.)	1,364,245	4,913,873
Total	$204,233,749	$729,983,235

*Deficit.

Taking twenty-four of the principal companies listed above and comparing their earnings we find an increase of 500 per cent., and these increases may be expected to continue. For instance, the steel corporation's last quarter's earnings, just published, would indicate that; for, if the percentage is maintained for the whole year, the net sum applicable to dividends for 1917 should be about $450,000,000.

The net revenue for railroads earning over a million dollars annually for the six months ending January 1, 1917, was practically $700,000,000, which is the largest profit in the history of American railroading.

Summarizing again, we have the immediate necessity of raising immense funds for the government by bonds and certificates of indebtedness. To pay for these bonds and certificates of indebtedness we have on the one hand the great body of the people and on the other the people of large means. The former, the average citizens, are of moderate means; their average income is less than $1,000 a year, a sum which is continually decreasing in its purchasing power, and is already hardly sufficient to meet the barest necessities of life. These people will do the bulk of the fighting in war time, simply because they compose the bulk of the population. But they cannot, and in commonest justice should not, bear anything but a comparatively insignificant part of the war's financial burden. Moreover, they should not be handicapped at such a time by such a burden. The efficiency, the physical condition of this great class that must defend and feed the country should be carefully preserved. They should not be subjected to the anxiety and the hardships that further inroads on their slender incomes or earnings would undoubtedly cause.

Seeking a source of war revenue, we turn from the average citizen to the people of means, who have accumulated wealth under their country's flag and institutions.

A large war tax, even to the point of taking all above an income of $100,000 a year would not in any way cripple or discourage these more fortunate citizens. Certainly there should be a tax on small incomes, although the increasing cost of living will probably be tax enough on the average family; and for this reason any income tax on them should be small indeed and graduated, so that the burden of actual inconvenience and self-denial shall be equalized as far as possible. The measure of all war taxation should be its effect on the life, health and happiness of each class of citizenship, rather than the size of the contribution made to the government. All should give in accordance with how much they can give short of distress.

Reducing large incomes for the period of the war and until the war debt is paid (and soon paid) will have a salutary effect on the country. It will tend everywhere to economy and thrift, which, by reducing the demand for luxuries, will lower the cost of necessaries to the general public; whereas the alternative of creating huge bond issues and leaving them unretired for years inevitably tends to inflation, to extravagance and to raising the cost of living—already an oppressive burden.

Although patriotic citizens are practically united in demanding that the war shall be intelligently and justly financed, many selfish interests, represented by lobbyists, are now in Washington trying to block the passage of necessary legislation. All kinds of more or less plausible objections are put forward. It is argued, for instance, that if surplus incomes are taxed too heavily the funds

for investment in new enterprise will be correspondingly diminished and production will be hurt. The fallacy of such an argument lies in this: Whereas a heavy income tax may prevent individuals from investing their surplus incomes in new enterprises, new enterprises are not, as a matter of fact, generally started by individuals, but by corporations. Moreover, they are not financed from income, but from free capital or from credit. Whether large incomes are diminished by taxation or not, the enormous banking resources of the United States will still exist as a fund for new enterprises to draw upon.

Others say, among them Mr. Emerson, the efficiency expert, that a graduated income tax is undemocratic, for, it is argued, all should make the same, or as near as possible the same, proportional money sacrifice for the war. They want the percentage of income taken from the poor man to be the same as that taken from the rich man. This argument is hardly worth answering, for it is based on the palpable fallacy that a tax of a given percentage on the income of a family with a thousand dollars a year causes as much deprivation as a tax of the same percentage on a family with a million a year. Some men are so centered on money percentage that the human value of things is totally ignored.

Again, others say that the rich man and the poor man both fight for their country, so why should the rich man pay more of his money than the poor man? As a matter of human values he does not. The man who goes to the war and pays his 2 per cent. income tax on his $3,000 a year pays in reality quite as much, if not a good deal more, than the man who goes to the war and pays his 98 per cent. of all he has over a hundred thousand dollars a year.

It is argued, too, that if we have a heavy income tax, every rich man will put his money into 3 per cent. tax-exempt government war bonds to escape his income tax, and little revenue will be raised. In the first place, this would not happen because there will not be enough of such bonds to serve such a purpose. Even the billions of tax-exempt bonds authorized become insignificant when compared with the $230,000,000,000 of our national wealth. Besides, suppose a man who has income-producing securities sells them to buy government bonds, this merely means that someone else has bought those securities and they will still be subject to taxation in the hands of their new owner.

As to the man who has a paying business, he will not be likely to sell it in order to buy tax-exempt bonds; and if he should, the new owner would have to pay a war income tax. We believe, too, that few men, in a time of need such as this, would stoop to the easily detected expedient of changing their investments to avoid war tax. Public opinion discourages such tactics, even if a man's common decency does not.

Another objection already raised is that many men with big incomes are regular contributors to charitable and religious institutions; and that a big income tax would cut away the support from such institutions. To meet this we propose that an exemption from taxation be allowed for such contributions as have been regularly made during the last year or two. There would be little difficulty and practically no opportunity for evasion in such a procedure.

However, there is no use trying to meet and destroy all the objections that are always urged against every new measure, no matter how necessary and wise, which strikes at the pocket-books of people who do not realize their responsibility to society. They will continue to invent objections whether we can demonstrate their unsoundness or not. That has been the history of the country and of all countries in time of war. It will no doubt repeat itself now.

British Taxes

It is estimated that England, i. e., the United Kingdom, in this, the third year of the war, will raise £454,125,000 by taxation. The largest item is income tax and super tax, £195,000,000. These

figures are taken from "Total Revenue and Sources," listed in the "British Budget," the official document.

If the United Kingdom, exhausted by war, and with a population of only 46,000,000, can raise £195,000,000 ($940,700,000), by taxation of incomes, this country, fresh and unexhausted, and with a population of 100,000,000, should certainly be able to raise $1,500,000,000 this year and annually until the war debt is paid.

This is, in fact, the most logical, easy and fair way to carry the country through the war period with justice to all the people, and with careful regard for the welfare of the fighting and producing class. We believe America is today free enough from the chains of privilege and the selfish influence of the exploiting class that fattened while the Union was struggling for existence in the Civil War, to render the public demand for equitable war finance irresistible.

The American Committee on War Finance has laid before the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the finance committee of the Senate, a bill to carry out the program of this committee. The bill, as drafted by legal and financial experts is as follows:

A bill to provide increased revenue to defray expenses of carrying on the war declared April sixth, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the calendar year nineteen hundred and seventeen and for each calendar year thereafter, or part thereof, during which the United States is at war, in lieu of the additional income tax imposed by subdivision (b) of section one of "An act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved September eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid upon the total net income of every individual, or in the case of a non-resident alien, the total net income received from all sources within the United States, an additional income tax (herein referred to as the additional tax) of

Ten per cent. per annum upon the amount by which such total net income exceeds $10,000 but does not exceed $20,000,

Fifteen per cent per annum upon the amount by which such total net income exceeds $20,000 but does not exceed $40,000,

Twenty per cent. per annum upon the amount by which such total net income exceeds $40,000 but does not exceed $60,000,

Thirty per cent. per annum upon the amount by which such total net income exceeds $60,000 but does not exceed $80,000,

Forty per cent. per annum upon the amount by which such total net income exceeds $80,000 but does not exceed $100,000,

Fifty per cent. per annum upon the amount by which such total net income exceeds $100,000 but does not exceed $150,000,

Ninety-eight per cent. per annum upon the amount by which such total net income exceeds $150,000;

Provided that the aforesaid changes in the additional tax rates shall not apply to the compensation of the present President of the United States, during the term for which he has been elected, and the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States now in office.

AN EXPERIMENT IN HOURS

(By Mary D. Hopkins In The New Republic.)

LONG before the Bunting decision of April 9th established the constitutionality of the Oregon 10-hour law, the case for the shorter work day was decided by public opinion. This long awaited decision of the Federal Supreme Court, coming after a year of unexampled progress in shorter hours, offers a striking example of how far the law lags behind the operation of concrete fact and practice. From all over the country, while the decision was pending, reports have come in of the victory of shorter hours. For some 350,000 workers during the past year the shorter workday has become an established fact, and only last December Mr. George F. Johnson of the great Johnson-Endicott Shoe Company summed up the nation's mood with "We think the 8-hour day has arrived."

Now with the first blast of war, these hardwon industrial gains threaten to crumble. America has yet to prove whether her economic house, like England's, was built on sand. On all sides we are faced with the break-down of the labor law. When life itself is freely thrown into the balance, people reason, why should we hesitate at the health and strength of labor? Like the army in the field, the industrial army must be mobilized and must take its chances. And labor in war time, here as in England, will go to any length of patriotic sacrifice. But a spurt at the outset is

no good promise for victory in a long race, and the race, as experts tell us, may be a long one. The winning of the war may well depend on the degree of America's industrial efficiency. What will best maintain that efficiency at its maximum? Just at this time when we supremely need the cool sanity of science, comes news of one of the most interesting scientific experiments in shorter hours ever conducted in this country.

At the beginning of December last the W. H. McElwain Company of Boston, employing some 7,000 men, was reported to have reduced its working week from 55 to 52 hours. No explanation was offered except the brief managerial comment, "It was felt by the directors to be wise business policy." Now, after four months' trial of the new system, the brief comment of December has been supplemented by a detailed statement of its working and its results. It is hardly possible to praise the clarity and scientific temper of this report too highly. On its showing it is scarcely too much to say that the McElwain experiment, in scientific precision and completeness, deserves to take rank among the "classic experiments" of industry; with the famous experiment in shorter hours of Ernst Abbe at the Zeiss Optical Works or that of M. Fromont at the Engis Chemical Works in Belgium.

The flaw in most of the experiments made in shorter hours is the absence of exact records or some change in conditions for which it is impossible to make accurate allowance. New methods or new machinery are introduced to recoup the expected loss in production, more men perhaps are taken on, time-keeping becomes more rigid, or in some other way the conditions change after the change of hours. But the McElwain Company's statement gives us an example of the controlled experiment almost as perfect as any in a scientific laboratory. Thus in December, 1916, when the new time scheme was introduced, production was at its maximum and had indeed reached a point higher than in any previous period; the maximum number of machines was installed; 95 per cent. of the productive payroll was on stardardized piece rates; the routing system was running so smoothly that delays for lack of work were practically zero; and the "standard production load" was such that full time was always worked, with occasional overtime in some few departments. At the time of the change there was no alteration in the character of the product and no new machines or new processes tending to increase per capita output were being installed. Such few changes indeed as were in process "would tend," says the firm's statement, "to increase slightly the productive difficulty of the product."

When under such conditions the 52-hour week was introduced in the seven shoe factories with their subsidiary supply plants that constitute the big McElwain system, it was decided to keep the previous standard production rate, and, after trial, to fix any reduction that might prove necessary. There has been no reduction whatever. Four months' experience has proved the fear of lowered production groundless. Actual production has never declined. No department and no factory has dropped below the standard rate. Indeed, the planning manager tells us that, in spite of unusual outside difficulties such as shortage of material and delays in transportation, in the ten years of his work with the company he has at no time had so little trouble with production as in the winter of 1916-1917.

The case for the shorter work day would seem by this experience to be proved once more in so far as the question is one of reassurance against business loss. But the writer of the report goes further, and follows his figures on the maintenance of standard rates with an even more striking table. Taking his data from the actual records of the firm for the last six months he finds that the daily production unit per employe not only did not decline between October, 1916, and March, 1917; it actually increased. Against the common experience that leads us to expect after a re-

duction of hours a temporary drop in production followed by a recovery and slight ultimate rise, the two months immediately following the change showed no drop at all, but the marked increase of .09 in the production unit per employe, and the next two months .02 more. Whereas according to the old mathematical economics, the loss of one-half hour's daily work should have pulled down the production unit per man by .52, it raised it, as a matter of recorded fact, by .11. And this record was made, it should be stated, in spite of the fact that "several bad epidemics of colds and grippe" tended to decrease production during the winter months through absence.

October and November, 1916, (working 55 hours) total number of employes, 3,986; production unit per employe per day based on pairs shipped, 8.91. December, 1916 and January, 1917, (working 52 hours) total number of employes, 4,105; production unit per employe per day based on pairs shipped, 9.00. February and March, 1917, (working 52 hours) total number of employes, 4,170; production unit per employe per day based on pairs shipped, 9.02.

"Long working hours are not only an economic loss to the community as a whole," the report sums up. * * * "Even inside factory walls there is no net profit in running on a schedule of much over eight and one-half hours per day. * * * The old theory of proportional production per hour is absolutely untenable."

The truth of machines cannot be the truth of living men. The paradox that seemed so preposterous to the early economists, that shorter hours may mean larger output and that long hours defeat their own end, has become in our hundred years' war for human progress the commonplace of the scientific manager. We can disregard it only at our peril.

The air today is full of warning voices. We are deaf to many of them. We can hear England's asking us, now when she needs us most, not to make her pay the price of industrial unwisdom a second time. No war can repeal the laws of physiology; on them in the last analysis depends production. Overstrain, in cold figures, does not pay. Even in her national emergency England had to pay for it in lowered efficiency and failing output. Overtime, say the reports of British experts, is physiologically and therefore economically extravagant. Here in America we have never needed maximum output so much as now, and maximum output is attained only by fresh and vigorous workers.

TRADE UNIONISM AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

THE constructive force of trade unionism is something that is very frequently overlooked in discussions of the labor question. By that we do not mean so much the constructive gain which it brings to the workers in the way of higher wages and better working conditions, but its contributions to industry as a whole in the form of those laws, factory regulations and appliances for health and safety which are brought about through trade union agitation. As a rule everything of the sort meets with the bitterest kind of opposition from employers of anti-trade union tendencies and from employers associations. By and by, however, when such become part of the industrial code and it is found they add to industrial efficiency as well as safety and health, little or no credit is given the unions for their activity in bringing them about.

In view of this, it is refreshing to run across an employer who expresses the conviction that employers as a body owe more than they are inclined to admit to the improvements of manufacture due to the firmness and independence of trade organizations. Sir William Mather, a member of the big British engineering firm of Mather and Platt, is such an employer, for he is forced to admit

that the energy and pertinacity of trade unions have caused legislation to be passed which would not otherwise have been promoted by lawyers and politicians, all of which have tended to improve British commerce. In an article published in the English Contemporary Review recently he pays a striking tribute to trade unionism for its contribution to industrial progress in the course of which he says:

"The enormous production of wealth in Great Britain during the present half century—which is due to natural resources and the labor and skill bestowed upon their development—has grown most rapidly during a period remarkable for the extension of the power of trade-unionism. Prosperity beyond the dreams of avarice has followed in the wake of our industrial habits and customs, and these have undoubtedly been largely promoted by the great labor organizations.

"Every intelligent employer will admit that his factory or workshop when equipped with all the comforts and conveniences and protective appliances, prescribed by Parliament for the benefit and protection of his workpeople (even though great effort has been made on his part to procure them), has become a more valuable property in every sense of the word, and profit has accrued to him owing to the improved conditions under which his workpeople have produced."

Trade unionists and union leaders have of course long recognized this remarkable phenomenon in the relations between capital and labor and to them there is few sadder examples of wasted energy than that of the constant, unceasing struggle of the reactionary, union labor hating employer against every contribution which the trade unions make or attempt to make toward industrial betterment and industrial progress. One could enumerate at random a host of labor law, factory regulations and so forth which would never have been put in operation were it not but for the persistent agitation of the trade unions and which afterward proved a valuable asset to the employer.

Sir Willian Mather, in the article from which we have above quoted, also pays tribute to the keen interest felt by trade unions in seeking to secure permanence and progress in the trades they pursue, and that is another characteristic of trade unionism which is not usually recognized. The unions take a vital interest in industry because their welfare depends upon the successful operation of the trades they pursue; they know the skilled needs of each trade from the ground up and they know the psychology of the workers. When the time comes, and it is coming, when labor, through the trade unions, is allowed to share in the control and direction of industry, we may look for an era of much greater industrial expansion and enterprise.

The Cry of the Dreamer

(By John Boyle O'Reilly.)

I am tired of planning and toiling
In the crowded hives of men;
Heart-weary of building and spoiling,
And spoiling and building again.
And I long for the dear old river,
Where I dreamed my youth away,
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a toiler dies in a day.

I am sick of the showy seeming
Of a life that is half a lie;
Of the faces lined with scheming
In the throng that hurries by.
From the sleepless thought's endeavor,
I would go where the children play;
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a thinker dies in a day.

I can feel no pride, but pity,
For the burdens the rich endure;
There is nothing sweet in the city,
But the patient lives of the poor.
Oh, the little hands so skillful,
And the child-mind chocked with weeds!
The daughter's heart grown willful,
And the father's heart that bleeds!

No, no! from the street's rude bustle,
From trophies of mart and stage,
I would fly to the wood's low rustle
And the meadow's kindly page.
Let me dream as of yore by the river,
And be loved by the dream alway;
For a dreamer lives forever,
And a thinker dies in a day.

"LABOR SHORTAGE" A MYTH

ONLY the blind, and by that we mean the mentally rather than the physically blind, can be taken in by the cry of a shortage of labor at the present time. Students of labor conditions deny such a shortage exists and declare that the hysteria of chambers of commerce and certain farming interests is not supported by an analysis of the facts.

Recently State Commissioner of Labor McLaughlin of San Francisco declared that there is plenty of labor if proper wages are paid and proper housing conditions furnished. "The cry for farm labor," he said, "from the various farm districts is based largely upon the selfish desire of each community to secure to itself an excess supply of labor in order to make an abundant supply available at the time it will be required. If the number of farm laborers asked for by the various counties were totaled the aggregate would run into hundreds of thousands of men, in addition to the regular supply, which, on its very face, would be absurd, as California has not the acreage under cultivation for such a number of farm laborers, nor have we reason to believe that the acreage under cultivation has been greatly increased.

"It must be remembered that the crops of California do not all ripen at the same time. In fact, the season extends over the entire year, and the men employed in one county one month may be working in another county the next month.

"In the case of wages on farms, we find that most of the farmers today are only offering the same wages as were paid fifteen and twenty years ago. The experience of the public employment bureau has shown that wherever a farmer offers a proper wage for labor there is no difficulty in filling the jobs. A man cannot be expected to do farm work at 15c an hour when he can obtain 25c and 30c in other employments under better working conditions.

"The housing and living conditions for farm laborers on farms in California are abominable. This state of affairs is now generally recognized. Only a few of the large ranches furnish living accommodations for their labor. The man applying for work is obliged to use the hay stack or the ground for a bed and do his own cooking. Investigations of the bureau showed that over 60 per cent. of farm laborers were not furnished board."

Commissioner of Labor McLaughlin declared that the employers who are making the loudest cry regarding the shortage of labor are the ones who want an adequate supply of labor at the former low-wage rates. The state official said that we should use the supply of labor at hand and correct present conditions before we even considered the importation of foreign labor.

"The employers who are willing to pay the wages now demanded by labor by reason of the increased cost of living, find no difficulty in obtaining the necessary supply," he said.

Putting It Up to Goethals

The "Dallas News" recently in commenting on the fact that R. J. McBride, of Beaumont, had been awarded a $1,000,000 contract by the government for construction of wooden ships, and had gone to the large shipyards at Wilmington, Del., to obtain needed expert help, said that the fact that McBride's firm had never engaged in shipbuilding promised to militate against his getting a contract, and the lack of practical experience was mentioned during his conference with General Goethals.

"Your firm has never constructed ships?" said the general.

"No, sir."

"Well," pressed the government's representative.

"General, you built the Panama Canal?" replied McBride.

"So they say," was the answer.

"Did you ever build a canal before?" General Goethals saw the point.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, *PUBLISHERS*

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

All communications regarding advertising space in "The Carpenter" should be addressed to JOHN MORRISON, Advertising Manager.

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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1917

The U. B. Wins Paine Lumber Suit

The news that the United States Supreme Court has decided the famous injunction suit of the Paine Lumber Company and others, in favor of the U. B. is good news indeed, and we believe the membership will rejoice in the fact that the time and money and energy expended in fighting this case has not been spent in vain. In no sense can the importance of this prolonged litigation, now happily ended, be minimized. It will pass into history as one of the momentous labor cases of our time and rank with the Danbury Hatters,' the Bucks Stove and Range and other famous suits which have marked different phases of the development of labor's progress in the United States.

That it is a severe blow to the anti-boycott aggregation goes without saying for it writes defeat over their prolonged campaign in the courts to restrict or cripple the activities of our organization with respect to enforcing its constitutional regulations with regard to non-union mill products. It would also appear that it puts the anti-boycotters out of business before the Supreme Court by its ruling that injunctions under the Sherman anti-trust law can only be obtained by the government and not by private persons.

The importance of the case to our organization may be surmised from the fact that the injunction originally sought by the Paine Company et al., asked that we be prohibited:

From circulating a list with the names of those who were unfair to us thereon.

From striking against their trim in concert (that is, in a body) when found on any job where our members were working.

From permitting the officers, business agents or national office telling the members when there was unfair trim on the job.

From fining the members who refused or failed to come off such jobs when so ordered by the business agents or officers.

From carrying out the agreement we had entered into with the Manufacturing Woodworkers' Association, which provided, mutually, that only members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America would be employed in the mills, and that our outside members in consideration of this agreement, would only install trim bearing the union label of the organization; and that our members would absolutely refuse to install non-union or prison-made material.

Further the complainants asked that the organization be prohibited:

From printing, publishing or circulating Section 232 of the United Brotherhood Constitution, which provides, that "It is the duty of all D. C.'s and L. U.'s to promote the use of union-made trim,

and to prevent and discourage the use of non-union trim, by refusing to handle same."

The vital offense charged was a conspiracy to violate the interstate commerce law of the United States and the penal laws of the state of New York. Had the Paine Lumber Co. been successful this would have been the result:

1. That no member could strike, by agreement with others, against this child and woman-made trim, admitting that the member had, by his own vote, signified his intention to submit to a fine, if he did so use the trim.

2. That no officer or committee of a local union or District Council appointed to investigate such matters could say to any other member that it was non-union trim.

3. That that part of our Constitution, to-wit: Section 232, was illegal, and we would be compelled to abrogate it.

4. That the agreement made with the Manufacturing Woodworkers' Association was a conspiracy and it would have to be nullified.

5. That while we might, under the decisions thus far, strike to better our own conditions, still we could not strike against a non-union "thing," that is, this unfair trim, to help our fellow members in the mills.

6. That our agreement with the Master Carpenters was illegal and would have to be rescinded, as it was mutually provided that, if the Master Carpenters employed only our members, we would agree to use any manufactured material, except non-union or prison made.

The United States District Court in November, 1913, refused the injunction whereupon the complainants took the case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals which in April, 1914, affirmed the judgment of the lower court. A further appeal was then taken to the United States Supreme Court.

An extended review of the verdict handed down by the United States Supreme Court will be published in succeeding issues of "The Carpenter." Attorney Charles Maitland Beattie of New York ably represented the U. B. in this case in its progress from the lower to the highest court.

* * *

Making Labor History

Though there is no essential relation between the two cases more than that the comparison gives one a glimpse of the different legal methods used and the fact that labor's legal pathway is smoother and more clearly defined now than then, still it is interesting to note that the final chapter of the celebrated Danbury Hatters' case was reached just about the time that the United States Supreme Court decided the very important Paine Lumber Co. injunction suit in favor of the United Brotherhood, utterly routing the forces of the Anti-Boycott Association in their effort to victimize and mulct in enormous damages another trade union.

The final chapter in the Hatters' case, after fourteen tedious years of litigation in the courts, was written June 7 when Judge E. S. Thomas, of the United States District Court signed the final decree authorizing the sale of the homes of some one hundred and forty elderly hatters in Danbury, Norwalk and Bethel, Connecticut who suffered under one of the most notorious decisions ever rendered against workmen in the United States courts. The sale is to satisfy the judgment for $252,130 damages awarded D. E. Loewe & Co., who brought suit under the Sherman law in 1903 as a result of a boycott by the hatters when the firm failed to employ union help. Nearly $60,000 in savings of the hatters has already been seized by the hat manufacturer and, of the judgment, about $250,000 is still due, including interest and costs. Sidney E. Hawley was appointed by the court as special master to conduct the sales, which we understand will last several months.

As a result of this harsh and vindictive prosecution by the Loewe Co. the Danbury hatters, many of them old men in the evening of life, who have already been forced to give up their life's savings, find themselves facing forcible

eviction from their modest homes if they do not give them up voluntarily. Of the original three-fold damages for $30,000 claimed by the Loewe concern about $250,000 is still due, including interests and costs. It has been estimated that all the homes of the hatters will hardly bring more than $200,000 in a forced sale, so that the company will still have a large claim against these workers to be satisfied when they may obtain control of any tangible property. But the men despoiled of their homes by this harsh procedure will be taken care of by the A. F. of L, which has pledged itself to look after their interests and reimburse them as far as possible. Already a substantial fund has been collected for this purpose in anticipation of this court order made up of the voluntary contributions of American trades unionists.

Yes, we have traveled far during the fourteen years in which this famous case has been passing through the courts. Labor, during that time, has greatly increased in power and influence and its status before the courts has greatly changed for the better. Two years ago, the Clayton bill, with its ringing declaration that "labor is not a commodity nor an article of commerce," was passed; court precedents removing entanglements from the path of labor have mounted up; encouraging verdicts defining labor's rights have been rendered. Yesterday the decision of the Supreme Court in the Paine Lumber suit brought satisfaction to our members. And so it goes, the signs of progress are unmistakeable. But of the Danbury hatters who fought an apparently losing fight, it cannot be said their efforts were in vain. We honor them as pioneers in the fight for the freedom of labor from the fetters of outworn legal standards.

* * *

Dolan Loses In the Courts

Thomas J. Dolan, the suspended member of L. U. 11 of Cleveland, Ohio, who sought redress from the courts because the General Officers enforced the laws of the U. B. against him has signally failed in his legal fights for reinstatement. Dolan, whose case was referred to editorially in last month's Journal, published scurrilous and defamatory literature against candidates for General Office who had not been tried and found guilty of committing some offense against the National Organization as per Section 9, Paragraph "J" of the Constitution.

Dolan had two cases against us here in Indianapolis, and two cases filed in Cleveland. In the Indianapolis case Judge Anderson of the Federal Court held the evidence disclosed that this man was the initial wrongdoer, and that he could not come to a court of equity with his hands unclean and expect assistance; that he admitted sending out this scurrilous and defamatory literature, but said if he could be tried by a tribunal selected by himself, even though he was guilty and the Constitution provided expulsion, he would be acquitted by his local. The court further intimated that such a statement was a slur on the intelligence of any man, and that he could not seek the assistance of somebody who would exonerate him even in the face of his guilt. Both the Cleveland cases were dismissed and consequently Mr. Dolan is out of court entirely.

We do not believe that any member of our organization, no matter what office he is a candidate for, (and let us say that every man in this organization has a right, provided he has the constitutional qualifications, to seek any office within the gift of the membership), should be scurrilously attacked and maliciously villified in any such manner as was attempted.

If we are to be a brotherhood in deed as well as name it is time to stop such contemptible tactics as might defeat a man or leave a cloud of doubt upon his integrity as a member and an officer of this organization.

The average trade unionist is far from being a jingo—his patriotism is of a deeper and more serious kind but when the time comes to test his loyalty he is usually there, both brains and brawn.

The Carpenter

A Timely Warning

"We must not forget the children." As America enters the war the National Child Labor Committee warns its members to oppose the breakdown of school and labor laws and cites the disastrous results of such relaxation in England and Germany.

Compulsory education laws must be enforced; school funds should not be cut down, says the committee. The usual local and national social agencies —settlements, recreation centers, health boards, juvenile protective associations, child welfare and child labor committees, and all other organizations which it has taken years to build—must not be destroyed. "The appropriation for the enforcement of the federal child labor law was not passed by the last Congress. This Congress must pass it," urges the pamphlet, "if, at this time, when children are more likely than ever to be exploited in industry, we are to be assured of the Federal government's protection for working children."

"Those of us," says Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary, "who have dedicated ourselves to the protection of these defenseless ones must keep our heads clear and our motives unmixed, determining that whatever happens all other forms of treasure, all other forms of wealth, all other methods of defense shall be sacrificed before we compel the children of America to pass through the fire."

* * *

The Time to Build Is Now

Building operations throughout the country, says "The Building Age," continue with but little abatement, the first quarter of this year showing a loss of only a fraction of 1 per cent. as compared to 1916, while 1916 displayed a great gain over 1915. Hoggson Bros., the New York and Chicago builders, announce that they started active operations in April on five buildings for banks alone in different sections. Authorities for the most part seem agreed that the chances for building material prices to take a drop are quite remote, whether hostilities continue for some time or whether peace should come within the near future. It is argued that the after-war demand on our industrial resources will be infinitely greater than they have been. France has just recently closed a contract involving 200,000,000 francs, most of which sum is to be spent in America for building materials to be used in the reconstruction of important buildings in cities in the vicinity of Verdun, the Argonne and the heights of the Meuse.

The danger of a cessation of building activities does not lie so much in the impression that prices are too high as it does in an attempt to carry the economy idea to harmful lengths. Nothing could be more injurious than indiscriminate delaying of plans for building. This would create an industrial situation that would be far-reaching in its evil effects.

Two years ago the prospective builder was urged to "Build Now" to secure the advantage of low prices and to give employment to idle labor. Today he is urged to "Build Now" so as to keep skilled labor employed, to keep the wheels of industrial activity going, and to take advantage of present prices, lest he be forced to pay even more if he delays.

* * *

What Is Slavery?

'Tis to work and have such pay
In your limbs, as in a cell,
As just keeps life from day to day
For the tyrant's use to dwell.
'Tis to be a slave in soul
And to hold no strong control
Over your own will, but be
All that others make of ye.
So that ye for them are made,
Loom and plow and sword and spade,
With or without your own will, bent
To their defense and nourishment.
'Tis to see our children weak
With their mothers pine and peak,
When the winter's winds are bleak—
They are dying while I speak.
'Tis to hunger for such diet
As the rich man in his riot
Casts to the fat dogs that lie
Surfeiting beneath his eye.
And at length when you complain,
With a murmur weak and vain,
'Tis to see the tyrant crew
Ride over our wives and you,
Men of labor, heirs of glory,
Heroes of unwritten story,
Nurslings of one mighty mother,
Hopes of her and one another,
Rise like lions after slumber
In unvanquishable number;
Shake your chains to earth like dew
Which, in sleep has fallen on you!
Ye are many, they are few.

—Shelley.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First General Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second General Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 1056 14th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chembord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all local unions of the United Brotherhood. Accompanying it are six blanks for the financial secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of July, August and September and the extra ones to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed in the circular are also six blanks for the treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office.

Recording secretaries not in receipt of the circular and accompanying matter by the time this Journal reaches them should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Unions Chartered In May

Beaumont, Tex. (Ship Carpenters and Caulkers.)
San Pedro, Cal. (Ship Carpenters, Caulkers and Boat Builders.)
Sault Ste Marie, Ont., Can.
Detroit, Mich. (Dock, Pier, Wharf and Breakwater Builders.)
Chattanooga, Tenn. (Millwrights.)
Eureka, Cal. (Shipwrights, Joiners and Boat Builders.)
White River Valley, Wash.
Detroit, Mich. (Boxmakers.)
Kingston, N. Y. (Shipwrights and Caulkers.)

Dugger, Ind.	Weiser, Idaho.
Portsmouth, Va.	Atlanta, Ga.
Huntington, Ind.	Riverton, Wyo.
Rupert, Idaho.	Elkhart, Kas.
Emmett, Idaho.	Paul, Idaho.
Carthage, N. Y.	Worland, Wyo.
Colfax, Wash.	Torrington, Conn.
Roy, Mont.	Sanford, Me.
Mt. Harris, Colo.	Keansburg, N. J.
Bismark, N. D.	St. Albans, W. Va.
Burley, Idaho.	Dillon, Mont.
Calexico, Cal.	Morristown, Tenn.
Glenrock, Wyo.	Vancouver, Wash.

Total, 35 Local Unions.

The Lever food control bill, the main features of which were presented in last month's issue, will probably be passed ere the July Journal reaches the membership. It has had the strong support of organized labor which realizes the necessity of such a measure at this time.

Labor and Food Legislation

The A. F. of L., through President Gompers, during the past month has taken a strong stand in the interest of legislation which would prevent hoarding and speculation in foodstuffs and effect their better distribution and accordingly has sturdily championed President Wilson in his efforts for the early enactment of the Lever food legislation bill.

On June 7 a resolution of protest against the continued juggling of food prices was received by General Secretary Duffy from Charles L. Cook, secretary of the Hudson County, N. J., District Council, and forwarded to President Gompers. The following reply was received:

Washington, D. C., June 11, 1917.

Mr. Frank Duffy, Secretary,
U. B. of C. & J. of A.,
Carpenters' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother: Your letter of June 7th received and I have read the letter you enclose from the secretary of the Carpenters' District Council of Hudson County, N. J.

Let me say in reply that the officers at Headquarters, the heads of American Federation of Labor departments and representative labor men in the city, together with the labor group in Congress have had several conferences on the subject of the high cost of living, Mr. Hoover also being present.

This afternoon we will have a conference with the president and tonight another conference at which it is anticipated that Mr. Hoover also will be present. You will thus see that we are straining every effort to get the proper machinery in motion to secure the enactment of the food regulation bill at the very earliest possible moment so as to give Mr. Hoover the legal authority to go ahead with his plans, which he has discussed with us at great length.

You can rest assured that we are doing everything we possibly can in this regard.

With best wishes, and trusting to hear from you whenever convenient, I am,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

Since then, Mr. Gompers has made public a statement regarding food legislation again urging the imperative necessity of enacting the administration's food legislation before the next harvest. declaring unless control of necessities was provided prices would become prohibitive, and that it was unthinkable the people would "rest content under such conditions and work and fight."

"The probability of world-wide want makes immediate legislation to regulate food prices and distribution imperative," he said. "It is difficult for us as a nation to grasp the meaning of that statement. With our boundless wealth and undeveloped resources we have never considered economy in food or methods of stimulating production. But now all over this country thousands are feeling the pinch of want. Increasing prices for the necessities of life have made thousands of families alter family customs.

"The food pirates have for months been diligently profiting through the needs of the people. Speculation has forced prices and food riots have already happened in this rich country. Today speculators are trying to buy up crops before the plants are out of the ground. Speculators gamble on human needs. By creating human want these ghouls expect to coin enormous profits. Should our government fail to establish control before crops move to the elevators and markets, the success of the war and the cause of human freedom for which the allies contend will be imperiled."

The Lever bill will make it unlawful to destroy necessaries of life, to hoard or monopolize them or to do other acts designed to increase prices by discriminatory or wasteful methods; to limit the facilities for transporting food or fuel; restrict the supply; prevent or lessen the manufacture or production of them or to combine to exact excessive prices.

The president is authorized to license the importation, exportation, manufacture, storage or distribution of any necessaries, including fuel, and to regulate the business of the licensees. Since the measure has passed the House quick action upon it in the Senate is anticipated.

* * *

Organizing Work Vital Today

The satisfactory condition in which the U. B. finds itself today, with a higher paid-up membership than ever before and with trade conditions, generally speaking, most encouraging, affords a splendid opportunity to round up the non-unionist and bring him into the organization. The effect of our entry into

the war, so far, has not been inimical to trade union progress, rather, indeed, has it been a help of a kind; for the wise counsel which gave recognition to labor in war preparations, in addition to building wisely for an efficient prosecution of the war, gave tacit approval to the fact that the trade union movement is the logical and proper spokesman for the wage earning masses and has their welfare primarily at heart.

War conditions, however, and the probability of labor being able to continue its present amicable relations with the government—we hope it shall—should not lure us, to use a political phrase, into a "surrender of our constitutional rights." In other words, the war should not be the means of causing us to slacken our efforts in organization work or in building up and strengthening by every means in our power the organization of our craft.

Very likely this present month will witness the putting in motion of the machinery of the recently enacted selective conscription law and probably many of our younger members will be drafted into service. Should the war last as long as some persons imagine this may prove a very serious strain upon our strength so it behooves us to intensify our organizing efforts and bring the unorganized into the fold.

The gains made in the last year and especially the success of our recent trade movements which were practically everywhere successful should hearten us to this task. Individually as well as collectively we can do much effective work along the line of bringing our powers of persuasion to bear upon unorganized craftsmen, and never was the time more opportune for such a work. Today, the nation is trying to translate the meaning of democracy into practical terms and President Wilson's phrase "making the world safe for democracy" is on every tongue. Everywhere the workers are perceiving that not alone does trade unionism fit in squarely with democratic standards of justice but that it has always blazed the way for them, for it is of the essense of true democracy.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

Colorado—President, F. H. Knollman, 1325 W. Alameda ave., Denver, Colo.; secretary-treasurer, A. N. Despain, 1212 Grant Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Connecticut—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, 147 Clay st., New Haven, Conn., secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Georgia—President, F. A. Morton, Waycross, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, G. Elmgren, Box 251, Savannah, Ga.

Indiana—President, W. F. Wilson, 401 E. Southern ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary, James L. Tate, 1009 Extension Main st., Evansville, Ind.

Iowa—President, C. L. Beck, 19 Jim Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, T. P. Menton, P. O. Box 185, Boone, Iowa.

Louisiana—President, G. W. Moore, New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer, O. G. Fernandez, 3020 Royal st., New Orleans, La.

Massachusetts—President, John Morgan, 30 Hanover st., Boston, Mass.; secretary, A. Jay Bromley, 59 Palmer Ave., Springfield, Mass.

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Montana—President, Jas. T. Nealon, 3012 Second ave., Billings; secretary-treasurer, James B. Finlay, Box 623, Butte, Mont.

New Jersey—President, George W. Adams, 653 S. Older Ave., Trenton, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 642 Newark Ave., Jersey City.

New York—President Frank M. Connor, 78 Sanford st., Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, John T. O'Brien, 627 W. Brighton ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Ohio—President, Ode J. Grubb, 259 W. Federal St., Youngstown, O.; secretary-treasurer, Arnold Bill, 307 Superior Ave., W., Cleveland, O.

Oklahoma—President, M. M. Morgan, Box 726, Henryetta, Okla., secretary-treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E. Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.

Ontario Provincial Council—President, John Briggs, 59 Chatham st., Hamilton, Ont., Can.; secretary-treasurer, Tension Jackson, 529 Pape ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.

Pennsylvania—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main st., Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Ryan, 1712 S. 18th st., Philadelphia.

Quebec Provincial Council—President, Arthur Martel, 1399 St. Denis st., Montreal, Can.; secretary-treasurer, Pierre Lefebvre, 301 St. Dominique st., Montreal, Can.

Rhode Island—President, A. M. Aldrich, 78 Crescent Road; Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, Thomas F. Shea, 42 Waldo st., Pawtucket, R. I.

Texas—President, W. B. McNeely, Box 320, Dallas, Tex.; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Tex.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID DURING MAY, 1917

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
28936	C. C. Wells	1	10	2	Septaemia	$300.00
28937	A. M. Morgan	52	5	6	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
28938	Mary M. Connor	84	1	4	Dilitation of heart	25.00
28939	Vincent Columbo	105	1	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
28940	W. W. Dixon	200	17	11	Dilitation of heart	300.00
28941	A. J. Day (Dis.)	256	9	3	Accidental injuries	400.00
28942	Joseph LaOrange	444	17	10	Nephritis	125.00
28943	Eva C. Riddle	477	9	..	Pneumonia	75.00
28944	Charlotte R. Baarsch	585	23	4	Cancer	75.00
28945	Fred Kunkelman	1528	4	2	Cardiac paralysis	50.00
28946	Ben R. Hays (Dis.)	211	16	7	Accidental injuries	400.00
28947	Archie Schulz	264	4	10	Tuberculosis of hip joint	200.00
28948	Joseph Kouth	427	17	5	Pneumonia	300.00
28949	Anna Larson	483	16	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
28950	Brentwood F. Tardette	493	15	8	Fracture of skull	300.00
28951	Orrin C. Rawley	603	14	..	La Grippe	125.00
28952	Joseph S. Todd	661	4	11	Aortic stenosis	50.00
28953	George Lozen	674	14	1	Typhoid fever	300.00
28954	J. L. Rowe	1034	14	2	Myocarditis	125.00
28955	Ernest Gumprecht	1386	13	11	Brain cyst	125.00
28956	Enoch P. Jones	37	11	5	Senile gangrene	125.00
28957	William J. Perontka	47	17	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28958	Elizabeth Lubinsky	47	17	5	Endocarditis	75.00
28959	Nelson M. Hedges	791	17	5	Heart disease	300.00
28960	Thos. K. Halley	791	11	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
28961	Geo. Olaf Jorgensen	791	12	3	Cancer	300.00
28962	Henry E. Krueger	958	13	4	Brain hemorrhage	300.00
28963	Elizabeth M. Morgan	1567	3	9	Cancer	75.00
28964	Lavina Ufer	25	10	7	Nephritis	75.00
28965	John A. Nelson	58	8	5	Pneumonia	75.00
28966	Conrad Kruse	58	15	10	Neuritis	300.00
28967	John N. Stone	58	14	10	Diabetic coma	300.00
28968	Eva Smith	131	18	3	General sepsis	75.00
28969	Linn B. Rouse	559	9	6	Pneumonia	300.00
28970	Wm. E. Handel	748	15	11	Cancer	125.00
28971	Edward G. Mallory	1006	9	2	General septaemia	300.00
28972	D. M. Goshe	1766	10	3	Automobile accident	300.00
28973	Dan McKeon	58	20	11	Pneumonia	300.00
28974	George Seelinger	81	14	11	Dilitation of heart	300.00
28975	Harry L. Bohn	104	7	..	Spinal meningitis	300.00
28976	Frank Zanko	308	13	7	Apoplexy	300.00
28977	David McCrone	482	3	4	Pneumonia	150.00
28978	John I. Coppersmith	605	1	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
28979	Pasquale Lamaina	1050	6	3	Meningitis	300.00
28980	Adolph Lichte	72	22	..	Pneumonia	300.00
28981	Eliza C. Johnson	106	8	10	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
28982	Albert Klick (Dis.)	179	13	6	Accidental injuries	400.00
28983	Jessie Hanlin	202	4	..	Peritonitis	75.00
28984	Caroline E. McCleary	206	17	9	Pneumonia	75.00
28985	Chas. Schumacher (Dis.)	238	13	9	Accidental injuries	400.00
28986	Kate Plunket	531	4	2	Pellegra	75.00
28987	Konrad Weitzel	593	17	..	Septaemia	300.00
28988	Herman J. Krueger	654	1	10	Pneumonia	50.00
28989	Ed. Graham (Dis.)	738	10	4	Accidental injuries	400.00
28990	Alfred Johnson	875	3	4	Fracture of skull	50.00
28991	W. J. Mogk (Dis.)	971	3	1	Accidental injuries	200.00
28992	Peter Schmidt	1051	14	11	Cancer	125.00
28993	Herbert C. Lockwood	1122	4	4	Nephritis	200.00
28994	Albert Forand (Dis.)	1531	10	8	Accidental injuries	400.00
28995	Sadie Arnold	488	11	10	Cellulitis	75.00
28996	James Alexander	1	20	5	Asthma	300.00
28997	Elmer A. Kinnie	137	26	8	Pneumonia	300.00
28998	J. W. Smith	144	26	7	Dilitation of heart	300.00
28999	Rosa L. Wertman	232	6	10	Apoplexy	75.00
29000	Willibald Beitler	237	17	8	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
29001	Thomas B. Volk	488	10	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29002	Joseph Godfrey	578	14	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
29003	William S. Royce	1286	3	6	Cancer	150.00
29004	O. C. Wall	1406	10	2	Suicide	300.00
29005	Emma I. Wahl	1780	4	2	Influenza	75.00
29006	Annie L. Lamphear	30	14	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
29007	Nicholas Collings	117	24	8	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
29008	Michael McGlynn	514	12	7	Pulmonary oedema	300.00
29009	Barbara E. Diamond	624	16	9	Endocarditis	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
29010	William Langor	691	16	4	Cancer	300.00
29011	Bertha J. Phifer	1327	14	4	Pneumonia	75.00
29012	John H. Pitzer	1394	2	10	Erysipelas	100.00
29013	William F. Duff	1567	11	10	Heart disease	300.00
29014	John Schurman	1596	10	11	Dementia paralytica	300.00
29015	Chas. W. Crowe	171	5	5	Septic infection	300.00
29016	Albert Foreman	191	13	7	Dilitation of heart	125.00
29017	Bernhard Preisinger	402	18	10	Paresis	300.00
29018	John W. Spencer	1037	13	5	Pneumonia	300.00
29019	Carl J. Olson	1287	3	11	Renal infection	50.00
29020	Frank A. Blinn	97	5	6	Heart disease	75.00
29021	Emma Mowen	171	4	5	Pernicious anemia	75.00
29022	William Rosozwski	522	1	..	Pneumonia	50.00
29023	Albert Brown	532	1	1	Pneumonia	50.00
29024	Karl Guthy	808	9	1	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
29025	Beata P. Hesselberg	808	12	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
29026	N. E. Anderson	367	5	6	Myocarditis	300.00
29027	Mary Da Giau	490	5	4	Nephritis	75.00
29028	S. A. Taylor	1136	10	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
29029	Alvin C. Michael	1824	16	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29030	Jacob Latmer	11	4	8	Bright's disease	200.00
29031	Herbert Nordin (Dis.)	62	9	8	Accidental injuries	400.00
29032	Mary A. Brown	82	14	6	Erysipelas	75.00
29033	Patrick D. Cass	82	30	7	Asphyxiation	300.00
29034	Anton Nuding	120	25	6	Cancer	300.00
29035	Benjamin J. Peterson	199	16	11	Nephritis	300.00
29036	Anna E. Simms	429	18	7	Brain tumor	75.00
29037	John Burt	594	10	8	Cancer	125.00
29038	Petrone Schultz	631	15	9	Puerperal septaemia	75.00
29039	Carl Doering	697	22	3	Pneumonia	300.00
29040	M. M. O'Rourke (Dis.)	1233	27	1	Accidental injuries	400.00
29041	John P. Diller	1356	1	1	Tuberculosis of larynx	50.00
29042	Elizabeth Vandenberg	8	17	3	Heart disease	75.00
29043	George Connell	122	10	10	Cancer	300.00
29044	Fred M. Ploucher	122	3	7	Cancer	50.00
29045	E. L. Wood	198	12	4	Collapse of building	300.00
29046	Isabelle Purdie	271	6	7	Cholecystitis	75.00
29047	Harriet R. Lloyd	300	6	9	Peritonitis	75.00
29048	William L. Tompkins	301	10	10	Pneumonia	300.00
29049	Paul Vollmer	349	17	11	Myocarditis	125.00
29050	Jacob Hechdman	504	12	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29051	Agatha Bierbechler	872	11	9	Nephritis	75.00
29052	Edith A. Bjork	1284	1	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	25.00
29053	Charles Alspach	1714	4	8	Hemiphlegia	50.00
29054	Elizabeth Ronacher	1784	10	6	Cancer	75.00
29055	Anton Brozik	1786	10	7	Heart disease	300.00
29056	William Kemp	26	20	2	Heart disease	125.00
29057	Lillie M. Carpenter	26	6	6	Cholecystitis	75.00
29058	Steve Poltel	174	7	2	Suicide	300.00
29059	William Lord	223	3	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
29060	Charles E. Hopkins	318	7	11	Nephritis	75.00
29061	Ernest C. Speed	624	6	9	Septico pyemia	300.00
29062	John H. Holter	1365	9	8	Pneumonia	75.00
29063	Ingelborg Evansen	1367	14	9	Apoplexy	75.00
29064	Carrie Peters	1367	5	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
29065	Wilhelmina Peterson	1410	6	2	Suicide	75.00
29066	John W. Sheridan	883	15	9	Muscular atrophy	300.00
29067	Bernard Hoffman	13	9	..	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
29068	A. Jorgensen	58	14	2	Cancer	125.00
29069	J. E. Basler	64	26	11	Nephritis	300.00
29070	Catherine Watson	141	8	5	Auto and train accident	75.00
29071	Jonas H. Pool	462	3	10	Cancer	150.00
29072	Isaac K. Thompson	542	12	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29073	William E. Clark	804	14	5	Kicked by horse	125.00
29074	Daniel F. Madigan	889	11	10	Nephritis	300.00
29075	Patrick O'Neill	972	13	5	Pneumonia	300.00
29076	C. W. Martin (Dis.)	14	15	2	Accidental injuries	400.00
29077	Ida G. Tarbox	33	12	11	Pneumonia	75.00
29078	Harold Barnes	115	10	11	Septic endocarditis	300.00
29079	Aaron H. Burroughs	224	12	4	Dysentery	125.00
29080	Lula Bentley	224	10	1	Pneumonia	75.00
29081	Chas. W. Hunter	268	16	11	Pneumonia	300.00
29082	Dora Finn	517	9	10	Heart disease	75.00
29083	Edward Winne	631	10	..	Heart disease	125.00
29084	Leonard B. Hackett	735	4	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
29085	John B. Stryker	155	15	11	Apoplexy	125.00
29086	James Ryan	633	17	6	Mitral insufficiency	125.00
29087	Elsworth O. Williams	75	7	9	Mitral regurgitation	300.00
29088	Timothy Conners	78	4	5	Apoplexy	50.00
29089	Hannah G. Charters	127	17	..	Nephritis	75.00
29090	J. T. Badger	159	17	3	Pellegra	125.00
29091	Henry Haubeil	488	12	..	Endocarditis	300.00
29092	Lodusky Ann Breese	541	3	10	Septaemia	75.00
29093	John Y. McClain	541	17	..	Pneumonia	300.00
29094	Josephine Salvucci	762	1	9	Peritonitis	25.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
29095	Louise Schaefer	808	14	6	Cancer	75.00
29096	Karl Paul	20	8	5	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
29097	Alvilda Verner	181	11	10	Heart disease	75.00
29098	William L. Plumley	207	27	5	Myocarditis	300.00
29099	Ciro Citro	391	13	1	Drowning	300.00
29100	F. R. Schwartz	422	15	1	Dilitation of heart	300.00
29101	Flora A. McDonald	441	17	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
29102	Ada S. Howard	540	7	7	Cancer	75.00
29103	Julia Gates	577	11	5	Cancer	75.00
29104	Alexander McWilliams	608	14	4	Asphyxiation	300.00
29105	Sophie Johnson	608	11	6	Pneumonia	75.00
29106	Elsie Freil	1094	4	8	Bright's disease	75.00
29107	Joseph Siegle	1267	7	4	Pneumonia	75.00
29108	John L. Brock	3	4	10	Pneumonia	200.00
29109	John Zalikowski	13	20	4	Myocarditis	300.00
29110	Mary E. Murphy	33	27	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
29111	Judson Stoddard	42	12	9	Mitral insufficiency	300.00
29112	David Thyberg	43	19	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29113	George Wilbur	43	14	..	Oedema of lungs	125.00
29114	Timothy F. McGrath	43	7	1	Bright's disease	300.00
29115	Michael J. Delahanty	142	14	10	Pneumonia	300.00
29116	Alfred W. Homan	142	14	7	Cerebral congestion	125.00
29117	Peter Alexander	142	5	7	Crushed by elevator	300.00
29118	Margaret West	160	2	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
29119	Charles Yeager	276	7	..	Peritonitis	300.00
29120	William J. Smith	318	22	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29121	Charles A. Bernhard	355	10	1	Pneumonia	300.00
29122	Fred Dunshee	521	5	3	Endocarditis	300.00
29123	Alice M. Spalding	1218	10	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
29124	T. M. Logan	1587	1	10	Thrombosis	50.00
29125	William N. Hatton	1694	13	11	Nephritis	300.00
29126	Giovanni Canea	95	10	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29127	Gust. Schultz (Dis.)	105	6	2	Accidental injuries	400.00
29128	John Brochon (Dis.)	105	7	..	Accidental injuries	400.00
29129	Max Raucher	823	2	11	Pneumonia	100.00
29130	Olga Heinz	1367	7	3	Larnyngitis	75.00
29131	Frank Gutowski	1367	4	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	107.50
29132	Jensine D. Hendricksen	1367	3	9	Phthisis pulmonalis	75.00
29133	Carl Johnson	142	6	6	Pneumonia	159.78
29134	Morris F. Unger	239	2	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
29135	John Elvers	377	3	11	Endocarditis	200.00
29136	Napoleon Laperierre	730	16	1	Phthisis	300.00
29137	George F. Hecker	765	13	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29138	J. M. Warren	783	7	10	Uremia	75.00
29139	Mary Reebs	1293	2	11	Peritonitis	50.00
29140	Henrietta Schultz	7	18	9	Myocarditis	75.00
29141	Jennie Olin	58	16	2	Cancer	75.00
29142	Louis Eifler	90	4	4	Nephritis	50.00
29143	Anna Banowitch	872	8	8	Pneumonia	75.00
29144	Lillie Paige	1687	4	1	Paralysis	75.00
29145	Frances E. Lehman	104	16	4	La Grippe	75.00
29146	John Dietiker	156	17	6	Peritonitis	125.00
29147	Augustus Rockwell	306	20	7	Diabetes	300.00
29148	Geo. C. Wynkoop	359	15	4	Nephritis	300.00
29149	Rosalina Daumke	419	21	..	Endocarditis	75.00
29150	Louis Beck	419	11	8	Pneumonia	300.00
29151	Martha E. Goldback	561	3	6	Angina pectoris	75.00
29152	Lena Malone	591	8	8	Dilitation of heart	75.00
29153	Thomas J. Verner	1010	18	..	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
29154	Gottlieb Mayer	1596	14	5	Nephritis	125.00
29155	Aleska Armbrust	1832	5	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
29156	Mary A. McNee	8	2	1	Cancer	50.00
29157	Fred Ruppert	8	17	5	Cancer	300.00
29158	Annie Gordon	35	29	5	Apoplexy	75.00
29159	John A. Johnson	62	3	4	Pneumonia	150.00
29160	Herman Kolwitz (Dis.)	118	15	2	Accidental injuries	400.00
29161	G. F. Schulkamp	314	3	7	Pneumonia	50.00
29162	John L'Huillier	351	8	8	Diabetes mellitus	300.00
29163	Andrew J. Skinner	1058	14	11	Pneumonia	300.00
29164	Johanna Hansen	1325	13	7	Myocarditis	75.00
29165	Filomeno Lauro	1824	2	1	Hemorrhage	50.00
29166	Frank Capuon	54	14	4	Cirrhosis of liver	125.00
29167	John Price	98	2	..	Bright's disease	50.00
29168	Paul C. Donovan	104	18	4	Oedema of lungs	170.58
29169	Mamie Price	131	5	1	Cancer	75.00
29170	Rose L. Young	160	5	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
29171	Michel Polaske	334	11	8	Phthisis pulmonalis	300.00
29172	Pearl E. Petrie	380	3	10	Nephritis	75.00
29173	Rachel Wright	488	18	11	Diabetes mellitus	75.00
29174	Marie L. Hoffman	804	10	8	Goitre	75.00
29175	Honore E. Deziel	859	10	5	Fall from roof	300.00
29176	John Nappert	1051	15	1	Pneumonia	300.00
29177	Oscar N. Belmore	1396	4	5	Cancer	50.00
					Total	45,112.86

116	Full beneficial claims	$31,037.86
72	Wife claims	5,150.00
41	Semi-beneficial claims	3,925.00
13	Disability claims	5,000.00
	Total	$45,112.86

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR MAY, 1917

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
3104	J. H. Keefe	738	10	4	Three months in arrears	.....
3105	Aaron Gaby (Dis.)	823	2	2	Three months in arrears	400.00
3106	Hyman Olderman (Dis.)	823	..	8	Not one year a member	400.00
3107	Ole H. Wahl	1074	14	10	Three months in arrears	125.00
3108	Cora B. Smith	84	13	11	Three months in arrears	75.00
3109	Effie Link	645	1	6	Three months in arrears	50.00
3110	J. F. Wellons (Dis.)	731	12	3	Not totally disabled	400.00
3111	Letha J. Hossman	1290	9	7	Six months in arrears	75.00
3112	Frank Laine	875	9	11	Three months in arrears	300.00
3113	Susie E. Sylvester	1391	3	7	Semi-beneficial. Not entitled to wife's funeral donation	75.00
3114	J. L. Burroughs (Dis.)	256	..	..	Disability not result of accidental injuries	400.00
3115	Maud L. Wheeler	1529	1	4	Sick when husband admitted	25.00
3116	Jacob B. Kissinger	492	16	11	Three months in arrears	75.00
3117	Francois Proulx	1375	7	..	Three months in arrears	300.00
3118	Louise Boddy	369	..	7	Not one year a member	25.00
3119	Hilda Bernhard	515	5	7	Sick when husband admitted	75.00
3120	D. M. Peters	620	1	1	Semi-beneficial. Not two years a member	50.00
3121	George W. Coon	598	6	3	Three months in arrears	300.00

Gomper's Impressive Warning

"Despite our every endeavor, war was inevitable. Under these conditions it becomes the great task of the American labor movement to demonstrate to the world that democracy can be efficient in war, even as it is in peace.

"The more democratic countries of the world have always proved themselves the most efficient and progressive in the pursuits of peace, as was first demonstrated by the American colonies when they broke away from the leading strings of Great Britain. It is now our duty to show the world that in war also the same superiority can be maintained.

"In this movement to make democracy efficient in war, the labor movement must take a leading part, even as it has played the lead in every other democratic movement in the world's history.

"Democracy can be efficient only when it is united.

"When there is discontent, dissatisfaction and discord within the ranks of democracy, its power is crippled and dissipated.

"The greatest obstacle to the demonstration in America of democracy's superior efficiency is the fact that there are strong forces at work in this country creating dissension and distrust of the very government behind which we must unite if our purposes are to be attained.

"In pointing out these forces which are making for distrust of government, I do not refer to the propaganda of any enemy country nor to the mouthings of misguided agitators, but to those forces, always inimical to the people, which, under cover of this critical time in which we are now living, are attempting to deprive the people, and particularly the working people, of their most fundamental rights and to impose upon them much of what is worst in the most hated autocracies of Europe.

In my opinion, the unwarranted pronouncement of the Supreme Court, virtually legislating, so far as it can legislate, for the establishment of compulsory arbitration and enforced service, has already done much to make the task of democracy in its preparations for national defense difficult. It has awakened in the minds of millions of workingmen throughout America a distrust of the instrumentalities of govern-

ment which it will be difficult to eradicate.

"We of the labor movement have pledged ourselves to the defense of our country. We are ready to expend our last ounce of energy, to shed the last drop of blood if it is necessary, for the defense of the republic. We will not turn from our tasks.

"But we will not meekly accept the burdens which they would put upon us, nor stop at the obstacles which they are putting in the road toward the creation of an efficient democracy.

"Russia was obliged to stop in the midst of her warfare to throw off the reactionary and sinister forces which had interfered so grievously with her military efficiency and democratic progress.

"Surely the American people should be not less conscious of their rights than the Russian people and I am convinced that if occasion arises they will prove themselves able to deal effectively with would-be tyrants at home, while maintaining a stalwart and unbreakable defense against the enemy abroad."

Juvenile Labor Unnecessary

A very sensible plea to school authorities throughout the country asking them not to allow themselves be stampeded by the present cry for child labor was recently made by Alfred Roncovieri superintendent of the San Francisco schools. His views harmonize well with those of all thinking trade unionists. He says:

"Only in a supreme crisis—when the full man-power of the nation has been utilized—can there be any justification for suspension or modification of child labor laws, now being proposed.

"School authorities should not be instrumental in sending children to farms and industries until there is imperative need.

"Neither should they be party to any plan which might, altogether innocently, throw out of employment men who earn their living on farms by flooding the market with cheap juvenile labor.

"Even if it is necessary to recruit high school boys for the farms, it should be shown, before any action is taken by school authorities, how many boys are needed, where needed and what their wages will be.

"We in California are not going to move blindly or hysterically.

"We are not going to send boys to fill jobs from which their elders have revolted.

"There must first be assurances of proper wage, proper housing, living and working conditions.

"If there is imperative necessity we want to be sure that the boys are not worked for just enough to pay for food. We must be assured that their employers are responsible people. We want to be sure that the boys are not to be used in competition with adult labor.

"This is a serious situation for the profound consideration of every school authority in the United States, and we must exercise extreme vigilance that children are not forced into work by those who would pitilessly exploit them for self-gain under the plea of patriotic necessity."

Lumber Production In 1916

According to the figures compiled by the Forest Service, the total computed lumber cut for 1916 was 39,807,251,000 board feet. These figures are based on reports received up to April 15 from 17,201 saw mills out of 30,081 believed to have been operated last year. The state of Washington was the largest producer with a lumber cut of 4,492,997,000 feet; Louisiana was second with 4,200,000,000 feet and Mississippi third with 2,730,000,000 feet. Southern yellow pine constituted 37.6 per cent. of the entire cut; Douglas fir ranks second and oak third.

Never Despair!

Say not the struggle naught availeth,
That the labor and tears are in vain.
The enemy fainteth not, nor faileth,
And as things have been they remain.

If hopes are doubts, fears may be liars,
It may be, in yon smoke concealed,
Your comrades chase e'en now the fliers
And but for you possess the field.

—Clough.

News Notes

Beaumont, Tex. (Jefferson County D. C.)—Owing to a notice published in various newspapers throughout the country to the effect that a ship building boom is in progress at Beaumont, Tex., and Orange, Tex., and that from 600 to 1,000 additional ship carpenters are needed, this D. C. desires to inform the membership that such is not the case. About fifty or sixty ship carpenters are being employed at present but it is not known when any more will be needed. Newspaper reports of a boom obviously sprung from real estate sources. S. W. Cline, secretary.

* * *

Jacksonville, Fla., L. U. 627.—Reports that Jacksonville firms had secured big contracts from the government for the building of wooden ships is attracting a large number of carpenters to the city. So far such reports are unfounded for no wooden ships are being built for the government here and from indications there won't be any very soon. At present there are more carpenters in Jacksonville than can get work and traveling brothers are urged to stay away. If a boom comes we will notify the membership through "The Carpenter." J. M. Smith, R. S.

President Wilson and Labor

"Mr. Gompers has expressed already one of the things that have been very much in my mind of late. I have been very much alarmed at one or two things that have happened: At the apparent inclination of the legislatures of one or two of our states to set aside even temporarily the laws which have safeguarded the standards of labor and of life. I think nothing would be more deplorable than that. We are trying to fight in a cause which means the lifting of the standards of life, and we can fight in that cause best by voluntary co-operation. I do not doubt that any body of men representing labor in this country speaking for their fellows will be willing to make any sacrifice that is necessary in order to carry this contest to a successful issue, and in that confidence I feel that it would be inexcusable if we deprived men and women of such a spirit of any of the existing safeguards of law. Therefore, I shall exercise my influence as far as it goes to see that that does not happen and that the sacrifices we make shall be made voluntarily and not under the compulsion which mistakenly is interpreted to mean a lowering of the standards which we have sought through so many generations to bring to their present level.

"Mr. Gompers has not overstated the case in saying that we are fighting for democracy in a larger sense than can be expressed in any political terms. There are many forms of democratic government and we are not fighting for any particular form but we are fighting for the essential part of it all, namely, that we are all equally interested in our social and political life and all have a right to a voice in the government under which we live; and that when men and women are equally admitted to those rights, we have the best safeguard of justice and of peace that the world affords. There is no other safeguard. Let any group of men, whatever their original intentions, attempt to dictate to their fellow-men what their political fortunes shall be, and the result is injustice and hardship and wrong of the deepest sort. Therefore, we are just now feeling as we have never felt before our sense of comradeship. We shall feel it even more because we have not yet made the sacrifices that we are going to make; we have not yet felt the terrible pressure of suffering and pain of war, and we are going presently to feel it, and I have every confidence that as its pressure comes upon us our spirits will not falter but rise and be strengthened, and that in the last we shall have a national feeling and a national unity such as never gladdened our hearts before."—From speech to labor committee of the advisory commission of Council of National Defense.

And, why not conscript bloated fortunes?

Labor and the Exemption Boards

The importance of the presence of labor representatives on the boards which shall have to pass upon exemptions under the selective conscription act is a matter deserving of the attention of labor bodies everywhere. President Gompers of the A. F. of L. recently issued the following circular to central labor unions and state federations urging them to act promptly and put forward their claim to representation. The communication reads:

Greetings: Within a very short time the boards which shall have the administration of the selective conscription will be appointed.

If the interests of the workers are to be maintained it is imperatively necessary that they should have representatives on all boards that will be authorized to decide upon all exemption claims from active military service.

It can readily be seen that if there are not men on these boards who have personal knowledge of workers' problems growing out of their relation to industry, there will be an infinite opportunity for injustice to be done workers.

It is fundamental that we should guard against opportunities for unjust discrimination or favoritism in making exemptions. This regulation would not only protect the wage earners but would enable the government to avoid cause for ill-will resulting from a sense of injustice. The good will of all citizens is necessary for that co-operation which will enable our republic to conduct a successful and effective war for freedom and democracy.

No one in touch with the present situation imagines that the spirit of greed has been completely eliminated from the industrial and commercial world.

Though we regret it, we cannot blind ourselves to the fact that the spirit of profiteering makes some employers willing to exploit workers and the nation's need even in this world's critical emergency. Firms in several localities have asked for soldiers to prevent workers trying, through legitimate methods, to secure higher wages in order that their standards may not be lowered through the constantly increasing costs of living.

We know that such unprincipled, heartless employers will not hesitate to make use of conscriptive machinery to rid themselves of "undesirable" workmen and thus give such employers a free hand to force unendurable conditions of work and pay.

It is the desire of all good citizens that in our efforts to fight a war for justice abroad we shall not at the same time impose injustice upon men and women at home.

In order to prevent discrimination or favoritism and to create in the minds of the masses of citizens confidence that the government desires to do justice to all, the organized labor movement urges that representatives of labor be upon all exemption boards. This matter has been taken up with officers charged with the administration of the selective conscription law.

Every central organization of trade unions is urged to take up this matter at once with the local authorities and present a request for representation together with names of suitable representatives.

Action must be taken at once in order to be effective.

In addition organized labor ought to be represented on every local committee or commission that has been established to co-operate with the national agencies for defense.

Wage earners represent the masses of the people; their ideas and their needs and interest ought to be directly represented in all agencies working for the defense of the republic.

Let me urge that this matter be taken up by all local organizations so that the workers will be in a position to co-operate for the defense of our common country and to feel a sense of confidence that justice and freedom will be maintained in our own country and in the common life of the people.

Be on guard to maintain your rights

and to protect the interests of humanity within your locality.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, A. F. of L.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every local get the correct street address of every member of his local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office at once.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month.

Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We also desire to call attention to the fact that it is not necessary to furnish each and every month a complete roster of your membership, and their addresses, only the changes in same being necessary.

By carrying out the foregoing instructions you will not only assist this General Office in facilitating the delivery of our official Journal, "The Carpenter," but you will do a favor to the membership at large.

News Notes

Seattle, Wash., District Council.—It has been reported to this D. C. that agents are advertising extensively in eastern cities for carpenters, setting forth in glowing terms the conditions existing and wages paid in this vicinity and going so far as to offer from $7.00 to $8.00 per day. The truth of the matter is that Seattle and the entire Northwest coast is abundantly supplied with both house and ship carpenters at present and you would not better your condition, and certainly not ours, by coming here. In fact there are many idle carpenters walking the streets who would be glad to accept employment at a much lower rate than that promised above. F. M. Sharp, secretary-treasurer.

* * *

Jersey City, N. J.—The most successful mass-meeting in the history of the Hudson County, New Jersey, D. C. was held on the evening of March 30, in the Wm. L. Dickinson High School, Jersey City. The principal speaker of the evening was former Vice-President Arthur A. Quinn who urged his hearers to put forth their best efforts to further the interests of the organization in the district and state. Addresses were also made by Brothers Burgess and Vreeland and others. Several resolutions were passed with regard to the trade movement scheduled to take effect May 7, the members expressing a firm determination to stand together in their demand.

* * *

Charleston, W. Va. L. U. 1207.—Since the government has chosen Charleston as the site for an armor and projectile plant we have been flooded with letters of inquiry as to carpenter work here. Just now we have all the carpenters we can take care of as building operations are handicapped as a result of the high cost of materials of all kinds and congestion in the handling of freight. Residence building is not up to normal for this time of year. Construction work on the new armor plate plant has not started at this writing nor can we say when it will start. C. P. Staats, R. S.

Casual Comment

Labor's up and doing.

* * *

It's wide awake and "doing its bit."

* * *

Now, let's get the wealthy shirkers.

* * *

In the service of the nation equal sacrifices are demanded from all.

* * *

And, remember, life in the long run is much more dear than dollars.

* * *

Now's the time to revise the old capitalistic notion that the contrary held true.

* * *

Trade unionists are waiting patiently for Hoover to put the screws to the food barons.

* * *

Advising wage earners to cut down on food consumption right now is a good deal of a joke.

* * *

Old man H. C. of L. has been their tyrannical food dictator for quite a while and he's still on the job.

* * *

But apparently the worst is yet to come, we learn cheaper food substitutes are to be popularized for the benefit of the workers.

* * *

Some "learned" health authorities are loudly singing the praises of shark, whale and horse meat as appetizing food for the masses.

* * *

Also, we have half-baked, unbalanced theorists who believe American workmen could exist on rations of corn bread, mush and bananas.

* * *

But why go on! Why not intern these cranks for the period of the war and let working men regulate their own diet as they see fit?

* * *

Furthermore, it is to the interest of the nation to see that workingmen receive a wage sufficient to buy nourishing foods for themselves and their families.

* * *

Of course, we have still with us the type of mind that expects labor to make the supreme sacrifice in wartime whether in the factory or on the battlefield.

* * *

Unfortunately, Europe has not a monopoly on autocrats; we have a fine little line of would be autocrats here who would like to set back the hands of the clock.

* * *

Labor has forged far too much ahead to suit these gentry who consider the present a very opportune time to rob the workers of the fruits of their progress in the last half century.

* * *

Trade unionists, however, are not blind to the fact that sterling patriotism is compatible with a stern resolve not to surrender those safeguards which prevent labor from being mercilessly exploited.

* * *

They intend to see to it that this war which the nation has undertaken for "the cause of world democracy" shall not be allowed to become an instrument to endanger democratic liberties at home.

* * *

Apropos of this, it is a pleasure to see that President Wilson has placed himself on record as being in harmony with the trade union view that there be no lowering of labor standards during the war.

* * *

It is regrettable that there has been a slowing down in the wooden ship building project owing to a difference of opinion between Major General Goethals and his assistants as to the type of ships to be built.

* * *

It has not materially affected the ship building boom, however, for reports from ship building yards all over the country show them running to capacity and employing all available ship carpenters.

President Gompers protested strongly to Secretary of War Baker recently against the use of troops as guards for strikebreakers at the plant of Edward Maher & Sons of Newark, N. J.

* * *

The president of the A. F. of L.'s chief contention was that there had been no violence in connection with the strike which had been in progress since August 30, 1916. Such incidents are not reassuring just now.

* * *

Robert Smillie, a well-known leader among the British mine workers, is of the opinion that if there is to be no peace until a knockout blow is delivered the war may last forty or fifty years.

* * *

The United Mine Workers' organization demanded representation on the committee on coal production of the Council of National Defense and rightly. The workers should be represented on that important committee.

* * *

The important victory gained by our organization in the Paine Lumber Company case which was carried to the United States Supreme Court by the Anti-Boycott Association on appeal is a hard blow to the anti-unionists.

* * *

The latter coterie were not satisfied with the drubbing administered to them in the United States Court of Appeals in the month of April, 1914, but persisted in carrying the case to the Supreme Court and with disastrous effects.

* * *

The verdict of the Supreme Court in this important case is something upon which we may very well congratulate ourselves. Moreover it is satisfactory to know that the money expended in this costly litigation has not been spent in vain.

* * *

The legal interests of the United Brotherhood in the above important injunction suit, in its progress through the various courts, were ably taken care of by Attorney Charles Maitland Beattie of New York City.

It is only fitting that credit should be given Mr. Beattie for the part he has played in achieving this victory and for the conscientious manner in which he labored to bring the case to a successful termination.

* * *

The attempt to set aside labor laws in New York State for the duration of the war met with defeat when Governor Whitman refused to sign the Brown bill passed by the last legislature. The bill was strongly opposed by trade unionists.

* * *

The Colorado Supreme Court has reversed the action of Judge Granby C. Hillyer in the conviction of John R. Lawson, mine workers' official, on the charge of murder growing out of the strike in the southern Colorado coal fields three years ago.

* * *

The court did not remand the case for a new trial and it is consequently believed no further prosecution will be made. The case against Lawson was of the flimsiest character and was largely an effort on the part of the coal interests to discredit him.

* * *

The death of Brother Thomas Atkinson secretary of the United States executive board of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners was announced last month. The deceased was a valued official who served his organization well and faithfully.

* * *

Mr. Atkinson assumed the position he held in the year 1896, serving the society for over twenty-one years during which time many matters of importance came before him, notably the question of the consolidation of the Amalgamated Society and the United Brotherhood.

* * *

In the negotiations which led up to the present close relations between the Amalgamated Society and the United Brotherhood, Brother Atkinson took a leading part. At all times he showed himself to be zealous for the welfare of his organization and ever ready to promote its interests.

The Carpenter

Indications point to the fact that our enemies are mobilizing for an anti-union label campaign. That should urge us to be on our guard.

* * *

It is certainly gratifying to all who have the interest of the U. B. at heart to learn that our membership in good standing for the month of April last reached the highest mark in our history, namely 236,402. Now, if those who through neglect or indifference allowed themselves to lapse into arrears would only pay up what a splendid organization we would have!

* * *

The most practical test of a man's belief in trade unionism may be measured by the promptness with which he pays his dues. The sterling trade unionist, the thoughtful trade unionist, does not allow himself fall in arrears, he pays his dues to date or in advance, for he knows that financial strength is one of the most necessary and vital requirements of his organization at all times.

* * *

From present developments it would seem that the steel barons intend to profit as much as possible through the alteration of the shipping board's program to include steel ships. Strong rumors exist to the effect that the steel trust will not let such an opportunity pass without exacting a stiff price for its services. Of course, it was ever thus with "big business."

* * *

We note that the price fixed upon by Secretary Daniels for steel plate for the navy of $65.00 a ton will not please the steel manufacturers and yet this figure is regarded in well-informed circles as more than liberal. However, the report is current that the steel men are holding out for something like $100.00 per ton for the steel plates to be used in building ships for the new merchant fleet.

* * *

At last the daily newspaper press of the country has been forced to take cognizance of the Mooney case at San Francisco. We notice they are giving space—very limited space, of course—to the trial of Mrs. Mooney. A report of the early days of the trial which appeared in many metropolitan papers dwelt upon the contradictory stories told by the prosecuting witnesses.

* * *

One report in a middle western daily carried a head reading "Witnesses At Trial of Mrs. Mooney Badly Befuddled" and commented on the fact that every prosecuting witness gave contradictory testimony upon cross-examination. Prosecuting Attorney Fickert is depending upon the same methods to obtain a conviction in this case as were used in the trials of Billings and Mooney.

* * *

Sadie Edeau, the girl who admitted having been "coached" in the testimony she gave in the trials of Billings and Mooney was again a star witness in Mrs. Mooney's case. One feature of her testimony is worth recording, she was able to describe in minute detail the hat Mrs. Mooney wore on the day of the bomb explosion but admitted she did not remember the color of her own hat on that day.

* * *

We understand it will take the mills of the Southern Pine Association about seven months to fill the order for 2,900,000,000 feet of lumber placed by the United States government with them to be used for the construction of cantonments and barracks for the army and for the building of wooden ships. Most of the order placed by the government is for hard cutting and boards and a large percentage for special lumber.

* * *

Well aware of the seemingly ineradicable idiosyncrasy of our daily newspaper press—exceptions are negligible—to misrepresent news of radical movements in European countries we are inclined to doubt much of what we read regarding the situation in Russia. It is hardly likely that the men who could effect an epoch-making revolution so swiftly and so surely would fail to stabilize and make enduring their new found freedom.

Death Roll

LYONS, JOHN J., of L. U. 37, Shamokin, Pa.

REED, A. S., of L. U. 257, St. Louis, Mo.

Information Wanted

A reward is offered for information which will lead to the apprehension of Donald or Daniel Sutherland, formerly a member of L. U. 608 (ex-L. U. 29), of New York City. A few months ago Sutherland got into trouble with the law and was held in a bail bond of $1,000 to the Court of Special Sessions, bond being signed by members of the local.

On May 4, however, the day set for the closing of his case, Sutherland disappeared. He is 36 years old, about 5 feet, 8 inches tall and weighs about 130 pounds. His eyes are grey, his complexion fair, and he is inclined to be nervous. He came here from Edinburgh, Scotland. Information concerning him should be forwarded to W. J. S. Macmillan, L. U. 608, Room 409, 25 West Forty-Second Street, New York City.

* * *

The description of Martin Glassco, whose disappearance was recorded in a former issue of "The Carpenter," is as follows: age, about 41; height, about 5 feet, 7 inches; has blue eyes, medium brown hair; his upper teeth are slightly prominent; he is slightly stoop shouldered and of a pleasant disposition. Glassco, a former member of the U. B., is thought to be in Kansas City, Mo., or Bay City, Mich. Information concerning him should be sent to his mother, Mrs. P. W. Glassco, 2616 Carthage Ave., Pueblo, Colo.

* * *

The present whereabouts of W. B. Bruce, who left L. U. 1399 of Okmulgee, Okla., in the year 1909, is desired by W. P. Golden, L. U. 1648, Bisbee, Ariz.

* * *

Where Is Cas Hermit?

Information is urgently wanted regarding the whereabouts of Cas Hermit, a member of L. U. 530, Seattle, Wash., who left that city about a year ago. A letter mailed at James, South Dakota, was the last received from him and from that place he was understood to have gone to North Dakota. Hermit was a good, square man, a faithful delegate from his local to the various central bodies, and an earnest worker in the cause of labor. When he left his dues were paid in advance to October. He is about 5 feet, 8 inches tall, weighs from 165 to 170 pounds and is of light complexion; his hair is getting grey and his face is somewhat wrinkled. **L. U. 530** will be thankful for information about him as it is feared he may have met with some accident, possibly causing death. Send information to F. M. Sharp, R. S. and F. S., L. U. 530, No. 9003 8th Ave., South Seattle, Wash.

Successful Trade Movements

Richmond, Va., L. U. 388.—Very little difficulty was experienced in enforcing the demands of our trade movement to take effect April 16th, and as a result our members are now receiving a minimum scale of $3.50 per day of 8 hours; many however, are being paid over the scale. **J. J. Rankin, Secretary.**

Correspondence

The Koken Barber Supply Company

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary,
U. B. of C. & J. of A.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother: Referring to the subject-matter of Resolution No. 128 in regard to the attitude of the Koken Barber Supply Co. of St. Louis towards organized labor.

Enclosed you will please find copy of report submitted to me by Organizer David Kreyling to whom I referred this matter for investigation, effort at adjustment and report to me.

I should be pleased to have your advice as to what further action you deside taken in this matter so that I may make a full report to my colleagues of the Executive Council. A letter similar to this is being written to the secretaries of the several other international organizations who are interested in this controversy, as well as to the secretary of the Central Labor Union of Wallingford, Conn., whose delegate to the Convention joined in the introduction of the above resolution.

Trusting I may hear from you at your earliest convenience and with kind regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.

St. Louis, Mo.,
March 13, 1916.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President,
American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother: Yours of 1st instant in reference to matter contained in Resolution No. 128 came duly to hand. In compliance with instructions contained therein, I, in conjunction with representatives of the Carpenters' District Council and the Journeymen Barbers' Union of St. Louis, met with Mr. Koken and Mr. Sutherland of the Koken Barber Supply Co. of St. Louis, this morning. These gentlemen met the committee and treated them with all due courtesy throughout the entire conference, which lasted over two hours, but I regret to say that all efforts put forth by the committee to induce the firm to adjust the existing controversy with the various organizations, were all in vain. The firm at this time, as they have done at previous conferences held with them, gave the committee to understand that they were strong up-holders of the so-called open shop policy and that they were determined to continue operating their plant under said policy.

In conclusion I will say that the committee exhausted all means at their command in their endeavor to induce the firm to change their attitude, but all to no avail, and concluded that there was only one avenue left through which we feel the firm may be induced to change their mind and make peace with organized labor, and that is to give the fact that the Koken Barber Supply Co. of St. Louis, Mo., is opposed to recognizing the rights of organized labor the widest publicity possible.

Trusting that this will meet with your approval and regretting that I am unable to submit a more favorable report, I am, with best wishes for success.

Fraternally,
(Signed) DAVID KREYLING,
Organizer, American Federation of Labor.

March 23, 1916.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President,
American Federation of Labor,
801 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother: I have your favor of March 20th, in reference to Resolution No. 128 of the San Francisco Convention, which deals with the attitude of the Koken Barber Supply Co. of St. Louis, Mo., towards organized labor,

and note with regret that it has been impossible to prevail upon this firm to recognize the rights of labor.

I believe we should continue in our efforts to bring the Koken Co. around to our way of thinking, and in view of the result of the recent conference such efforts must be continued along the lines of keeping our membership advised as to the firm's attitude. In other words, our only alternative is to let the facts in the case be known to our members.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I am,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Huge Sugar Profits

The annual report of the American Sugar Refining Company shows that profits have increased from $2,991.465 in 1915 to $9,756,379 last year. The total income in 1916 was double that of the previous year. Despite these enormous profits the company refused to pay living wages to eastern employes who recently were on strike in New York city and in Philadelphia for several weeks. The strike was used to boost prices while President Babst, in paid advertisements, denounced the strike as an attempt of "agitators to run his business."

The Bonus a Spy Aid

Detective agencies have realized the value of the bonus system in their work of smashing trade unionism, according to the United Mine Workers' Journal, which reprints a circular issued in West Virginia, while the miners were negotiating with operators.

"Our experience has convinced us that the bonus system that is now in operation gets the desired results," says this agency. "We find the best way to control labor organizations is to lead and not force them. We are also convinced that the conservative elements in all unions will control when properly led and officered, which we are prepared to do. We help eliminate the agitator and organizer quietly with little or no friction.

"Our spotters are going from place to place, and you will find that they will be able to put over the bonuses that we offer, that has for its purpose the destruction of the mine workers, and a quieting effect upon the men who are restless. It makes them believe they don't have to pay dues in an organization in order to get an advance in wages. It has the desired effect for this reason —when all the agitation has subsided, we can take the bonuses back off."

Compensation Act Not Confined to a State

An attempt of an insurance carrier and an employer to escape paying an employe who was injured while working in another state has failed, for the justices of the Appellate Division of the Third Department have held that contract between an employer and an employe cannot be limited under the workmen's compensation law, to the boundaries of state lines. The opinion of the court, which was unanimous, says in part:

"The decision in this case as to the liability of the employer under the law is apparently controlled by that of Post vs. Burger & Gohlke et al., in which case the employer and employe were residents of New York State, and the contracts of employment were made here, and the employe was injured while working without the state. The court held that the New York State workmen's compensation law applied, and that the act, in view of the humane purpose, should be construed to intend that in every case of employment there is a constructive contract between the employer and the employe, general in its terms and unlimited as to territory, that the employer shall pay as provided in the act for a disability claim on the death of the employe."

Men who wilfully remain outside the union of their craft or calling constitute a drag on their fellow workers, depriving them of making the most of their collective opportunities.

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements

San Jose, Cal. (Santa Clara Valley D. C.)—The trade movement of the membership in this jurisdiction was a complete success. As a result the millmen obtained an increase of 50c per day and the Saturday half-holiday. The journeymen carpenters also obtained an increase of 50c per day without trouble. Bert P. Ward, secretary.

* * *

Washington, D. C., L. U. 1694.—No trouble was experienced in coming to an agreement with the mill operators in connection with our recent trade movement. A 40c per day increase in wages was conceded, same to become effective August 1st. Robert Reichard, R. S.

* * *

Dover, N. H., L. U. 1031.—An increase in wages from the old scale of 38c per hour to 45c per hour was obtained as a result of our recent trade movement. Working hours are 8 per day. F. H. Clark, R. S.

* * *

Peoria, Ill., L. U. 183.—A most satisfactory settlement of the strike at Peoria, which occurred when the contractors failed to comply with the terms of the May trade movement, was brought about June 14th. An agreement was signed with the contractors stipulating the minimum scale demanded, viz., 70c per hour, an increase of 10c per hour over the old scale. Working hours are 8 per day with Saturday half-holiday. Credit is due First General Vice-President Cosgrove whose advice and counsel were mainly responsible for the satisfactory agreement arrived at. B. L. Cottrell, R. S.

* * *

Evansville, Ind., L. U. 670 (Millmen.)—While our trade movement this spring did not meet expectations inasmuch as we did not succeed in getting the employers to recognize the union, every mill in the city, however, voluntarily raised the men's pay 2½c per hour. The local claims credit for this, believing it was done to keep non-union men from joining and also to forestall the making of other demands. W. McCool, R. S.

* * *

Bremerton, Wash., L. U. 1597.—Our trade movement for an increase in wages from $4.50 to $5.00 per day became effective June 1st., as scheduled, all contractors granting the raise without any trouble. Working hours are 8 per day with Saturday half-holiday. M. Killingsworth, R. S.

* * *

Miles City, Mont., L. U. 1524.—We are pleased to state our new wage scale went into effect May 1st. in first-class shape. Wages are now 75c per hour and working hours are 8 per day. The old scale was 62½c per hour. Trade conditions in this locality are good. Arthur J. Wood, R. S.

* * *

Mahanoy City, Pa. (Lower Anthracite Region, D. C.)—Our trade movement this year has been entirely successful, practically all contractors having signed our trade rules. The minimum scale therefore for carpenters and millmen becomes 45c per hour. The former scale was 37½c per hour. Working hours have been reduced to 8 per day with Saturday half-holiday. George W. Coombe, secretary.

* * *

Clinton, N. Y., L. U. 1357.—Our trade movement for a minimum wage of 50c per hour has been successful. Working hours are 8 per day with Saturday half-holiday. Previous wages were 44c per hour. Trade conditions are picking up again but traveling brothers are advised to stay away as some of our men have to work at what they can get at present. Wm. T. Burdick, R. S.

New Britain, Conn., L. U. 97.—It gives up pleasure to state that our trade movement for an increase in the wage scale from 45c to 55c per hour, beginning June 1st., has been successful, an agreement having been entered into with the Master Builders' Association to that effect. Working hours are 8 per day with Saturday half-holiday. Trade conditions are good at the present time. Patrick Scully, R. S.

* * *

Ennis, Tex., L. U. 1718.—Our demand for a 5c per hour increase in wages June 1st., was granted without protest by the contractors. The old scale was 45c per hour. Working hours are 8 per day. There is plenty of work at present though the building of a number of dwellings has been postponed because of war conditions. There is under construction in addition to many minor jobs an $80,000 high school building, a $21,000 residence and a $50,000 bank building. F. Griffin, R. S.

* * *

Bartlesville, Okla., L. U. 1659.—Our increase in wages of 12½c per hour, effective June 11th, was granted by the contractors without any trouble. The present scale therefore is 68¾c per hour or $5.50 per day of 8 hours. E. G. Norman, R. S.

* * *

Lincoln, Ill., L. U. 568.—An increase in wages from the old rate of 45c to 50c per hour has been obtained as a result of our 1917 trade movement. Working hours are as heretofore, 8 per day. The new scale was conceded by the contractors without trouble. Present trade conditions are good. James R. Park, R. S.

* * *

Princeton, N. J., L. U. 781.—Our demand for an increase in wages from $4.00 to $4.50 per day to take effect May 1 has been granted by the contractors. Conditions are good here with practically every man at work. J. Wilcox, R. S.

* * *

French Lick, Ind., L. U. 1309.—Our new wage scale of 45c per hour went into effect May 14 without objection on the part of the contractors. The old scale was 40c. Working hours are as heretofore, 9 per day. L. F. Plummer, R. S.

* * *

Lawrence, Mass., District Council.—At a meeting of this D. C. held May 17, the strike of our members was declared off as every contractor except one had agreed to pay the scale and the latter has no work at the present time. As a result an increase of 10c per hour was obtained, new scale being 60 per hour. Joseph Labelle, F. S.

* * *

Rock Island, Ill., Tri-City D. C.—We desire to report that at a joint meeting of our members and the Master Builders' Association held May 10, an adjustment of our differences were reached satisfactorily to both sides. According to terms of settlement a minimum rate of 62½c per hour will be paid, agreement to expire May 1, 1919. W. C. Campbell, secretary.

* * *

Bend, Ore., L. U. 1277.—As a result of recent trade movement the contractors have conceded to our demand for an increase in wages from the old scale of $4.50 to $5.00 per day.

* * *

Joplin, Mo., Jasper County D. C.—Our new trade agreement calling for a minimum wage of 60c per hour has been granted by all contractors here. This shows marked progress in a district which only a year ago was paying only $3.50 per day. As regards trade conditions, only work that is absolutely necessary is being undertaken owing to the present cost of building materials. A. H. Montieth, R. S.

* * *

Pekin, Ill., L. U. 644.—Carpenters in this jurisdiction have been entirely successful in their recent trade movement. No agreement was signed but the contractors agreed to increase the scale from 50c to 60c per hour. Working hours are as heretofore, 8 per day. J. E. Morris, R. S.

(Continued On Page 54.)

Craft Problems

The Construction of Wooden Advertising Fences and Signs

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

In recent years the enclosing fences around vacant lots, plots and even blocks have undergone as it were a transformation, so that many, especially those in cities and towns, are large and valuable properties instead of being simply guards against intrusion or trespass.

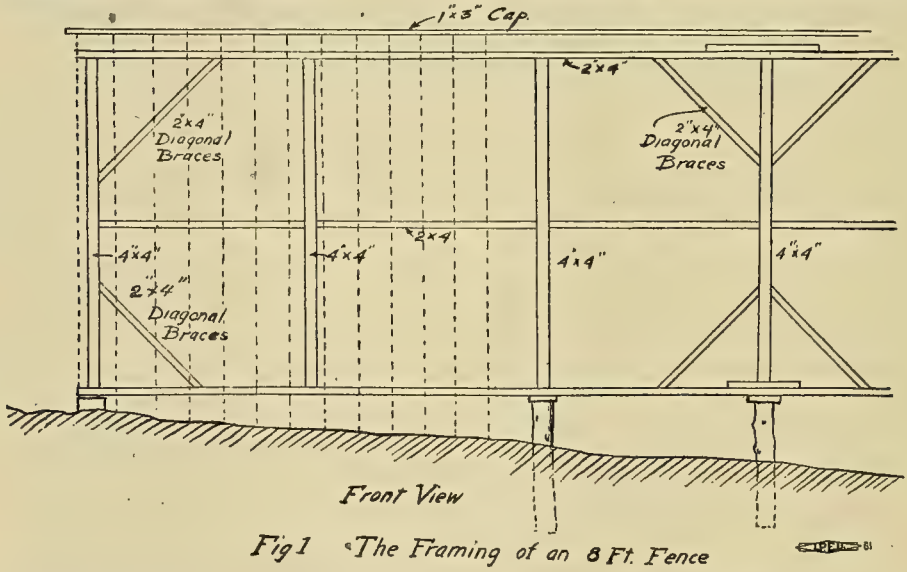


Fig 1 The Framing of an 8 Ft. Fence

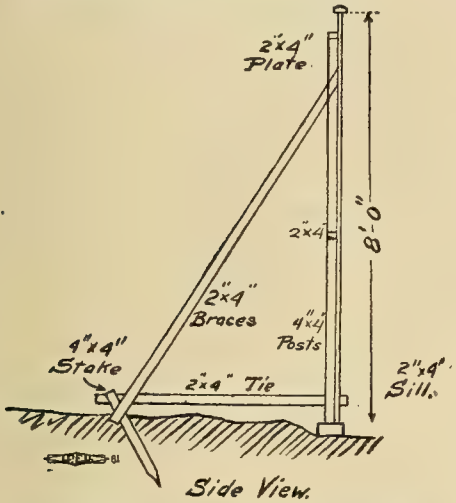
This was caused by their having become useful for advertising purposes by the peculiar evolutionary process of first chalking words on the flat boards of fences, then nailing on them small printed signs, next painting on their flat board surfaces advertisements and values of wares and commodities, and entertainment posters, etc., until at last owners awoke to a realization that the privilege of using fences if valuable was worth paying for, and so it has now become a business, and the use of fences for advertising and sign painting is now universal.

In order to obtain larger superficial surfaces for "display signs" their height was gradually increased from three to eight feet, then to ten and higher still to sixteen feet and over until at the present time it is not unusual to find them of three and more stories, and built of the best materials and in the most substantial manner, many, especially those on the roofs of buildings, being of iron, and lighted by electricity those on the streets being of wood and illuminated, so as to be readable at night.

As it is with the latter, however, this article treats, we would state that the statical structures of each are much alike as the close observer will notice, so commencing at the simplest form and examples, we will analyze each as the article proceeds.

The ordinary straight hoarding or fence with the enclosing boards nailed on horizontally is usually made up of 4x4 inch spruce or chestnut posts sunk into holes dug in the ground not less than three feet deep, which are spaced about five feet apart on centers set perfectly plumb in the holes, filled in with

stones and earth and well tamped down so as to be irremovable and solid. The tops are sawn off to a level line to any



Side View.

height of from three to five feet and the boards finally well nailed on to close joints to give a smooth, flat surface. If the fence is to be used as a billboard 8x9 inch wide tongued and grooved stuff will do; if painted 4-inch stock tongued and grooved, blind nailed is preferable.

Above the height of five feet it is not the practice to set the posts in holes, but to build the fences after the form of

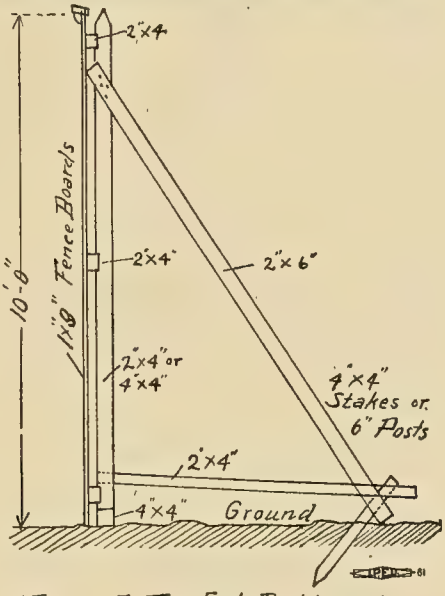
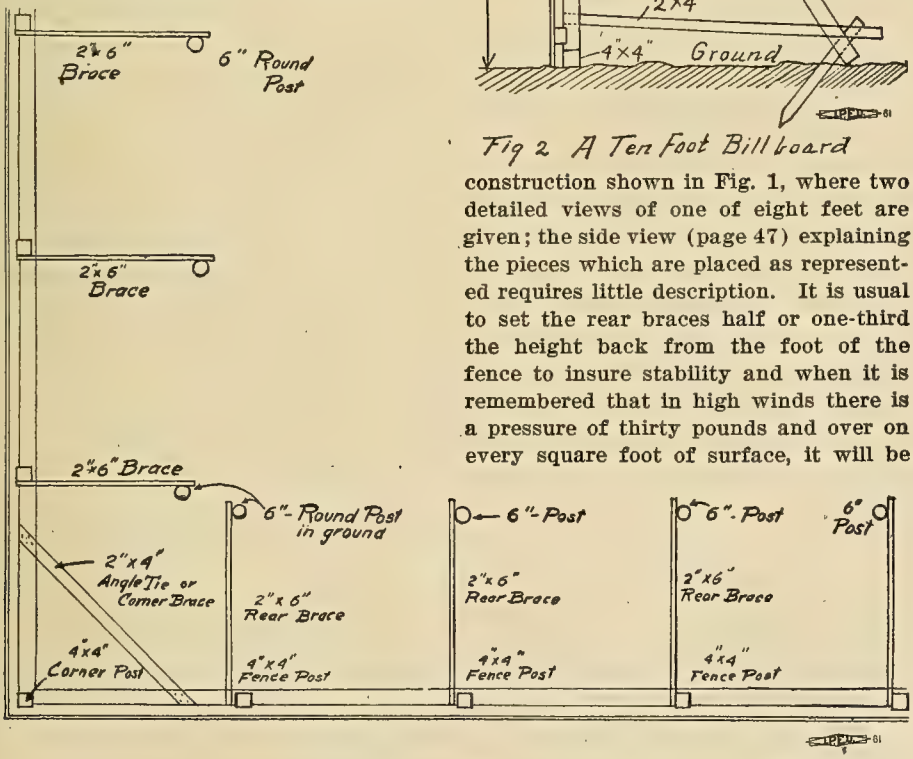


Fig 2 A Ten Foot Billboard

construction shown in Fig. 1, where two detailed views of one of eight feet are given; the side view (page 47) explaining the pieces which are placed as represented requires little description. It is usual to set the rear braces half or one-third the height back from the foot of the fence to insure stability and when it is remembered that in high winds there is a pressure of thirty pounds and over on every square foot of surface, it will be



1/2" Scale.

Fig. 3 Plan of Street Corner - Bill or Display Boarding.

realized that they must be strongly put together and securely fastened lest they be blown down. The posts therefore are as in the first instance spaced five feet apart on centers, the upper and lower ends and some of the intermediate corners are braced diagonally and the boarding is put on vertically as indicated by the dotted lines.

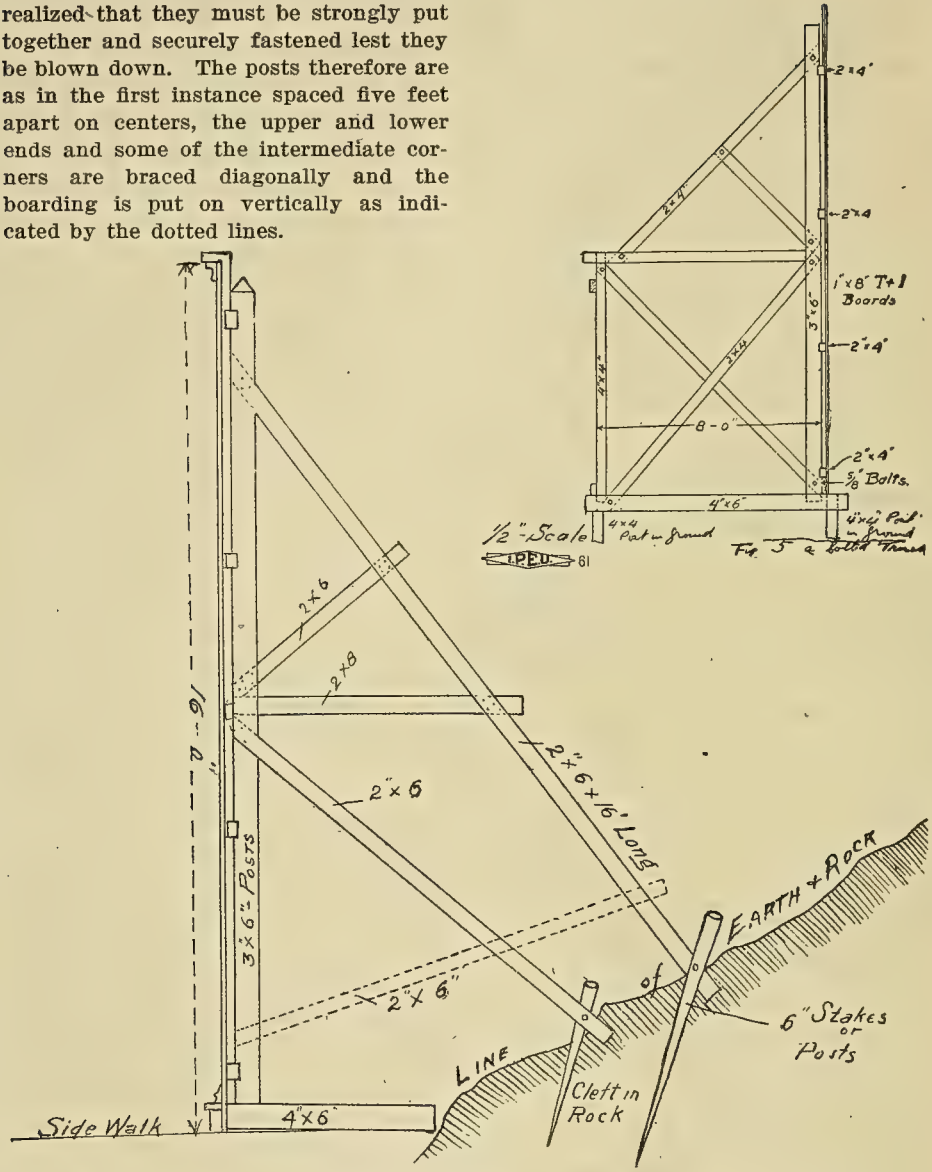


Fig 4. Section of an Advertising Sign board 18 Feet High (½" Scale)

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Fig. 2 follows the same line of construction but two or three horizontal nailing pieces of 2x4 inch or 4x4 inch should be inserted to stiffen the boards and prevent vibration from the wind. Fig. 3 represents a plan of a return or corner boarding as it ought to be built, and while it embodies the same scheme of erection it is set on and braced from good, heavy 6x8 inch posts firmly in the ground and the angle ties at the corner bind the two faces strongly at the corners. The timber must be sound and thoroughly nailed if the structure is to last long.

Coming now to those high fences erect-

ed on vacant lots in cities and along lines of railroads, we see the end view or section of one at Fig. 4, sixteen feet in height or of two panels which generally measure 10x10 inches long or 8x10 inches long, space being rented or leased at so much per square foot of area for a specified time as desired, and here the

met by the builder or contractor who erects the structure and he must act and proceed as his own best experience and judgment decides. Plenty of cross diagonal and lateral braces must be used both longitudinally and transversely to provide against any possibility of buckling or overturning.

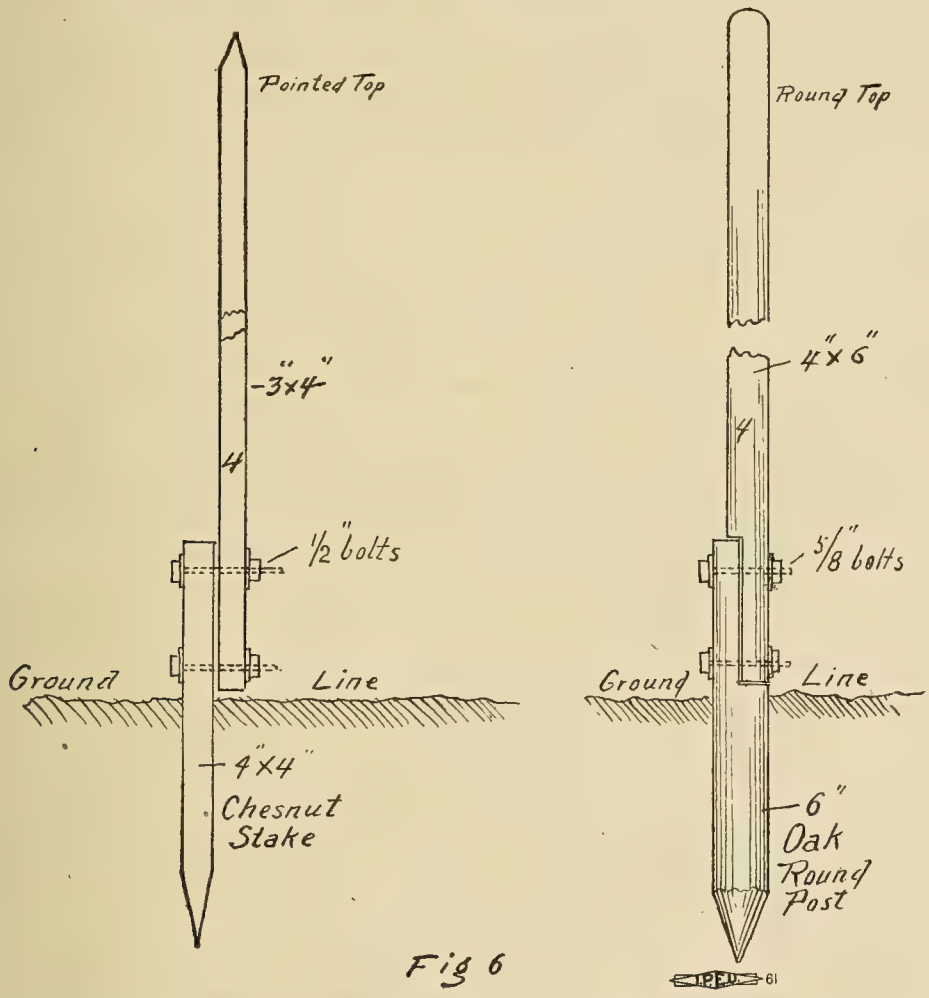


Fig 6

construction becomes of more importance on account of the increased height increasing the wind pressure which strains so that the stakes or posts set in the ground must be many in number and driven (in this case) into the clefts in the rock, fixed and tight. Here again the site is assumed to be part clay earth and part rock and this exigency must be

Many of these display signs are nowadays covered with sheets of galvanized iron which are heavier and offer a greater resistance to the wind than wood, therefore stronger framework is essential and the 1½x2 inch or 4 inch stripping to which these sheets are nailed must be spaced accurately to coincide with the vertical lengths and horizontal

widths of each sheet. But primarily the assured strength of the supporting frame is the main consideration and to emphasize this I would ask readers to study Fig. 5, which illustrates a trussed frame billboard 25 feet high and 200 feet in length. This large sign built on a high bluff shows what care, expense and workmanship must be contributed to make these structures safe and stable. All the members of these timber bents or trusses are bolted together with half-inch bolts and washers so as not to injure the timber and they are spaced 5 feet on centers braced as shown and the front painted surface of galvanized iron nailed on 1x3 inch strips.

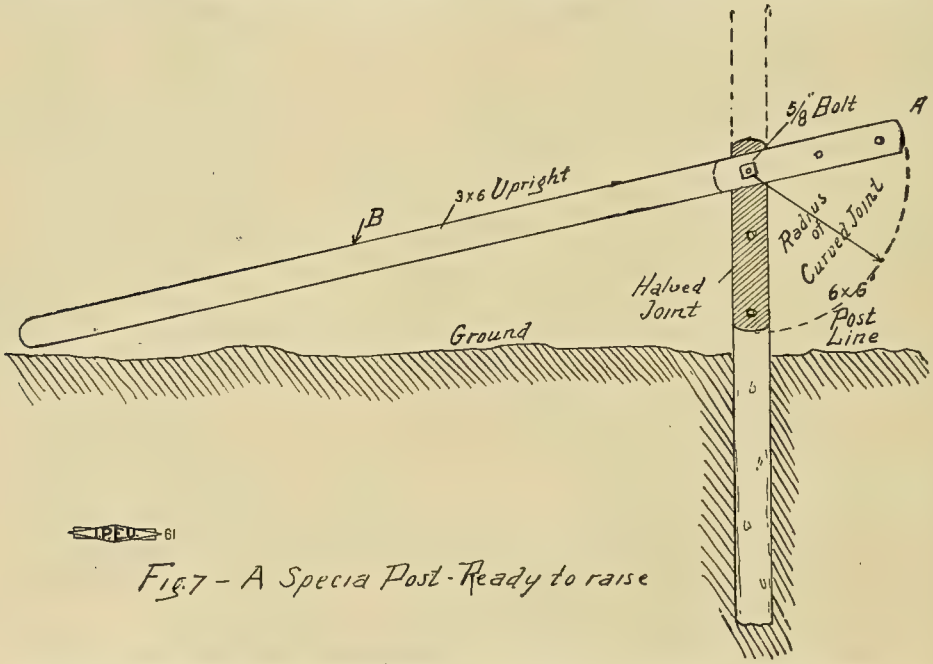


Fig. 7 – A Specia Post - Ready to raise

In this connection attention might be drawn to a somewhat recent innovation in carpentry construction which is delineated in the two sketches at Fig. 6. Here the posts are seen anchored as it were to dwarf stakes and posts sunk in the ground, a scheme which is both most practical and economical. This will be comprehended by a glance at Fig. 7, where a spliced post is held by the upper bolt which acts as a fixed pivot or fulcrum on which the long upright turns as it is raised, and readers will recognize how quickly and safely it will be done by men pressing down the end "A" and a pike pole pressing upward at "B." Again its strength, utility and facility of lowering are self-evident. In its application to flagpoles or high timber pieces made up by elongation, through a number of pieces spliced and bolted or socketed together this method may be followed with surety and success, but the curved joint should be adopted as it makes the job lie neatly and closely fitted and the most perfect obtainable at a small cost of labor and material. At Fig. 8 I submit for our readers two more methods of erecting flag or clothes poles which are easily put up and very economical and as these sketches are self-explanatory to well-versed mechanics they will be readily understood. However, in the left hand sketch it will be noted that the two posts set in the ground are square so that the base of the pole must likewise be square and be chamfered off as indicated from the tops of the ground posts.

Finally it might be advised that that part of all posts set into the ground should be burnt or charred on that length

which is covered. In default of this, however, a good, thick coat of cold or hot tar or even old paint grounds will tend to preserve them from that earthly rotting, which is peculiar to timber ex-

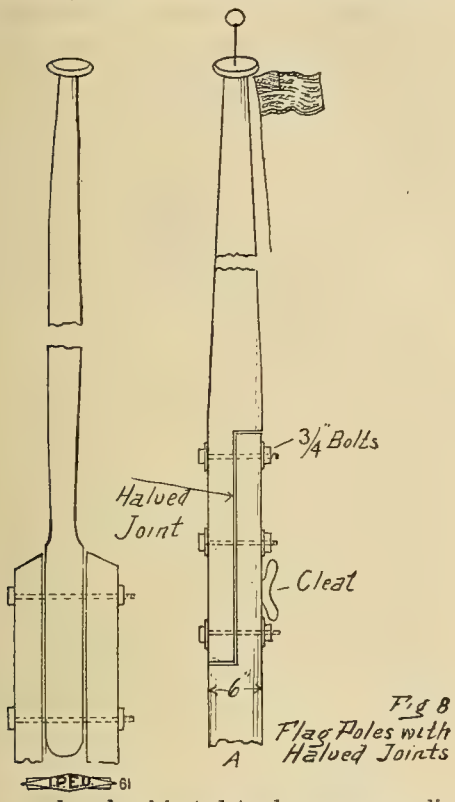


Fig 8
Flag Poles with Halved Joints

posed and subjected to dampness or climatic changes. This should be regarded as a fixed rule as creosoting or other chemical treatment is generally beyond ordinary means and practice.

Practical Centering

(Article No. 6.)

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

—Oblique Or Skew Centers—

In order to make a skew center it will be necessary to first explain to the reader what a skew arch really is. Mr. Peter Nicholson, in his "Encyclopedia of Architecture," defines it as "an arch the face of which stands obliquely with reference to the inner faces of the piers." He likewise states that "the first skew arch was built across the Mugone river, at Florence, Italy, A. D. 1550."

From Mr. E. Dobson's useful little book, "The Art of Building," we take the following: "The skew arch is one in which it is not possible to lay the courses parallel to the abutments; for were this done, the thrust being at right angles to the direction of the courses, a great por-

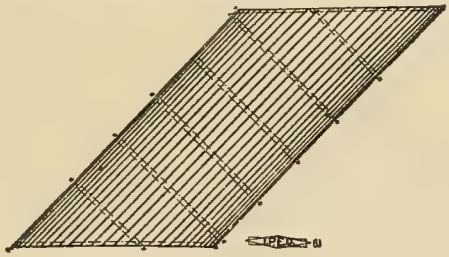


Fig. 1.

tion of the arch on each side would have nothing to keep it from falling. In order to bring the thrust into the right direction the courses must therefore be laid as nearly as possible at right angles to the fronts of the arch and at an angle

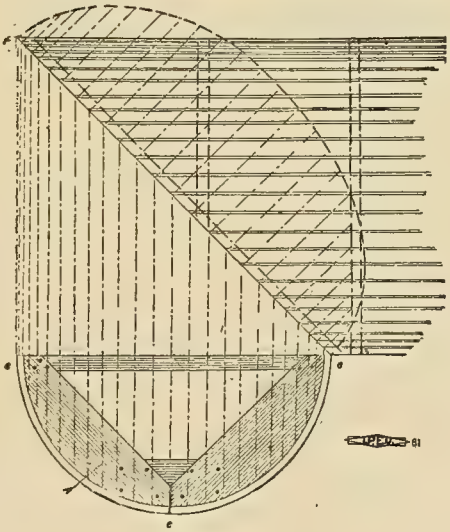


Fig. 2.

with the abutments, and it is this which produces the skew or oblique arch."

The statics or construction of the masonry of the arch proper is, however, slightly apart from this book, which is written to explain to carpenters the

proper method to follow in building the center necessary to turn the arch. We think our readers will find it instructive and useful in practice. Fig. 1 represents the constructed center looking down from above, and shows it complete and ready for setting in position, "A-A," "B-B," "C-C" and "D-D" being the main frames, constructed in the manner shown at "A," Fig. 2, which is simple in form and still strong and fit. As the arch penetrates the wall at an angle of 45 degrees, it follows that the shape of the front elevation or face will be a regular ellipse, as shown in outline over "e-F," Fig. 2. This curve is found by dividing the circumference of the semicircular frame, "E-E-E," into any number of equal divisions, then transferring these divisions by ordinates drawn perpendicular to the spring line, cutting the diagonal seat of the elliptic elevation "e-F,"

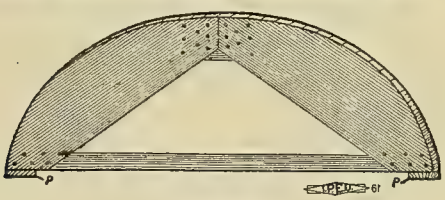


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2. From these points, by raising up perpendiculars to "e-F" and making them equal in height to those at "E-E-E," points will then be found through which the exact curve of the elevation can be traced. A frame must be made to this curve, and have its edge bevelled to the angle of 45 degrees on the plan, as shown on the right side of Fig. 3, so that the battens will fit close to arris formed by the face and top edge of the frame, which will be placed as "e-F," Figs. 1 and 2. There will also be two half frames or bearers required like Fig. 4, one at each end, which are to have their upper ends sawn to a mitre or angle of 45 degrees, to fit against the inside face of the elevation frame, "e-F," and be securely nailed to it square with the sides "e-F." To put this center together, lay the longitudinal stringer bearers, "P-P," Fig. 3, down on the floor and tack on each frame in its position, as shown by the dotted lines at Fig. 1, and then after bracing the whole construction square, by squaring the bearers, "e-F," Fig. 1, with the frames, "A-A," "B-B," "C-C," "D-D," nail the battens round till they are all on. Afterwards saw off the projecting ends flush with the faces of the front frames. The skew center must now be turned up and the stringer bearers nailed on solid, and the

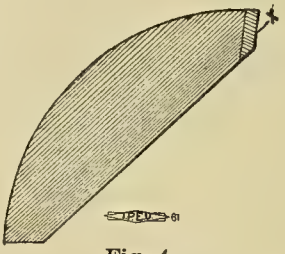


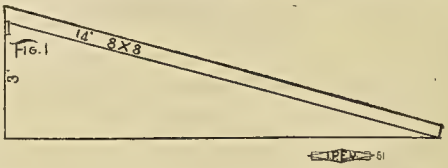
Fig. 4.

center is ready for setting. Great care must be exercised in setting this form of center in order that it may be perfectly level at the spring line and across on the stringer bearers. It should be set on good uprights resting on oak wedges of slight taper and be well braced, to be conveniently eased, immovable and not likely to be jarred out of its proper position. This is important to a good result.

An Unnecessary Mistake

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

There is perhaps nothing to my mind so valuable to the readers of our valuable paper as the telling of some of the everyday mistakes that we fall into in



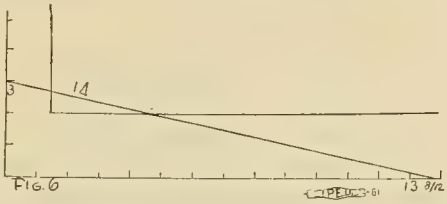
our daily work; in fact, one of the best mechanics I ever worked under told me that his trade education consisted mainly of what he had learned as a result of his own and other peoples' mistakes. And how true it is! You go and look a new building over and if everything is cor-

rect you pass on without really learning very much. But if there is a real mistake in it and you are a mechanic how quickly you detect the flaw and as you think how that mistakes might have been avoided then it is that you are likely to add to your ability as a carpenter.

One of the biggest fires we had in Indianapolis last year occurred at a well-known motor car and accessories plant. At the time practically all the local carpenters were busy, so when on Sunday

they hired a gang of men it was only natural that a large percentage of them consisted of the very best mechanics. Of the jobs to be done that Sunday one was to connect the burned building with one across the alley, as the fire mainly injured only the upper part of the building, the top floor and roof. We spanned the alley from the third floor of the buildings and after getting the crossing completed, we had to connect the bridge from the window to the floor, so that they could run their heavily loaded trucks from one building to the other. Now, this was a hurry-up job and the main foreman would tell one and then another to take some men and do this or that, so everything went with a rush. In a sense you might say there was a temporary foreman for each little job; you might be under one for a few minutes and then another, and then during the next hour perhaps, there might be several under you and so the work went on, as they were very anxious to move their goods out of the roofless burned building into the building across the street.

The main foreman started one man on the aforementioned job and then this man set another carpenter on the other crossing at the other window. When we got to building the runway to the floor the foreman at my window commenced first, and, by looking at Fig. 1, you will see that all there was to it at each window was five 8x8s, 14 feet long, which, in order to fit the floor, had to be scribed down. An easier task could hardly be asked; mostly any carpenter ought to be able to do it, don't you think? But the foreman I was under simply took a board about 8 inches wide and with that scribed the bottom and told me to cut it (see Fig. 2); but I said: "Not exactly to your mark," and he said: "Yes, that's right." But I said to him: "The top is in place and if cut to your mark as it swings on the circle it will make an open joint." He saw the point and I made a guess of the amount necessary to make the fit and he took my guess and laid off the other four and all fitted fairly well, though, of course, the floor itself was not exactly perfect.



Now, I would never have given this little mistake, foolish as it was, another thought if the other foreman had not followed us and scribed every one of his just exactly the same way without taking the change of position into consideration and not one of his good mechanics thought a thing about it, so that when they had them all cut you can well imagine how they looked; they were all just alike. The dotted lines show how the timber would go down at the end where you cut it off while the other end stood where it was. Fig. 3 shows it as if you were going to scribe it, and one of the most perfect ways it could be done; for this way, it would be bound to fit the floor regardless whether the floor was level or not. You should raise the top end exactly the same as you scribe off the bottom end, the dotted line

shows that it all comes down together, while Fig. 4 shows it properly done and down to the floor and a fit.

Fig. 5 shows the bottom end enlarged to show how those fit that were scribed as described, and there they stay to this day, a botched job. It is not so much that heavy loads all come at the very point of the timber and only a very small part rest on the floor, but it stands there staring you in the eye as something far from a skillful job, and what hurts most was that it was done by supposedly the best mechanics in town. I call particular attention to these facts to show how easy it is to make unnecessary mistakes, and such little mistakes, foolish as they may be and little as they may amount to in one way may in other ways amount to a great deal more than one would think.

Now, if you did not wish to bother to raise up the top end as illustrated in Fig. 3 simply step over to the window

and see how high it is from the floor. If at the top the timber is 3 feet, and if 14 feet in length, measure across your square from 3 the length of your timber 14 and you will find, taking feet as inches, that you will strike about 13 8-12 inches or if the timber is a bit strong, 14 feet, 3¾ inches, or, again, if the timbers naturally overrun about 4 inches simply take the exact 14 and 3 and it will give the cut. This could easily be done quite accurately without stopping to measure out on the floor to where the end of the timber comes.

Fig. 6 shows how to get the run which we find to be 13 8-12, while Fig. 7 shows how to lay off the cut with the square and you will note the cut is about 3 feet long, and that too, is one reason why it should be cut somewhere nearly accurate.

One may think this a good deal of time to give to a small mistake; but if attention is not called to simple mistakes and if we allow them go by default without trying to avoid them, where will we stop? In reality, aren't all mistakes simple ones, and are we not simpletons to allow ourselves make them?

Trade Movements

(Continued From Page 45.)

Portsmouth, N. H., L. U. 921.—We desire to report that the Master Carpenters' Association of this city voluntarily granted an increase from $3.50 to $4.00 per day. Working hours to be 44 per week as per present agreement, effective May 1, 1917, to May 1, 1918, inclusive. R. V. Noble, R. S.

* * *

Jersey City, N. J., District Council.—Our trade demand for an increase in wages from $4.50 to $5.00 per day has been successful and our men are back at work. We had no trouble to speak of. Working hours are 8 per day with Saturday half-holiday. Charles L. Cook, secretary.

* * *

Ridgefield, Conn., L. U. 1119.—An agreement has been signed with the contractors for one year which stipulates an increase in the wage scale from the old rate of 48c per hour to 55c per hour. Working hours will remain as heretofore, 8 per day, with Saturday half-holiday. H. B. Mills, R. S.

* * *

Amarillo, Tex., L. U. 665.—Our new wage scale went into effect on May 1. This means an increase from the old scale of 50c per hour to 62½c. Working hours are 8 per day. Trade conditions are good. E. H. Smith, R. S.

* * *

Bethlehem, Pa., Lehigh Valley D. C.—Our members in this district are being paid the new scale, namely: 46c per hour. Working hours have also been reduced to 8 per day. The old scale was 37½c in Bethlehem and 35c in Allentown. H. F. Detweiler, secretary.

* * *

Greenville, Pa., L. U. 1000.—Our trade movement for wages during present year has been settled, an increase from 46c to 54c per hour having been obtained.

Working hours are 8 per day. Trade conditions are good. D. J. Hans, R. S.

* * *

Woonsocket, R. L., L. U. 801.—Our trade movement of May 1 resulted in a reduction in working hours and an increase in the wage scale. Wages have been increased from 45c to 50 per hour. Working hours are 8 per day with Saturday half-holiday. E. J. Desmarais, R. S.

* * *

Trinidad, Colo., L. U. 1173.—An increase of 5c per hour has been obtained as a result of our recent trade movement and wages are now 60c per hour. Working hours are 8 per day with Saturday half-holiday. W. W. Browning, R. S.

* * *

Tarentum, Pa., L. U. 1430.—All contractors have signed our new wage agreement which stipulates a scale of 56¼c per hour for journeymen carpenters, foremen to receive an additional 75c per day; inside planing millmen to receive 50c per day; working hours for journeymen carpenters are 8 per day, for millmen, 9. Frank H. Shrearer, R. S.

* * *

St. Louis, Mo., District Council.—As regards our spring trade movement, an agreement has been signed with the contractors until December 31, 1919, as follows: May 10 to June 30, 65c per hour; July 1 and thereafter, 70c per hour, foremen to be paid not less than 10c per hour more than journeymen. Twenty-two of the largest contractors, members of the Master Builders' Association, are covered by the agreement. Not a contractor in the city refused the demand. J. W. Williams, secretary.

* * *

Cleveland, O., Cuyahoga County D. C.—As a result of our spring trade movement agreements have been signed as follows: journeymen carpenters, 70c per hour, foremen to be paid not less than 10c per hour in excess of regular rate; parquet floor layers, 75c per hour; millmen, a minimum scale of 50c per hour, better grade of mechanics to get higher wages as agreed upon. Millmen and cabinet makers had a strike of short duration to enforce their demands. Walter J. Mapes, secretary.

* * *

Mount Carmel, Pa., L. U. 711.—Our demand for an 8-hour day and an increase in wages from 37c to 45c per hour has been granted. Trade conditions appear slow at present. R. E. Camp, R. S.

* * *

Plymouth, Mass., L. U. 1591.—An increase of 10c per hour was obtained as a result of our recent trade movement and accordingly wages are 60c per hour. Working hours are 8 per day with Saturday half-holiday. Trade conditions are fair. We are about 98 per cent. organized in this vicinity. Charles H. Smith, R. S.

* * *

Wellsville, O., L. U. 405.—We were successful in our recent trade movement and now have every contractor signed up. Wages have been increased from 50c to 56¼c per hour. Working hours are 47 per week. Trade prospects are favorable. Edmund L. Graham, R. S.

* * *

Superior, Wis., L. U. 755.—Our new wage scale went into effect as advised on May 1. Accordingly wages have been increased from the old scale of 50c to 60c per hour. Working hours are 8 per day. Trade conditions are good. John H. Hatch, R. S.

* * *

Eureka, Cal., L. U. 1040.—Our new wage scale became effective May 1 without trouble with the contractors. As a result our men obtained an increase of 10c per hour over the old scale of 50c. Working hours are 8 per day. Trade conditions are good and all members are busy. M. G. Greta, R. S.

* * *

Boise, Idaho, L. U. 635.—Our trade movement for an increase in wages has been successful and consequently our members are receiving the new scale of 62½c per hour. The old rate was 50c per hour. Working hours are as formerly, 8 per day. F. Rosene, R. S.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Protokoll für erſten Quartalsverſammlung 1917, der G. E. B.

(Fortſetzung.)

San Francisco, Cal.—Erſuchen der Kiſtenmacher-Union No. 1156 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Beihilfe in Unterſtützung einer Bewegung zur Lohnerhöhung, in Kraft am 15. Januar 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünſchte Genehmigung; die Frage der finanziellen Unterſtützung, wie die Fonds zulaſſen, wird erwogen, wie die Berichte in der G. O. einlaufen.

Mt. Carmel, Ill.—Erſuchen der L. U. 1188 um offizielle Genehmigung in Unterſtützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 10c pro Stunde und Reduzirung der Arbeitszeit von 9 auf 8 Stunden pro Tag. Genehmigung gewährt.

Merced, Cal.—Erſuchen der L. U. 1202 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterſtützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 50c pro Tag, in Kraft am 1. Oktober 1917. Die Papiere wurden dem G. S. übergeben, die neueſten Einzelheiten zu erlangen.

Mart, Tex.—Erſuchen der L. U. 1203 um offizielle Genehmigung für eine Bewegung zur Lohnerhöhung um 5c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Januar 1917. Dem G. S. überwieſen, die neueſten Nachrichten zu erlangen.

Bluefield, W. Va.—Erſuchen der L. U. 1228 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterſtützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 10c pro Stunde und eine Reduzirung der Arbeitsſtunden von 10 auf 9 pro Tag, in Kraft am 1. Februar 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünſchte offizielle Genehmigung; die Frage der finanziellen Unterſtützung, in ſolchen Summen wie die Fonds zulaſſen, wird erwogen, wie die Berichte in der G. O. einlaufen.

Homeſtead, Fla.—Erſuchen der L. U. 1250 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterſtützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 43 2–3c auf 50c pro Stunde und den Samstag Halbfeiertag, in Kraft am 1. Februar 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterſtützung, in ſolchen Summen wie die Fonds zulaſſen, wird erwogen, wie die Berichte an die G. O. einlaufen.

Johnstown, N. Y.—Erſuchen der L. U. 1268 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterſtützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 8c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünſchte Genehmigung; die Frage finanzieller Unterſtützung, in ſolchen Summen wie die Fonds ermöglichen, wird erwogen, wie die Berichte in der G. O. einlaufen.

Salem, O.—Erſuchen der L. U. 1282 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterſtützung einer Bewegung für einen Minimallohn von 60c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Mai 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterſtützung, in Summen wie die Fonds ſie ermöglichen, wird erwogen, wie die Berichte einlaufen in der G. O.

Lake Worth, Fla.—Erſuchen der L. U. 1308 um offizielle Genehmigung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 50c pro Tag, in Kraft am 1. Januar 1917. Dem G. S. zur weiteren Information überwieſen.

Oconomowoc, Wis.—Erſuchen der L. U. 1314 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterſtützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 10c pro Stunde und Reduzirung der Arbeitsſtunden von 9 auf 8 pro Tag, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Oſizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterſtützung, in ſolchen Summen wie ſie die Fonds ermöglichen, wird erwogen, wie die Berichte an die G. O. eingereicht werden.

Ajo, Ariz.—Ein Schreiben von der L. U. 1723 traf ein, in dem die neueſten Einzelheiten über den Fortſchritt der an jenem Orte im Gange ſich befindlichen Streikes mitgetheilt werden. Die Behörde bewilligt die Summe von $270.00 zur Unterſtützung der betroffenen Männer.

Albuquerque, N. M.—Erſuchen der L. U.

1319 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 6¼c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünschte offizielle Genehmigung; die Frage finanzieller Unterstützung wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte in der G. O. einlaufen.

DeLand, Fla.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1328 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 4c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds zulassen, wird erwogen, wie die Berichte in der G. O. eintreffen.

Douglas, Ariz.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1337 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 12½c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Februar 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünschte offizielle Genehmigung; die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds zulassen, wird erwogen wie die Berichte in der G. O. einlaufen.

Portage, Wis.—Offizielle Genehmigung gesucht von der L. U. 1344 in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 10c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. März 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünschte Genehmigung und empfiehlt, daß die nächste ins Leben gerufte Bewegung für einen kürzeren Arbeitstag sei.

Ogdensburg, N. Y.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1354 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von 37½c auf 43¾c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds sie zulassen, wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte in der G. O. einlaufen.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1355 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 10c pro Stunde und den Samstag Halbfeiertag, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Die offizielle Genehmigung wurde gewährt; die Frage finanzieller Unterstützung wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte an die G. O. einlaufen und wie die Fonds zulassen. Die Behörde empfiehlt, daß die nächste Bewegung für einen kürzeren Arbeitstag sei.

Flint, Mich.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1373, indossirt vom Tri County D. C., um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 10c pro Stunde, und Neuadjustirung der Arbeitsstunden von 9 auf 8 Stunden pro Tag, in Kraft am 1. Mai 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds ermöglichen, wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte bei der G. O. einlaufen.

Bedford, Ind.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1380 um offizielle Genehmigung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 10c pro Stunde, sowie eine Verminderung der Arbeitsstunden von 9 auf 8 pro Tag, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt.

Grand Island, Neb.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1386 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 5c pro Stunde und eine Verminderung der Arbeitsstunden von 10 auf 9 Stunden pro Tag, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds ermöglichen, wird erwogen wie die Berichte an die G. O. eingesandt werden.

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1394 um offizielle Genehmigung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 6¼c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. März 1917. Genehmigung gewährt.

Fremont, Neb.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1395 um offizielle Genehmigung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 5c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die ersuchte Genehmigung und empfiehlt, daß die nächste Bewegung, die man unternimmt, für kürzeren Arbeitstag ist.

Bristol, Va.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1429 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 15 Prozent, in Kraft am 15. März 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünschte Genehmigung; die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte in der G. O. einlaufen.

El Reno, Okla.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1431 um offizielle Genehmigung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 5c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Januar 1917. Dem G. S.

überwiesen, zwecks Erlangung der neusten Berichte.

Topeka, Kan.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1445 um offizielle Genehmigung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 5c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Genehmigung gewährt.

Lansing, Mich.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1449 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 10c pro Stunde und den Achtstundentag, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünschte offizielle Genehmigung; die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds zulassen, wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte bei der G. O. eintreffen.

Three Rivers, Mich.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1551 um offizielle Genehmigung in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 2c pro Stunde und Verminderung der Arbeitsstunden von 9 auf 8 pro Tag, in Kraft am 1. Februar 1917. Genehmigung gewährt.

Marysville, Cal.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1570 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von $4.50 auf $5.00 pro Tag und den Samstag Halbfeiertag, in Kraft am 1. März 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds zulassen, wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte bei der G. O. eingereicht werden.

St. Louis, Mo.—Ersuchen der Schreiner Union No. 1596, unterstützt vom St. Louis D. C., um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 4c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 2. April 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds zulassen, wird später erwogen, wie die Berichte bei der G. O. einlaufen.

Chariton, Iowa. — Ersuchen der L. U. 1624 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 5c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 12. März 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünschte offizielle Genehmigung; die Frage finanzieller Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds zulassen, wird erwogen wie die Berichte in der G. O. anlangen. Die Behörde empfiehlt, daß die nächste Bewegung, in die man sich begiebt, für einen kürzeren Arbeitstag sei.

Sapulpa, Okla.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1655 um offizielle Genehmigung in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von $4.00 auf $4.50 pro Tag, in Kraft am 1. März 1917. Genehmigung gewährt.

Bartlesville, Okla.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1659 um offizielle Genehmigung in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 6¼c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Januar 1917. Dem G. S. überwiesen, neueste Meldungen zu erlangen.

Caney, Kan.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1676 um offizielle Genehmigung in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 5c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 2. Januar 1917. Dem G. S. zur Erlangung der neu esten Einzelheiten überwiesen.

Daytona, Fla.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1725 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von $3.50 auf $4.00 pro Tag, in Kraft am 1. Februar 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung, in solchen Summen wie die Fonds zulassen, wird später erwogen bei Eintreffen der Berichte in der G. O.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1729 um offizielle Genehmigung in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 4c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. April 1917. Die Behörde gewährt die gewünschte offizielle Genehmigung und empfiehlt, daß die nächste Bewegung einem kürzeren Arbeitstage gelte.

Roundup, Mont.—Ersuchen der L. U 1783 um offizielle Genehmigung in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne von $5.00 auf $6.00 pro Tag am 1. Februar 1917. Offizielle Genehmigung gewährt.

Alamosa, Colo.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1809 um offizielle Genehmigung in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 12½c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 10. Februar 1917. Genehmigung gewährt.

Fulton, Mo.—Ersuchen der L. U. 1911 um offizielle Genehmigung in Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Erhöhung der Löhne um 10c pro Stunde, in Kraft am 1. Januar 1917. Dem G. S. überwiesen, neueste Nachrichten einzuziehen.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

Departement Francais

Avis Aux Secretaires Archivites

La circulaire trimestrielle couvrant les mois de Juillet, Août et Septembre et contenant le mot de passe a été envoyée à toutes les unions locales de l'Union Fraternelle. Sous le même pli, vous trouverez six imprimés pour le S. A. Trois devront être employes pour les rapports à l'office général pour les mois de Juillet, Août et Septembre et les autres serviront de duplicates et devront être conservés dans les archives. Aussi, vous trouverez six imprimés pour le trésorier, qui devront être employes quand vous envoyez de l'argent à l'office général.

Les secrétaires qui n'auraient pas reçu cette circulaire et ces divers imprimés au moment où ils recevront le journal devront en informer immédiatement le secrétaire général Frank Duffy, à la maison des Charpentiers à Indianapolis, Indiana.

Union De Travail Et La Guerre

(Suite.)

En temps de guerre, le Travail demande le droit d'être reconnu comme le défenseur des travailleurs à gages contre les mêmes forces qui, dans les guerres précédentes, ont fait une excuse de la nécessité nationale pour des méthodes encore plus impitoyables.

Comme représentants des travailleurs à gages nous affirmons que les conditions de travail et de solde dans l'emploi du gouvernement et dans toutes les autres occupations devraient être conformes aux principes du bien-être de l'humanité et de la justice.

Une nation ne peut se défendre effectivement contre un danger extérieur si l'on demande à des groupes de citoyens de prendre part à une guerre, laquelle, quoique dénotant un sens d'injustice infligée par le gouvernement, ne les retiendra pourtant pas à s'unir pour la défense du pays.

La pierre angulaire de la défense nationale est justice dans les relations fondamentales de la vie—justice économique.

La seule agence qui accomplit ceci pour les travailleurs, c'est le mouvement du travail syndiqué. Le plus grand pas qui puisse se faire pour la défense nationale, c'est de ne pas entraver le mouvement du travail syndiqué, mais de lui donner la plus grande latitude et l'opportunité pour une co-opération volontaire effective en esprit et en action.

Durant la longue période de son établissement, le mouvement laborieux est devenu une force dynamique pour l'organisation humanitaire de l'industrie et du commerce. C'est un important agent social qui doit être reconnu dans tous les plants qui se rapportent aux travailleurs à gages.

Que ce soit pour la paix ou la guerre le gouvernement doit reconnaître le mouvement laborieux syndiqué comme l'agence au moyen de laquelle il lui faut coopérer avec les travailleurs à gages.

La justice industrielle est le droit de ceux vivent en ce pays. Avec ce droit existe l'obligation associée. En temps de guerre cette obligation prend la forme de service dans la défense de la République contre ses ennemis.

Nous reconnaissons que ce service peut être militaire ou industriel, les deux étant également essentiels à la défense nationale. Nous soutenons qu' il est incontestable que le gouvernement qui demande que les hommes et les femmes donnent leur force laborieuse, leur personne ou leur vie pour son service exige aussi le service, dans l'intérêt de ces êtres humains, de toutes les richesses et les produits du travail human—les biens.

Nous soutenons que si l'on demande aux travailleurs en temps de péril national ou d'événement imprévu de donner un service plus épuisant que les principes de bien-être humain assurent, ce service ne devrait être requis qu' accompagné

par des garanties et des sauvegardes augmentés, et quand les profits que le patron retire de l'industrie dans laquelle ils sont engagés ont été limités à un pourcentage déterminé.

Nous déclarons qu' une telle détermination de profits devrait être basée sur les prix des procédés actuellement nécessaires pour la production.

Les travailleurs ne se font pas d'illusions en ce qui regarde la conduite que les propriétaires et les patrons exploiteurs poursuivent en temps de paix ou de guerre, et ils reconnaissent aussi, qu' avec le salut de cette République nous trouvons l'ideal de la démocratie, un héritage que les masses du peuple ont reçu de leurs aieux, que combattireent pour que la liberté vive en ce pays, un héritage qui doit se maintenir pour être transmis à chaque génération sans diminution de force et d'utilité.

Le mouvement laborieux reconnait la valeur de la liberté, et il sait que la liberté et les droits peuvent être maintenus seulement par ceux qui veulent soutenir leurs réclamations et défendre leurs droits. Le mouvement laborieux Américain a toujours été opposé aux conflits inutiles et à toutes les guerres pour des fins d'agrandissement, d'exploitation et d'esclavage, et cependant ce mouvement a fait sa part dans les révolutions du monde, dans les luttes pour l'établissement d'une plus grande liberté, d'institutions démocratiques et de conditions idéales de justice humaine.

Notre mouvement laborieux se méfie du militarisme et proteste contre cela, parce qu' il sait que le militarisme représente des avantages particuliers et est l'instrument d'intérêts spéciaux, d'exploiteurs et de despotes. Tout en opposant le militarisme, le mouvement laborieux maintient qu' il est du devoir d'une nation de se protéger contre l'injustice et l'invasion.

La menace du militarisme s'élève parce qu' on isole les fonctions défensives de l'état des activités civiques et parce qu' on organise des agences militaires que les masses du peuple ne peuvent atteindre. L'isolation est subversive de la démocratie—elle reçoit et nourrit les germes du pouvoir arbitraire.

Le mouvement laborieux demande qu' on établisse une différence précise contre le service militaire pour la nation et le devoir policier, et que le service militaire devrait être soigneusement séparé du service des disputes industrielles.

Nous soutenons que le service industriel doit être également méritoire avec le service militaire. L'organisation pour le service industriel et commercial se fait sur une base qui diffère du service militaire—l'idéal civique domine encore. Ceci devrait être reconnu quand on mobilise dans ce but. Les mêmes institutions volontaires qui organisa les travailleurs industriels, commerciaux et de transport en temps de paix prendront bien soin des mêmes problèmes en temps de guerre.

Il est donc nécessaire que le gouvernement coopère avec le mouvement du travail syndiqué américain dans ce but. Le service dans les manufactures du gouvernement et les établissements privés, dans les agences de transport; tout devrait être conforme aux étendards de l'union des métiers.

Les garanties de conservation humaine devraient être reconnus en temps de guerre comme en temps de paix. Quand des changements dans l'organisation de l'industrie deviennent nécessaires sur une base de guerre, ils devraient se faire d'accord avec les plans décidés par les représentants du gouvernement et ceux qui sont engagés et employés dans l'industrie. Nous reconnaissons qu' en temps de guerre, pour certains ouvrages demandant une habilité exceptionnelle, il est nécessaire de retenir dans le service industriel les travailleurs spécialement adaptés pour cela. Dans les cas où les femmes peuvent être employées, nous insistons que des gages égaux pour travail égal prévalent sans égard au sexe.

Finalement, afin de sauvegarder tous les intérêts des travailleurs à gages le travail syndiqué devrait être représenté dans toutes les agences déterminant et administrant toute chose se rapportant à la défense nationale. Il est particu-

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lièrement important que le travail syndiqué ait ses représentants sur tous les bureaux autorisés pour le contrôle de la publicité durant le temps de la guerre. Les travailleurs ont souffert beaucoup d'injustice en temps de guerre par limitation du droit de s'exprimer librement et de s'assurer le publicité nécessaire pour leurs justes griefs.

Le travail syndiqué a gagné le droit de faire ces demandes. C'est l'agence qui, dans tous les pays, appuie les droits de l'humanité et défend le bien-être et les intérêts des masses du peuple. C'est une agence qui est reconnue d'une manière internationale, ne cherchent pas à voler, exploiter ou corrompre les gouvernements étrangers, mais cherchent plutôt à maintenir les droits de l'humanité et les intérêts du monde. Et elle n'a pas à dissiper les soupçons ni prouver ses motifs ici ou à l'étranger.

La guerre actuelle révèle la lutte entre les institutions de la démocratie et celles de l'autocratie. Comme nation nous devrions profiter des expériences des autres nations. On ne saurait établir une démocratie en rapiéçant le système autocratic. Les fondations de rapports civilisés entre les individus doivent les principes scientifiques du bien-être public. C'est alors qu' une structure nationale peut se perfectionner en harmonie avec l'idéalisme humanitaire — une structure qui soutiendra les épreuves des nécessités dans la paix comme dans la guerre.

Nous, les officiers de l'Union nationale et internationale de métiers d'Amérique, assemblés en conférence nationale dans la capitale de la nation, prenons, par les présentes, l'engagement, en paix comme en guerre, dans le calme ou l'orage, de soutenir avec franchise les étendards de liberté et de sauvegarder et de préserver les institutions de notre République.

A cette heure solennelle de la vie de notre nation, nous espérons sincèrement que notre République soit sauvegardée dans son désir ardent pour la paix; que notre peuple soit épargné et n'ait pas à souffrir les horreurs de la guerre et à en porter les fardeaux; que nous puissions avoir l'opportunité de cultiver et developper les arts de la paix, l'union fraternelle et une civilisation plus élevée.

Mais, en dépit de tous nos efforts et de nos espérances, si notre pays se trouvait engagé dans le conflit européen, nous, imbus de ces idées de liberté et de justice ici déclarées, offrons nos services dans tout champ d'action, pour défendre, sauvegarder et préserver la République des Etâts-Unis d'Amérique contre ses ennemis quels qu' ils soient, et nous faisons appel à nos camarades de travail et concitoyens au nom du Travail, de la Justice de la Liberté et de l'Humanité, d'offrir leur service de même, avec complet dévouement et patriotisme.

Les travailleurs à gages ne demandent pas de faveurs mais des droits; ils ne demandent pas la charité mais justice. Ils ne veulent pas de cadeaux, et ils ne désirent pas être placés dans une position dans laquelle il leur faudrait accepter ces cadeaux ou forfaire leur opportunité de gagner une vie honnête, ou leurs droits de demander conseil à leurs associés et de conférer avec eux. Les boni et les cadeaux constituent simplement des gages qui ont été retenus et dont on se sert ensuite à titre de premium par lequel le patron achète une certaine forme d'assurance de travail, prenant, par conséquent, l'argent que lui valait le travail pour lequel il n'a pas payé.

* * *

Un échange publie avec esprit que ceux qui s'opposent à l'unionisme de métiers et qui critiquent les unions parce qu' elles cherchent à convertir les non-unionistes à l'unionisme sont les mêmes qui souscrivent des fonds pour envoyer des missionnaires au plus profond de l'Afrique pour convertir les tribus infidèles qui sont satisfaites de leur propre manière de vie. Les nonsyndiqués sont une menace au progrès des travailleurs à gages et à l'avancement de l'humanité. Nous croyons qu' il est important de se servir de notre énergie à l'amélioration de notre propre peuple. Les philantropes hypocrites préfèrent bien souvent se servir de leur énergie pour la salut des tribus infidèles.

Former United States Senator Mason

Pioneer in Pure Food and Drug Legislation, Father of Rural Free Delivery System

Takes Nuxated Iron

to obtain renewed strength, power and endurance after the hardest fought political campaign of his life in which he was elected Congressman from the State of Illinois. The results he obtained from taking Nuxated Iron were so surprising that

SENATOR MASON NOW SAYS

Nuxated Iron should be made known to every nervous, run-down, anaemic man, woman and child.

Opinion of Doctor Howard James, late of Manhattan State Hospital of New York, and formerly Assistant Physician Brooklyn State Hospital, who has prescribed and thoroughly tested Nuxated Iron in his own private practice.

WHAT SENATOR MASON SAYS:

"I have often said I would never recommend medicine of any kind. I believe that the doctor's place. However, after the hardest political campaign of my life, without a chance for a vacation, I had been starting to court every morning with that horrible tired feeling one cannot describe. I was advised to try Nuxated Iron. As a pioneer in the pure food and drug legislation, I was at first loath to try an advertised remedy, but after advising with one of my medical friends, I gave it a test. The results have been so beneficial in my own case I made up my mind to let my friends know about it, and you are at liberty to publish this statement if you so desire. *I am now sixty-five years of age, and I feel that a remedy which will build up the strength and increase the power of endurance of a man of my age should be known to every nervous, run-down, anaemic man, woman and child.*"

Senator Mason's statement in regard to Nuxated Iron was shown to several physicians who were requested to give their opinions thereon.

Dr. Howard James, late of the Manhattan State Hospital, of New York, and formerly Assistant Physician, Brooklyn State Hospital, said:

"Senator Mason is to be commended on handing out this statement on Nuxated Iron for public print. There are thousands of men and women who need a strength and blood-builder, but do not know what to take. There is nothing like organic iron—Nuxated Iron—to give increased strength, snap, vigor and staying power. It enriches the blood, brings roses to the cheeks of women and is an unfailing source of renewed vitality, endurance and power for men who burn up too rapidly their nervous energy in the strenuous strain of the great business competition of the day!"

Dr. E. Sauer, a Boston physician who has studied abroad in great European medical institutions, said: "Senator Mason is right. As I have said a hundred times over, organic iron is the greatest of all strength builders.

"Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of twenty and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man; in fact, a young man he really was, notwithstanding his age. The secret, he said, was taking organic iron—Nuxated Iron had filled him with renewed life. At thirty he was in bad health; at forty-six he was care-worn and nearly all in. Now at fifty, after taking Nuxated Iron, a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of youth.

"Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it, and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly looking, just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. If you are not strong or well, you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next, take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again, and see how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the while double their strength and endurance and entirely rid themselves of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate or tincture of iron, simply to save a few cents. The iron demanded by Mother Nature for the red coloring matter in the blood of her children is, alas! not that kind of iron. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless.

"Many an athlete and prize fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the affray; while many another has gone down in inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron."

Former U. S. Senator Wm. E. Mason, recently elected Member of the U. S. Congress of Illinois

Senator Mason's championship of Pure Food and Drugs legislation, his fight for the rural free delivery system, and his strong advocacy of all bills favoring labor and the rights of the masses as against trusts and combines, made him a national figure at Washington and endeared him to the hearts of the working man and the great masses of people throughout the United States. Senator Mason has the distinction of being one of the really big men of the nation. His strong endorsement of Nuxated Iron must convince any intelligent thinking reader that it must be a preparation of very great merit and one which the Senator feels is bound to be of great value to the masses of people everywhere, otherwise he could not afford to lend his name to it, especially after his strong advocacy of pure food and drugs legislation.

Since Nuxated Iron has obtained such an enormous sale—over three million people using it annually—other iron preparations are often recommended as a substitute for it. The reader should remember that there is a vast difference between ordinary metallic iron and the organic iron contained in Nuxated Iron, therefore always insist on having Nuxated Iron as recommended by Dr. Howard James, and other physicians.

NOTE—Nuxated Iron, which is prescribed and recommended above by physicians in such a great variety of cases, is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists and whose iron constituents are widely prescribed by eminent physicians both in Europe and America. Unlike the older inorganic iron products it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in nuxated iron that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron, and increase their strength 100 per cent or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all good druggists.

Taintor Positive Saw Sets, no tool box is complete without one, *Have you a Taintor?*

If not, get one today of your hardware dealer, and write to us for our book, "Care of Saws." Free to members of the Brotherhood.

TAINTOR MFG. CO., 95 Reade St., New York.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT

BEAUTIFUL DIAMONDS SENT ON APPROVAL

NO MONEY DOWN. Order any diamond from our catalogue; we will send it, all charges paid. After you have made a thorough examination and are satisfied as to the quality and value, pay 20 per cent of the price and only 10 per cent per month thereafter. If not satisfactory, return it at our expense. Don't pay a cent until you are satisfied. Certificate furnished guaranteeing the quality of every diamond. Your Diamond purchased from us can be exchanged at a yearly increased value of 7½ per cent on a larger purchase. Own a **genuine** Diamond. Send for our Catalog **DeLuxe No. 56B** It's free. **L. W. SWEET & CO., Inc., 2 & 4 Maiden Lane, New York City**

Driver Agents Wanted

Five-Pass., 34.7 H. P. 32 x 3 1-2 Tires

Drive and demonstrate the Bush Car. Pay for it out of your commissions on sales, my agents are making money. Shipments are prompt. Bush Cars guaranteed or money back. Write at once for my 48-page catalog and all particulars. Address J. H. Bush, Pres. Dept. 7EF

114-inch Wheelbase
Delco Ignition—Elect. Stg. & Ltg.

BUSH MOTOR COMPANY, Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

HERE'S WHAT YOU NEED

The American Combined Level and Grade Finder

With Compass

SIDE VIEW

TOP VIEW

For Contractors, Masons, Carpenters, Bricklayers, Surveyors, etc.

It is simple, accurate, easily understood. Shows its true slant on any line or grade in degrees, inches, and percentages. Write at once for Agency, with over 300 testimonial booklet and introducing prices.

EDWARD HELB, P. O. Box 750, RAILROAD, PA.

Don't Wear a Truss

BROOKS' APPLIANCE, the modern, scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that cures rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. *Sent on trial to prove it.* Protected by U. S. Patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

C. E. BROOKS, 252 State Street, Marshall Mich.

My Magazine FREE For Six Months

INVESTING FOR PROFIT

Send me your name and address right NOW and I will send you INVESTING FOR PROFIT magazine *absolutely free* for six months. It tells how to get the utmost earnings from your money—how to tell good investments—how to pick the most profitable of sound investments. It reveals how capitalists make $1,000 grow to $22,000—in fact gives you the vital investing information that should enable you to *make your money grow proportionately.* I have decided this month to give 500 six-months subscriptions to INVESTING FOR PROFIT *free.* Every copy

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to every investor—perhaps a fortune. Send your name and address now, mention this paper and get a *free* introductory subscription. Conditions may prevent repeating this offer. Better take it now. You'll be willing to pay 10c a copy after you have read it six months.

H. L. Barber, Pub., R. 519, 30 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

Successful Trade Movements

North Adams, Mass., Berkshire County D. C.—An increase from 47¾c to 50c per hour has been obtained from the contractors as a result of our recent trade movement. Business is good in the district but there seems to be a tendency to hold up many large jobs temporarily at least owing to uncertainty of conditions due to the war. S. H. Crum, secretary.

* * *

Michigan City, Ind., L. U. 1236.—Our trade movement for an increase of 10c per hour on May 1 has been complied with by the contractors and according all journeymen carpenters are receiving 60c per hour. Working hours are 8 per day. Clinton DeVaux, R. S.

* * *

Wellsville, O., L. U. 405.—We were successful in our recent trade movement and now have every contractor signed up. Wages have been increased from 50c to 56¼c per hour. Working hours are 48 per week. Trade prospects are favorable. Edmund L. Graham, R. S.

Beautiful Oak Floors

EVERYWHERE—WHY

BECAUSE

—Oak Flooring by right of superior merit and conquest is "America's Best Flooring."

—Of all the hardwood flooring in use today Oak stands pre-eminent for color, texture, and durability.

—Keeps the "For Rent" and "For Sale" signs off of the property. Landlords know what is best in flooring.

—Keeps good company. Wherever Oak Floors are used you will find quality and character throughout.

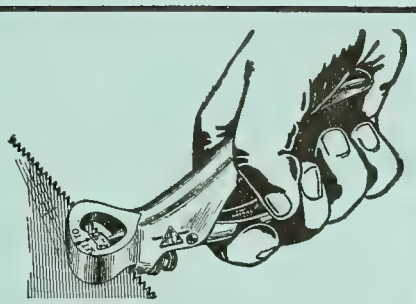
All reputable lumber dealers sell Oak Flooring.

Write for booklet.

"America's Best Flooring"

Oak Flooring Service Bureau

1603 Union Trust Bldg. Cincinnati, Ohio



Morrill Sawsets

make saws run easy and cut clean. That's why they have been the standard for almost forty years.

Send 5 cents in stamps or coin for a copy of "Saw Points," showing you how to joint, set and file saws.

TRADE APEX MARK

Chas. Morrill
93 Walker Street
NEW YORK, N. Y.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION — UNION STAMP — Factory

CARPENTERS!!

Look For the Union Stamp

On Your Footwear

Insist on the Union Stamp—the Stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—on the footwear you purchase for winter wear. In this way you are giving your personal aid to the promotion and development of Union principles. Union Stamp footwear is made in all grades for every member of your family, and there is no extra cost for the Union Stamp. Remember one stamp alone marks the Union made Shoe—the stamp of

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated With the American Federation of Labor

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Atkins Silver Steel Saws in Service

Always on Top

No matter what the job is, or where, there's a better Atkins Silver Steel Saw to fit the need.

Perfect hang and Taper Grinding are exclusive Atkins accomplishments that enable us to offer you the "Finest Saws on Earth."

Get an Atkins Silver Steel Saw from your dealer. Use it. If it fails to satisfy in any respect, return it and get your money back.

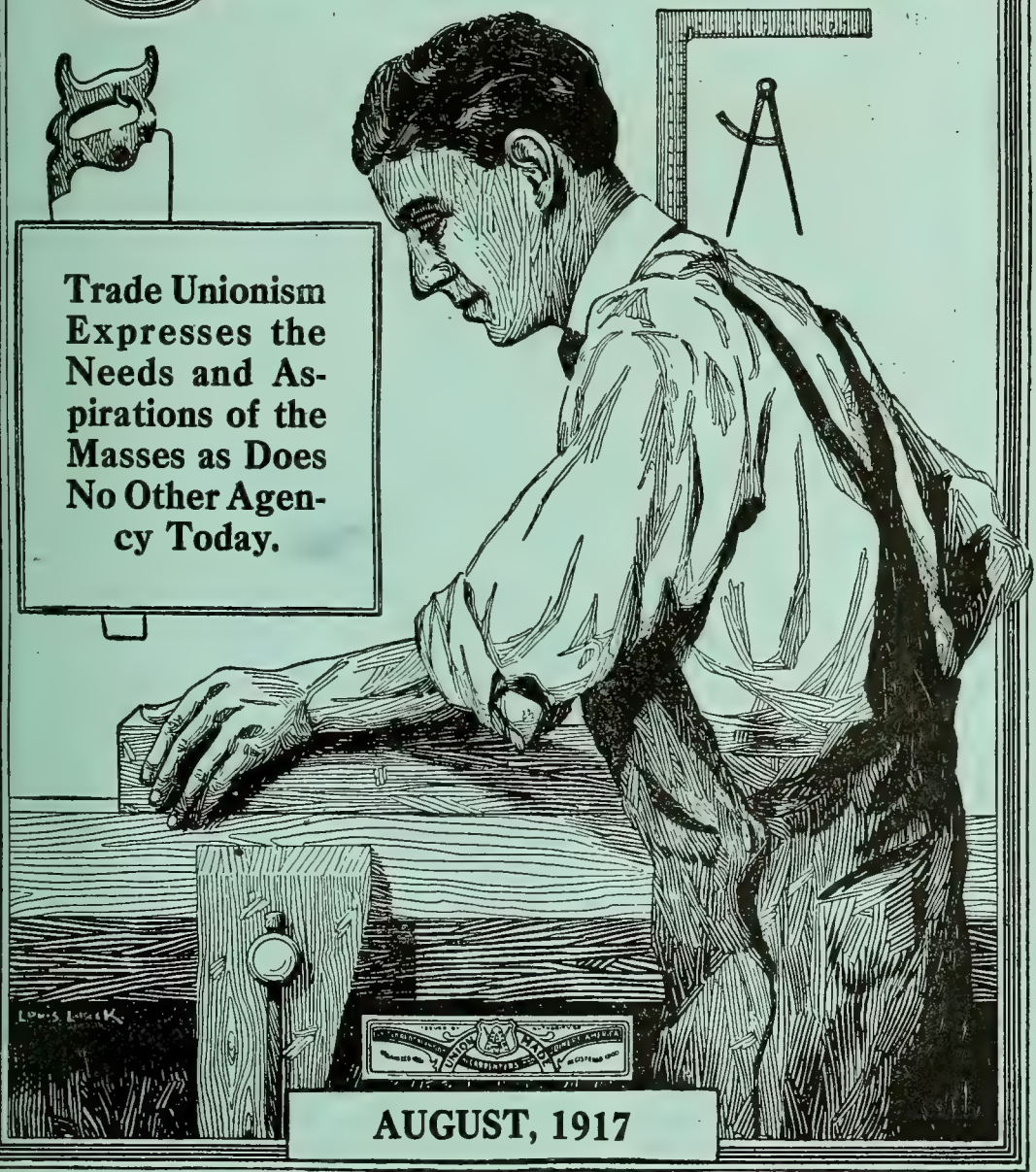
Send 10c for Carpenters Nail Apron, Saw Sense and Monthly Time Books.

E. C. Atkins & Company, Inc.

Established 1857

The Silver Steel Saw People - Indianapolis, Indiana

The CARPENTER



AUGUST, 1917

RED GUM

"America's Finest Cabinet Wood"

Is increasing its lead as the favorite trim both in great buildings and small residences whose owners seek distinction as well as intelligent economy and proved durability.

Buy Red Gum only from Responsible Manufacturers such as are admitted to the Gum Lbr. Mfrs. Association.

RED GUM

Gum Lumber Manufacturers' Ass'n.,
1327 Bank of Commerce Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

BOGALUSA BOGALUSA

"BOGALUSA"
MEANS EXTRA DENSE LONG LEAF PINE THAT'S SAFE TO BUY AND A CREDIT TO THE MAN WHO WORKS IT UP.
LOOK FOR IT
ON EVERY BOARD OR BUNDLE.

SOUTHERN PINE SERVICE ASSOCIATION

BOGALUSA BOGALUSA

Leaders in Levels

SAND'S ALUMINUM LEVELS ALWAYS TELL THE TRUTH

MFD BY J. SAND & SONS TRADE SANDS MARK PLUMBS & LEVELS DETROIT, MICH

EST. 1895
ORIGINATORS OF
4 and 6 GLASS LEVELS

Sand's Aluminum Levels cannot warp, split or crack. The skeleton frame is strong, light and easily handled. Level and Plumb glasses have fine wire marks which are easily read even in the dark and are covered by Plate glass protecting them and making these important parts dust, dirt and water proof. There are also many other features in Sand's Levels which no other levels have—which you will admire. A big free circular showing these admirable features with full size pictures sent on request.

No. 28—28 inches. No. 30—30 inches. Six Glass Aluminum Levels.

Genuine Black Walnut, 12 to 30 inches, 4 Glass Levels. Something entirely new and different in levels. We are pushing this line for we know its beauty and the satisfaction of a man to whom it has been shown. For sale by all good hardware dealers or write to us.

J. SAND & SONS, 1023-29 Rivard St., Detroit, Mich.

City Physicians Explain Why They Prescribe Nuxated Iron to Make Beautiful, Healthy Women and Strong, Vigorous Men

NOW BEING USED BY OVER THREE MILLION PEOPLE ANNUALLY

Quickly transforms flabby flesh, toneless tissues, and pallid cheeks of weak, anaemic men and women into a perfect glow of health and beauty—Often increases the strength of delicate, nervous, run-down folks 100 per cent. in two weeks' time.

IT is conservatively estimated that over three million people annually in this country alone are taking Nuxated Iron. Such astonishing results have been reported from its use both by doctors and laymen, that a number of physicians in various parts of the country have been asked to explain why they prescribe it so extensively, and why it apparently produces so much better results than were obtained from the old forms of inorganic iron.

Extracts from some of the letters received are given below:

Dr. Ferdinand King, a New York physician and Medical Author, says: "There can be no vigorous iron men without iron."

Pallor means anaemia.

Anaemia means iron deficiency. The skin of anaemic men and women is pale. The flesh flabby. The muscles lack tone, the brain fags and the memory fails and they often become weak, nervous, irritable, despondent and melancholy. When the iron goes from the blood of women, the roses go from their cheeks.

In the most common foods of America, the starches, sugars, table syrups, candies, polished rice, white bread, soda crackers, biscuits, macaroni, spaghetti, tapioca, sago, farina, degerminated cornmeal, no longer is iron to be found. Refining processes have removed the iron of Mother Earth from these impoverished foods, and silly methods of home cookery, by throwing down the wastepipe the water in which our vegetables are cooked are responsible for another grave iron loss.

Therefore, if you wish to preserve your youthful vim and vigor to a ripe old age, you must supply the iron deficiency in your food by using some form of organic iron, just as you would use salt when your food has not enough salt.

Dr. E. Sauer, a Boston physician who has studied both in this country and in great European Medical Institutions, says: "As I have said a hundred times over, organic iron is the greatest of all strength builders. If people would only take Nuxated Iron when they feel weak or run down, instead of dosing themselves with habit-forming drugs, stimulants and alcoholic beverages, I am convinced that in this way they could ward off disease, preventing it becoming organic in thousands of cases and thereby the lives of thousands might be saved who now die every year from pneumonia, grippe, kidney, liver, heart trouble and other dangerous maladies. The real and true cause which started their disease was nothing more nor less than a weakened condition brought on by a lack of iron in the blood."

Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of twenty and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man; in fact, a young man he really was, notwithstanding his age. The secret, he said, was taking iron—Nuxated Iron had filled him with renewed life. At thirty he was in bad health; at forty-six he was careworn and nearly all in—now, at fifty, after taking Nuxated Iron, a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of Youth.

Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it, and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly looking, just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron.

If you are not strong or well, you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks, then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the while double their strength and endurance and entirely rid themselves of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate, or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. The iron demanded by Mother Nature for the red coloring matter in the blood of her children is alas! not that kind of iron. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athlete and prize-fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the affray; while many another has gone down in inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron.

Dr. Schuyler Jaques, Visiting Surgeon, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York City, said: "I have never before given out any medical information or advice for publication, as I ordinarily do not believe in it. But in the case of Nuxated Iron I feel I would be remiss in my duty not to mention it. I have taken it myself and given it to my patients with most surprising and satisfactory results. And those who wish quickly to increase their strength, power and endurance will find it a most remarkable and wonderfully effective remedy."

NOTE—Nuxated Iron, which is prescribed and recommended above by physicians in such a great variety of cases, is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists and whose iron constituents are widely prescribed by eminent physicians everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion, as well as for nervous, rundown conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in nuxated iron that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or women under 60 who lacks iron, and increase their strength 100 per cent or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all good druggists.

Carload After Carload of Logs Required For

Disston Hand-Saw Handles

Portion of Apple Logs in the Disston yards ready to be sawn into boards from which saw handles will be made

Most first grade mechanics are thoroughly familiar with Disston ***Quality*** but probably very few realize the scale of production the popularity of Disston saws necessitates. This photograph affords some idea of it. The picture is of a ***portion*** of the Disston lumber yard and only ***one*** kind of wood, apple (many others also are used).

These cars are coming in almost constantly. The lumber is sawn into boards in our own saw mill and stacked to season for three years before using.

That's the kind of demand the Disston reputation for quality has developed. ***Send for our free hand book S.***

Henry Disston and Sons, Inc. Philadelphia U. S. A.

TRADE MARK

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Branch Houses:

Chicago, New Orleans, Bangor, Boston, Memphis, Vancouver, B. C., San Francisco, Portland, Ore., Cincinnati, Seattle, Sydney, Australia.—Canadian Works: Toronto, Canada.

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Plaining Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Volume XXXVII—No. 8
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1917

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Where The West Begins

Out where the hand clasps a little stronger,
Out where the smile dwells a little longer,
That's where the West begins.

Out where the sun shines a little brighter,
Where the snows that fall are a trifle whiter,
Where the bonds of home are a wee bit tighter,
That's where the West begins.

Out where the skies are a trifle bluer,
Out where friendship's a little truer,
That's where the West begins.

Out where there is a fresh breeze blowing,
Where there's laughter in every streamlet flowing;
Where there's more of reaping and less of sowing,
That's where the West begins.

Out where the world is in the making,
Where fewer hearts in despair are aching,
That's where the West begins.

Where there's more of singing and less of sighing,
Where there's more of giving and less of buying,
And a man makes friends without half trying—
That's where the West begins.

—Arthur Chapman.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

By

FRANK DUFFY, *Gen'l Sec'y*

In accordance with Paragraph E, Section 13, of the Constitution of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., I herewith furnish information which will be valuable to have on hand at all times.

DISTRICT COUNCILS

CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
Birmingham, Ala.						
Mobile, Ala.						
Montgomery, Ala.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	10	2.50		
Verde, Ariz.						
Little Rock, Ark.	521½ Main St.	Friday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
Bay Counties, Cal.	14th and Guerrero Sts.	Wed.	8	5.50	Yes	Pt.
Fresno County, Cal.						
Los Angeles, Cal.	540 Maple Ave.	Saturday	8	4.00	No	No
Maritime Bay, Cal.	11 Stewart St.	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	Yes
Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	5.50	Yes	No
Santa Clara Valley, Cal	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	4.50 to 5.50	Yes	No
Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	1-3 Wed.	8-8½	2.80 to 5.60	Yes	Yes
Bridgeport and Vicinity, Conn.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
New Haven, Conn.	117½ Court St.	Friday	8	4.40	Yes	No
Washington, D. C.	425 G St., N. W.	Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
East Coast, Fla.	Miami, Fla.	Saturday	8	4.00 to 5.00	Yes	No
Atlanta and Vicinity, Ga.	29½ Marietta St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.00	Yes	No
Augusta and Vicinity, Ga.	Labor Hall	1-3-5 Fri.	8-9	2.75	No	No
Savannah, Ga.	Whittaker and President Sts.	Tuesday	8	3.20	No	No
Southeastern Idaho						
Chicago, Ill.	73 W. Randolph St.	Saturday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
Du Page County, Ill.	Room 811, Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.	1st Sat.	8	4.80		
Fox River Valley, Ill.	Aurora, Batavia and St. Charles, Ill.	1st Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
Illinois Valley, Ill.	Walwin Hall, Spring Valley, Ill.	1st Sun.	8	4.40 to 4.80	Part	Yes
Peoria, Ill.	Carpenters' Temple, Peoria, Ill.	3rd Mon.	8-9	3.60 to 5.60	Part	Pt.
Saline County, Ill.						
Tri City, Illinois and Iowa	Industria. Home Building, Rock Island, Ill.	Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
Will County, Ill.	Cor. Jefferson and Joliet Sts., Joliet, Ill.	1-3 Fri.	8	5.00	3 Mo.	Yes
Indianapolis, Ind.	Cosmos Castle	Tuesday	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
Lake County, Ind.	560 Broadway, Gary, Ind.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	No
Cedar Rapids, Iowa						
Dubuque, Iowa						
Tri City, Iowa and Nebraska	Labor Temple, Omaha, Neb.	Friday	8	4.60	Yes	Yes
Pittsburg and Vicinity, Kan.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	4.80	No	No
Tri-State, Kentucky, Ohio and W. Virginia	Ashland, Ky.	2nd Thurs.	8-9	3.60 to 4.50	Part	Yes
Alexandria, La.						
Baton Rouge and Vicinity, La.	Singletree Building	Tuesday	8	3.60	No	No
New Orleans, La.						
Portland, Maine	Fairington Block	2-4 Fri.	8-9	2.70 to 3.36	Yes	Yes
Berkshire County, Mass.	Pittsfield, Mass.	4th Sun.	8	4.00	Yes	Vbl.
Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
Fall River, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
Holyoke, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday				
Lawrence, Mass.	665 Essex St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.80	Yes	No
Lowell, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
Lynn, Mass.						
Middlesex, Mass.						
New Bedford, Mass.	Oliver Building	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	No
Newton, Mass.						
New York, New Haven and Hartford, Mass.	Masonic Hall, New London, Conn.	Last Sun.	9-10	2.80 to 3.15	No	Yes
Norfolk County, Mass.						
North Bristol, Mass.						

CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
Northern, Mass.	13 Blossom St., Fitchburg, Mass.	1-2 Mon.	8	3.75	No	Yes
North Shore, Mass.	71 Washington St., Salem, Mass.	1st Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
Quincy, Mass.	Poland Hall, Norfolk Downs, Mass.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
South Shore, Mass.	Carp. Hall, Hingham, Mass.	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.80	Yes	Vbl.
Springfield, Mass.						
Taunton, Mass.						
Worcester, Mass.	62 Madison St.	Monday	8	4.32	Yes	Yes
Grand Rapids, Mich	7 Oakes St.	Tuesday	8	4.40		
Muskegon, Mich.						
Tri County, Mich.	F. of L. Hall, Saginaw, M.	1st Friday				
Wayne County, Mich.	333 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich.	Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
Twin City, Minn.	1921 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.	Monday	8	4.40	2 Mo.	Yes
Jasper County, Mo.	Labor Temple, Joplin, Mo.	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.80	No	No
Kansas City, Mo.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	5.20		
St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
Manchester, N. H.						
Atlantic County, N. J.	1801 Atlantic Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
Bergen County, N. J.						
Elizabeth and Vicinity, N. J.						
Hudson County, N. J.	332 Hoboken Ave., Jersey City, N. J.	Friday	8	5.00	Yes	No
Montclair, N. J.	Central Hall, Bloomfield, N. J.	2-4 Mon.	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
Newark, N. J.	48 Williams St.	Thursday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
Passaic, N. J.	179 Prospect St.	Wed.	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
Paterson, N. J.						
Summit, Madison, and Springfield, N. J.	Hellery Hall, Summit, N. J.	1-3 Friday	8	4.00	Yes	No
Albany, N. Y.	Room 17 German Hall, Beaver St.	2-4 Tues.	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
Batavia, N. Y.						
Buffalo, N. Y.	13½ E. Swan St.	Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	No
Elmira, N. Y.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.00	No	Vbl.
Fulton County, N. Y.	Carpenters' Rooms, Gloversville, N. Y.	1st Mon.	8	4.80	Yes	Vbl.
Greenburg and Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.	Irvington, N. Y.	2nd Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	No
Marine Workers						
Port of New York and Vicinity	82 Duane St.	2-4 Fri.	8	4.50	No	No
Mohawk Valley, N. Y.	With each local each mo.	4th Sat.	8-9	3.00 to 4.40	Part	Pt.
New York City, N. Y.						
Furniture Workers	73 Allen St.	1-3 Thurs.	8¾-9	3.50	Yes	Yes
New York City and Vicinity, N. Y.	1431 Broadway, Cor. 40th.	1-3 Wed.	8	5.00 and 5.50	Yes	Yes
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	2207 Main St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
North Hempstead, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	5.00	Yes	No
Port Chester and Vicinity, N. Y.	1880 Adee St.	Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	No
Rochester, N. Y.	100 Reynolds Arcade	Wed.	8	3.25 to 4.50	Part	Yes
South Shore, N. Y.						
Syracuse, N. Y.						
Troy, N. Y.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
Westchester County, N. Y.						
White Plains, N. Y.						
Yonkers, N. Y.						
Hamilton County, Ohio, and Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.	1228 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.	Friday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
Cleveland, Ohio	307 Superior Ave., N. W.	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
Dayton, O.	30 S. Main St., 3d floor	1-3 Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	Vbl.
Ohio Valley, Ohio and W. Va.	1506 Market St., Wheeling, W. Va.	2-4 Wed.	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
Summit County, O.	25 N. Howard St., Akron, O.	Thursday	8	4.80	No	Yes
Pacific Coast Maritime Bay, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia			8	5.00 and 6.00		
Portland, Ore.	162½ Second St.	Friday	8	4.50	Yes	No
Delaware County, Pa.	6th and Wall Sts., Chester, Pa.	1-3 Wed.	8	4.40	Yes	Pt.
Lehigh Valley, Pa.	Brighton Hotel Hall, Bethlehem, Pa.	1-3 Wed.	8	3.68	Yes	Yes
Lower Anthracite Region, Pa.	Raabs Hall, Tamaqua, Pa.	1st Wed.	8	3.60	Yes	Yes
McKeesport, Pa.	German Club House, Wilmerding, Pa.	1-3 Mon.	8	5.50	Yes	No
Monongahela, Valley, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall, Charleroi, Pa.	2-4 Fri.	8	4.50	No	Yes
Montgomery County, Pa.	Maine and Dekalb Sts., Norristown, Pa.	1-3 Mon.	8-9	3.60 to 5.40	Yes	Pt.
Philadelphia and Vicinity, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	5.68	Yes	Yes
Wyoming Valley, Pa.						

CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
San Juan, Porto Rico						
Newport, R. I.						
Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.	152 Weybossett St., Providence, R. I.	Friday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
Charleston, S. C.	102 Line St.	1-3 Fri.	9	3.00 to 4.00	Part	No
Columbia, S. C.						
Memphis, Tenn.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	4.40	Yes	Vbl.
Galveston, Tex.	2216½ P. O. St.	Tuesday	8	4.50		
Jefferson County, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall, Beaumont.	4th Sun.	8	5.00	Part	Yes
Salt Lake City, Utah	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8-9	4.50 to 6.00	Yes	No
Burlington, Vt.						
Puget Sound Maritime, Wash.						
Seattle, King County and Vicinity, Wash.						
Milwaukee, Wis.	528 Chestnut St.	2-4 Tues.	8-9	3.15 to 4.50	Yes	Yes
Edmonton, Alta., Canada	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	4.00	Yes	No
Victoria, B. C., Canada						
Winnipeg, Man., Canada	Labor Temple	1-3 Thurs.	9	4.50		
Frontier, Ont., Canada						
Hamilton, Ont., Canada	Bricklayers' Hall	Friday	8	3.60	Yes	Yes
Toronto, Ont., Canada	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	8	4.40	Yes	No
Montreal, Que., Can.	276 Amherst St.	Wed.	9	4.05	No	No

LOCAL UNIONS

1	Chicago, Ill.	175 W. Washington St.	Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
2	Cincinnati, Ohio	1228 Walnut St.	Tuesday	8	5.00		
3	Wheeling, W. Va.	O. U. T. & L. A. Hall	Friday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
4	Davenport, Iowa	Turners' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
5	St. Louis, Mo.	9th and Lami Sts.	Saturday	8	5.60	Yes	Pt.
6	Amsterdam, N. Y.	11 Church St.	Monday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
7	Minneapolis, Minn.	26 Washington Ave. S.	Friday	8	4.40	2 Mo.	Vbl.
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	Broad and Cherry Sts.	Monday				
9	Buffalo, N. Y.	Main and Court Sts.	Thursday	8	5.00	Yes	Pt.
10	Chicago, Ill.	40th & Cottage Grove Ave.	Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
11	Cleveland, Ohio	307 Superior Ave. N. W.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
13	Chicago, Ill.						
14	San Antonio, Texas	114½ Alamo St., South	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	Pt.
15	Philadelphia, Pa.	Parkway Bldg., (7th Fl.)	Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
16	Springfield, Ill.	7th and Adams St.	Monday	8	4.40	Yes	Vbl.
17	Bellaire, Ohio	I. O. O. F. Temple	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.40		
18	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3-5 Tues.	8	3.60	Yes	Yes
19	Detroit, Mich.	124 Cass Ave.	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	
20	New York, N. Y.	Cor. Bay & Thompson Sts.	Thursday	8	5.00	Yes	No
21	Chicago, Ill.	1342 Oregon Ave.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
22	San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guerrero St.	Friday	8	5.50	Yes	No
23	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	4.32	Yes	Yes
24	Batavia, N. Y.						
25	Toledo, Ohio	314 Cherry St.	Wed.	8	4.40	Yes	No
26	Syracuse, N. Y.	501 Bastable Bldg.	Tuesday	8	4.40		
27	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	4.40	Yes	No
28	Missoula, Mont.	Union Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.00		
30	New London, Conn.	130 State St.	Thursday	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
31	Trenton, N. J.						
33	Boston, Mass.	897 Washington St.	Monday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
35	San Rafael, Cal.						
36	Oakland, Cal.	761 12th St.	Monday	8	5.50	Yes	No
37	Shamokin, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	Thursday	8	3.60	No	Yes
38	St. Catherines, Ont., Can.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
39	Cleveland, Ohio	Bohemian National Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
41	Nashville, Tenn.						
42	San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guerrero St.	Tuesday	8	4.00 to 5.50	Yes	No
43	Hartford, Conn.	11 Central Row	Thurs.	8	5.00	Yes	No
44	Champaign and Urbana, Ill.	Labor Hall, Champaign, Ill.	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	Vbl.
45	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Friday	8		Yes	Yes
46	Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	La Lone Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00		No
47	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Saturday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
49	Lowell, Mass.						
50	Paul, Idaho	School House	Monday	8	5.00		
51	Millinocket, Me.						
52	Charleston, S. Car.	102 Line St.	Monday	9	3.00		
53	White Plains, N. Y.	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	5.00		
54	Chicago, Ill.	26th St. and Springfield Ave.	1-3 Sun.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
55	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
56	Elkhart, Kan.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	9	4.00	No	Yes
57	Irvington, N. J.	Drakes Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
58	Chicago, Ill.						
59	Lancaster, Pa.	22 S. Queen St.	Friday	9	3.60	Yes	No
60	Indianapolis, Ind.	Columbia Hall	Saturday	8	4.60		
61	Kansas City, Mo.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	5.20	Yes	No
62	Englewood, Ill.	6414 S. Halsted St.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
63	Bloomington, Ill.	204 W. Front St.	Friday	8	4.80	Yes	No
64	Louisville, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Temple	Monday	8	4.00	Yes	No
65	Perth Amboy, N. J.	31 Smith St.	2-4 Monday	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
66	Jamestown, N. Y.	S W. Third St.	Friday	8	4.00	No	Yes
67	Roxbury, Mass.	184 Dudley St.	Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
68	Menomonie, Wis.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-last Sat.	9	3.60	No	No
69	Columbia, S. C.	1415 Sumter St.	2-4 Wed.	9	3.60		
70	Brighton Park, Ill.						
71	Fort Smith, Ark.	N. 10th and A Sts.	Tuesday	8	4.80		
72	Rochester, N. Y.	100 Reynolds Arcade	Monday	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
73	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
74	Chattanooga, Tenn.	C. L. U. Hall	Thursday	8	3.60	No	No
75	Indianapolis, Ind.	Cosmos Castle	Thursday	8	4.60	Yes	Yes
76	New York, N. Y.	196 State St.	Tuesday	8	4.50		
77	Port Chester, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
78	Troy, N. Y.	Labor Temple	2-last Mon.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
79	New Haven, Conn.	Trades Council Hall	Monday	8	4.40	Yes	No
80	Moreland, Ill.	4039 W. Madison St.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
81	Erie, Pa.	1220 State St.	Tuesday	8	4.00	4 Mo.	Yes
82	Haverhill, Mass.	No. 2. Gilman Place	Tuesday	8	4.56	Yes	Yes
83	Halifax, N. S., Can.						
84	Akron, Ohio	25 N. Howard St.	Wed.	8	4.80	No	Pt.
85	Red Wing, Minn.						
86	St. Louis, Mo.	7801 S. Broadway	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00 to 4.50		
87	St. Paul, Minn.	309 Wabasha St.	Tuesday	8	4.40	2 Mo.	Yes
88	Anaconda, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Saturday	8	6.00	No	Pt.
89	Mobile, Ala.	69 St. Michael St.	Monday	9	3.15	No	No
90	Evansville, Ind.	Cor. 5th and Main	Tuesday	8	4.00	Yes	No
91	Racine, Wis.	Union Hall	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
92	Mobile, Ala.						
93	Ottawa, Ont., Can.	Cor. Somerset and Bank Sts.	Thursday	9	4.05	Yes	No
94	Providence, R. I.	152 Weybossett St.	Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	No
95	San Francisco, Cal.	1524 Powell St.	Monday	8	5.50	Yes	Yes
96	Springfield, Mass.	29 Sanford St.	Thursday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
97	New Britain, Conn.	34 Church St.	Wed.	8	4.40		
98	Spokane, Wash.	9 Madison St.	Friday	8	5.60	Yes	No
99	Cohoes, N. Y.						
100	Muskegon, Mich.	Cor. Terrace and Clay Ave.	Tuesday	8	4.40	Yes	No
101	Baltimore, Md.	S. E. Cor. Eutaw and Franklin Sts.	Monday	8	4.00	Yes	No
102	Franklin, Mass.	724 Washington St.	4th Wed.	10	3.05		
103	Birmingham, Ala.	1813½ Second Ave., N.	Monday	8	3.60		
104	Dayton, Ohio	30 S. Main St.	Tuesday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
105	Cleveland, Ohio	St. Clair Ave. and E. 72nd St.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
106	Des Moines, Iowa	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
107	Pensacola, Fla.	208 N. Rues St.	2-4 Mon.	9	2.00	No	No
108	St. Hyancinthe, Que., Can.	71 Mundor	Monday	10	2.25	No	No
109	Riverton, Wyo.	Masonic Hall	Monday	8	6.00		
110	St. Joseph, Mo.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	4.80		
111	Lawrence, Mass.	665 Essex St.	Tuesday	8	4.80		
112	Butte, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	7.00		
113	Chesterton, Ind.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.40	Yes	No
114	Sulphur Springs, Texas	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	3.20	No	No
115	Bridgeport, Conn.	133 Fairfield Ave.	Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
116	Bay City, Mich.	914 N. Water St.	Monday	8	4.40	Yes	No
117	Albany, N. Y.	34 Beaver St.	2-4 Mon.	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
118	Jersey City, N. J.	242 Newark Ave.	1-3 Thurs.	9	3.00	Yes	No
119	Newark, N. J.	28-30 E. Park St.	Monday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
120	Newark, N. J.	80-82 Hamburg Place	1-3 Mon.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
121	Bridgeton, N. J.	3 S. Laurel St.	Monday	8	3.50	No	No
122	Germantown, Pa.	4416 Germantown Ave.	Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
123	Bellingham, Wash.	Labor Temple	1-3 Friday	8	5.00	No	No
124	Bradford, Pa.	22 Main St.	Thursday	8	4.00	No	No
125	Utica, N. Y.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	4.20	Yes	Yes
126	Torrington, Conn.						
127	Derby, Conn.						
128	St. Albans, W. Va.	School Auditorium	Thursday	8	4.00		
129	Hazelton, Pa.	Union Hall	Friday	8	4.24	Yes	Yes
130	Teague, Texas	K. of P. Hall	1st Mon.	8	4.00	No	No
131	Seattle, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
132	Washington, D. C.	425 G St., N. W.	Friday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
133	Terre Haute, Ind.	624½ Wabash Ave.	Thursday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
134	Montreal, Que., Can.	417 Ontario, East	Monday	9	4.05		No
136	Newark, Ohio	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00	No	No
137	Norwich, Conn.	252 Main St.	Monday	8		Yes	Yes
138	Pine Bluff, Ark.						
139	Jersey City, N. J.	Leffings Hall, West Side Ave.	Thursday	8	5.00	Yes	No
140	O'Fallon, Ill	Keil's Hall	1st Tues.	8	4.00		
141	Grand Crossing, Ill.	71st St. and South Chicago Ave.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
142	Pittsburgh, Pa.	628 Penn. Ave.	Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
143	Canton, Ohio	Market and 2nd Sts., S. E.	Monday	8	4.80	No	Yes
144	Macon, Ga.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	9	3.00 to 3.50	No	No
145	Sayre, Pa.	Redmen's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	3.60	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
146	Schenectady, N. Y.	269 State St.	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	No
147	Batesville, Ark.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	4.05		
148	Newark, N. J.						
149	Irvington, N. Y.	Gilligan's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	No
150	Plymouth, Pa.	Zaklum Hall	Friday	8	3.80		
151	Long Branch, N. J.	Castle Hall	Saturday	8	3.50	No	No
152	Memphis, Tenn.	400 4th St.	Wed.	8	4.40	Yes	No
153	Helena, Mont.	Cruse Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	Yes
154	Kewanee, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Mond.	8	4.40	No	Yes
155	Plainfield, N. J.	224 W. Front St.	2-4 Wed.	8	4.50	Yes	No
156	Staunton, Ill.						
157	Jersey City, N. J.						
158	Los Angeles, Cal.	514 Maple Ave.	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	No
159	Charleston, S. C.	Y. M. C. A. Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	4.00	No	No
160	Philadelphia, Pa.	3 N. 39th St.	Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
161	Kenosha, Wis.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	5.20		
162	San Mateo, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	5.50	Yes	No
163	Peekskill, N. Y.	Labor Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.00	No	Yes
164	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	8	5.68	Yes	Yes
165	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Geyer's Hall, E. E.	Monday	8	5.68	Yes	Yes
166	Rock Island, Ill.	Industrial Home Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
167	Elizabeth, N. J.	5th and E. Jersey Sts.	2-4 Tues.	8	4.50	Yes	No
168	Kansas City, Kan.	741 Minnesota Ave.	Monday	8	5.20	Yes	No
169	East St. Louis, Ill.	418 Collinsville Ave.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	Vbl.
170	Bridgeport, Ohio						
171	Youngstown, Ohio	259 W. Federal St.	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
172	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Labor Temple		10			
173	Munising, Mich.	Caskanette Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	4.50	No	No
174	Joliet, Ill.	Schoett's Hall	Tuesday	8	5.00 to 5.60	3 Mo.	Yes
175	Dillon, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	6.00		
176	Newport, R. I.						
177	Springfield, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	Friday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
178	Montreal, Que., Can.	417 Ontario, E.	Friday	10	3.00		
179	Rochester, N. Y.	100 Reynolds Arcade	1-3 Tues.	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
180	Vallejo, Cal.						
181	Chicago, Ill.	2040 W. North Ave.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
182	Cleveland, Ohio	2358 Ontario St.	2-4 Mon.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
183	Peoria, Ill.	400 N. Jefferson	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
184	Salt Lake City, Utah	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Vbl.
185	Falls Creek, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.00	No	No
186	Steubenville, Ohio	K. O. T. M. Hall	Monday	8	5.20	No	Yes
187	Geneva, N. Y.	Rigby Hall	Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
188	Newport, Ark.						
189	Quincy, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
190	Klamath Falls, Ore.						
191	York, Pa.	148 S. George St.	Monday	9	3.24	Yes	Yes
192	Syracuse, N. Y.	Armbrusters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
193	North Adams, Mass.	Room 210, Dowlin Blk.	Wed.	8	4.50	Yes	Vbl.
194	Alameda, Cal.	Eureka Hall	1-3 Friday	8	5.50		
195	Peru, Ill.	Cor. 4th and Pike Sts.	2-4 Sat.	8	4.80	3 Mo.	Yes
196	Greenwich, Conn.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	4.80		
197	Sherman, Texas	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	4.80	No	No
198	Dallas, Texas	Labor Temple	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
199	South Chicago, Ill.	92nd St.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
200	Columbus, Ohio	34 E. Rich St.	Thursday	8	4.40	Yes	No
201	Wichita, Kan.	121 N. Market St.	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	No
202	Pittsburgh, Pa.	120 Sheridan Ave.	Thursday	8	5.68	Yes	Yes
203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	255 Main St.	Tuesday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
204	Coffeen, Ill.						
205	Boyne City, Mich.						
206	New Castle, Pa.	Trades Assembly Hall	Thursday	8	4.50	No	Yes
207	Chester, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	4.40	Yes	No
208	Fort Worth, Texas	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	5.40		
209	Cincinnati, Ohio	1228 Walnut St.	2-4 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
210	Stamford, Conn.	Weeds Hall	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
211	Allegheny City, Pa.	107 Federal St., N. S.	Wed.	8	5.68	Yes	Yes
212	Hoosick Falls, N. Y.						
213	Houston, Texas	206½ Main St.	Friday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
214	Galion, O.	Maccabee Hall	Wed.				
215	Lafayette, Ind.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	No
216	Torrington, Conn.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	3.50	No	Yes
217	Westerly, R. I.	Stillman Hall, High St.	1-3 Wed.	8	3.82	Yes	Yes
218	East Boston, Mass.	18 Central Square	Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
219	Peterboro, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	Friday	10	4.00		
220	Wallace, Ida.	Cor. 6th and Cedar Sts.	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
221	Naperville, Ill.						
222	Westfield, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.40	Yes	No
223	Fall River, Mass.	16 Hartwell St.	Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
225	Knoxville, Tenn.	306 N. Gay St.	Monday	9	3.60	No	No
226	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	4.50	Yes	No
227	Rock Island, Ill.	Industrial Home Bldg.	2nd Mon.	10	5.00		
228	Pottsville, Pa.	110 N. Center St.	Thursday	8	3.60	Yes	Yes
229	Glens Falls, N. Y.	Jacobson Hall	Thursday	8	4.00	3 Mo.	No
230	Pittsburgh, Pa.	80 S. 12th St., S. S.	Friday	8	5.68	Yes	Yes
231	Rochester, N. Y.	100 Reynolds Arcade	2-4 Tues.	8	3.25	No	Yes
232	Fort Wayne, Ind.	219 E. Berry St.	Thursday	9	4.72½		
233	West Chicago, Ill.	W. O. W. Hall	2nd Tues.	9	3.51	Yes	Yes
234	Thompsonville, Conn.	Emmett Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00	Yes	No
235	Riverside, Cal.	Mechanics' Hall	Monday	8	3.50	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
236	Clarksburg, W. Va.	Irwin Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	No
237	Allegheny City, Pa.	Spring Garden and Chestnut Sts., Phila. Pa.	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.68	Yes	Pt.
238	Philadelphia, Pa.	Labor Lyceum	Friday	8	4.80		
239	Easton, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	3.68	Yes	Yes
240	East Rochester, N. Y.	Eyers Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.50	Yes	
241	Moline, Ill.	Turner Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.00		
242	Chicago, Ill.	5158 South Ashland Ave.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
243	Tiffin, Ohio	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	3.15	No	No
244	Grand Junction, Colo.	Y. M. C. A. Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	No
245	Cambridge, Ohio	Union Labor Hall	Thursday	8	4.00	No	No
246	New York, N. Y.						
247	Montreal, Que., Can.	276 Amherst St.	Friday	9	3.60		
248	St. Clairsville, Ohio						
249	Kingston, Ont., Can.	Anchor Bldg., Market Sq.	2-4 Mon.	8	3.60	No	No
250	Lake Forest, Ill.	Blackler Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.60		
251	Kingston, N. Y.	635 Broadway	1-3 Friday	8	3.75	No	Pt.
252	Oshkosh, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.00	No	No
253	Atlanta, Ga.	28½ Peachtree St.	Monday	9	3.60	Yes	No
254	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.68	Yes	Yes
255	McKees Rocks, Pa.	Christian Hall	1-3 Friday	8	5.68	Yes	Yes
256	Savannah, Ga.						
257	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Friday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
258	International Falls, Minn.	Finnish Hall	2-4 Tues.	10	4.00		
259	Jackson, Tenn.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Friday	8	3.20	No	No
260	Waterbury, Conn.						
261	Scranton, Pa.	123 Penn. Ave.	Friday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
262	San Jose, Cal.	72 N. Second St.	Monday	8	3.75 to 5.50	Yes	Yes
263	Berwick, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	3.60	No	No
264	Milwaukee, Wis.	264 4th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
265	Hackensack, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	4.50		
266	Stockton, Cal.	214 E. Market St.	Tuesday	8	5.00	Yes	Vbl.
267	Westbrook, Me.	F. of A. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	2.75	No	No
268	Sharon, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	5.00	No	Vbl.
269	Danville, Ill.	Trades and Labor Hall	Wed.	8	4.40		
270	Rock Island, Ill.	Industrial Home Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	9	3.15	No	Pt.
271	Chicago, Ill.	94th St. and Cottage Grove	1-3 Tues.	8½	3.82½	Yes	Yes
272	Chicago Heights, Ill.						
273	Yonkers, N. Y.						
274	Vincennes, Ind.	2nd and Perry Sts.	Friday	8	4.00	No	Yes
275	Newton, Mass.	251 Washington St.	Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	No
276	Oklahoma, Okla.	114½ W. Grand	Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	No
277	Philadelphia, Pa.						
278	Watertown, N. Y.	A. O. H. Hall	Monday	8	4.40		
279	South Omaha, Neb.	2418 N. St., S. S.	Wed.	8	4.60	Yes	Yes
280	Mt. Olive, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	4th Friday	8	4.40	No	No
281	Binghamton, N. Y.	Moose Hall	Thursday	8	4.00	Yes	No
282	Jersey City, N. J.						
283	Augusta, Ga.						
284	New York, N. Y.	22 Harriman Ave.	Tuesday	8	5.00	Yes	
285	Trail, B. C., Can.	Union Hall	Wed.	8–9	4.80 to 5.00	No	Pt.
286	Great Falls, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
287	Harrisburg, Pa.	221 Market St.	Thursday	8	4.00	Yes	No
288	Homestead, Pa.	Vondera Hall	Monday	8	5.68		
289	Lockport, N. Y.	71 Main St.	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	No
290	Lake Geneva, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.60	No	Yes
291	Brunswick, Ga.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	9			
292	Shawnee, Okla.	Trades Assembly Hall	Tuesday	8	4.50	No	No
293	Canton, Ill.	Cigarmakers' Hall	Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	No
294	East Palestine, Ohio	I. O. R. M. Hall	Wed.	8	4.80		
295	Collinsville, Ill.	Eagles' Hall	2-last Fri.	8	5.20	Yes	No
296	Ensley, Ala.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	3.65	No	No
297	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Trades Council Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00		
298	New York, N. Y.	Schuetzen Park Hall, Long Island City.	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	
299	West Hoboken, N. J.	Spring and Monastery Sts.	Tuesday	8	5.00	Yes	No
300	Austin, Texas	Trades Council Hall	Wed.	8	4.60		
301	Newburgh, N. Y.	124 Broadway	Monday	8	4.00	Yes	No
302	Huntington, W. Va.	U. C. T. Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	Yes
303	Detroit, Mich.						
304	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St.	Monday	8	5.50	Yes	No
305	Millville, N. J.	Opera House Block	Tuesday	8	4.00		
306	Newark, N. J.	28-30 E. Park St.	Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
307	Winona, Minn.	Eureka Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	4.00	No	Yes
308	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Ben Hur Hall	Monday	8	5.00	No	No
309	Hardin, Mont.	Sullivan Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	5.20		
310	Norwich, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall	Thursday	8	3.20	No	No
311	Joplin, Mo.	114-16 W. 6th St.	Tuesday	8	4.80	No	No
312	Peetzburg, N. J.						
313	Pullman, Wash.						
314	Madison, Wis.	27 N. Pinkney	2-4 Wed.	8	3.80	3 Mo.	Yes
315	Boone, Iowa	Machinists' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00	No	No
316	San Jose, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	5.50	Yes	No
317	New York, N. Y.	138th St. & 3rd Ave.	Thursday				
318	Baltimore, Md.	1620 E. Pratt St.	Friday	9	3.50	No	No
319	Roanoke, Va.	10 Campbell Ave.	Tuesday	9	3.15		
320	Westfield, N. J.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
321	Connellsville, Pa.	Munson's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.00	No	No
322	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Eagles' Hall	Tuesday	8	4.60	Yes	Yes
323	Beacon, N. Y.						
324	Cottonwood, Ariz.		Tuesday	8	6.00		
325	Paterson, N. J.						
326	Prescott, Ariz.						
327	Attleboro, Mass.						
328	East Liverpool, Ohio	Fowler Hall	Thursday	8	4.50	No	Yes
329	Mobile, Ala.	Central Trades Hall		8	4.50		
330	Roselle Park, N. J.	Tuthills' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.50		
331	Norfolk, Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	No
332	Waxahachie, Texas	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	8	4.50	No	No
333	New Kensington, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Thursday	8	5.00		
334	Saginaw, Mich.	Federation of Labor Hall.	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	No
335	Grand Rapids, Mich.	7 Oak St.	Wed.	8	4.40		
336	La Salle, Ill.						
337	Whitesboro, N. Y.						
338	Seattle, Wash.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00	No	No
339	Clark Summit, Pa.	Malta Hall	Wed.	8	3.40	No	Yes
340	Hagerstown, Md.	Moose Hall	Monday	9	3.15		
341	Chicago, Ill.	1434-40 Emma St.	Thursday	8½	3.82½		
342	Pawtucket, R. I.	21 N. Main St.	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
343	Winnipeg, Man. Can.	Labor Temple	Friday	9	4.50	3 Mo.	Yes
344	Waukesha, Wis.	Rooms 1-2 Natl. Bk. Bldg.	1st Wed.	9	3.60	No	No
345	Memphis, Tenn.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	4.40	Yes	No
346	Dayton, Ohio	Cor. Henry & Xenia Ave.	2nd Wed.				
347	Mattoon, Ill.	Redmen's Hall	Tuesday	9	4.50	No	Yes
348	Waterville, Me.	Burleigh Hall	Friday	8	3.75	No	No
349	Orange, N. J.	249 Main St.	Thursday	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
350	New Rochelle, N. Y.	18 Lawton St.	Monday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
351	Northampton, Mass.						
352	Anderson, Ind.	738 N. Main St.	Tuesday	8	4.00	Yes	Vbl.
353	New York, N. Y.						
354	Gilroy, Cal.						
355	Buffalo, N. Y.	1237 Genesee St.	Tuesday	8	5.00	Yes	No
356	Marietta, Ohio	Labor Hall, Front St.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00	No	No
357	Islip, L. I., N. Y.						
358	Tipton, Ind.	City Bldg.	Wed.	9	4.05	No	Yes
359	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Wed.	8¾	3.93	No	Yes
360	Galesburg, Ill.	52 N. Prairie St.	Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
361	Duluth, Minn.	Rowley Hall	Tuesday	8	4.60		
362	Pueblo, Colo.	3rd and Santa Fe Sts.	Friday	8	5.40	Yes	Vbl.
363	Elgin, Ill.	Trades Council Hall	1-3 Friday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
364	Council Bluffs, Iowa	Merriam Block	Thursday	8	4.60	Yes	Yes
365	Marion, Ind.	Trades Council Hall	Tuesday	8	3.60	No	Pt.
366	New York, N. Y.	189th St. and Webster Ave.	Monday	8	5.00		
367	Centralia, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.80	No	Yes
368	Allentown, Pa.	Cor. Law & Hamilton Sts.	Monday	8	3.68	Yes	Pt.
369	North Tonawanda, N. Y.	88 Webster St.	Thursday	8	4.40	3 Mo.	No
370	Lenox, Mass.	Town Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.24	Yes	No
371	Denison, Texas	Labor Hall	Friday	8	4.60	No	No
372	Lima, Ohio	S. W. Cor. Public Square	Wed.	9	4.05	No	Pt.
373	Fort Madison, Iowa	Kennedy Bldg.	2-4 Fri.	9	3.60	No	Yes
374	Buffalo, N. Y.	Hampshire and West Ave.	Friday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
375	Pensacola, Fla.			9	3.00		
376	Akron, O.	25 N. Howard St.	Tuesday	8	4.80		
377	Alton, Ill.	Broadway and Easton Sts.	2-4 Mon.	8	4.80	Yes	No
378	Edwardsville, Ill.	Bohemian Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
379	Texarkana, Texas	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	4.80		
380	Herkimer, N. Y.	Maccabee Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	Yes	No
381	Washburn, Wis.						
382	Middleport, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	3.20	No	No
383	Bayonne, N. J.	21st St. & Ave. C.	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	No
384	Asheville, N. C.	19½ Baltimore Ave.	Wed.	8	3.20	No	No
385	Wollaston, Mass.	Roland Hall, Nrflk Downs	1-3 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	
386	Dorchester, Mass.	204 Adams St.	Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
387	Dubois, Ida.						
388	Richmond, Va.						
389	Tuxedo, N. Y.						
390	Holyoke, Mass.	Monument Nat'l Hall	Thursday	8	4.40		
391	Hoboken, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.00		
392	Orange, Tex.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	4.00	No	No
393	Camden, N. J.	Broadway and Washington	Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
394	Boston, Mass.	A. O. H. Bldg.	3rd Mon.	8	3.00	Yes	Yes
395	Adams, Mass.	Herman Hall	Monday	8	4.00	Yes	No
396	Newport News, Va.	3101 Huntington Ave.	Monday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
397	Hillsboro, Texas	W. O. W. Hall	Wed.	8	4.40	No	No
398	Lewiston, Ida.	Union Hall	Monday	8	5.00	No	No
399	Phillipsburg, N. J.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	3.68	Yes	Yes
400	Hudson, Mass.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.00	Yes	
401	Pittston, Pa.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	3.80	4 Mo.	Yes
402	Pittsburgh, Pa.	80 S. 12th St., S. S.	1-3 Wed.	8	5.68		
403	Alexandria, La.	1010 Second St.	Thursday	8	2.80 to 4.10		
404	Painesville, Ohio	H. O. A. H. Hall	2nd L. Wed.	9	4.95	Yes	Pt.
405	Wellsville, Ohio	Cor. 9th and Main Sts.	1-3 Frid.	8	4.50	No	Yes
406	Bethlehem, Pa.	1st Nat'l Bank Bldg.	2-4 Friday	8	3.68	Yes	Yes
407	Lewiston, Me.	31 Lisbon St.	Wed.	8	3.44	No	Yes
408	Worcester, Mass.	62 Madison St.	Tuesday	8	4.32		
409	New Canaan, Conn.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
410	Selma, Ala.						
411	San Angelo, Texas	C. L. U. Hall	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
412	Sayville, L. I., N. Y.	German Hall	1-2 Mon.	8	4.00		
413	South Bend, Ind.	315 S. Michigan St.	Tuesday	8	4.40	Yes	No
414	Nanticoke, Pa.	Lupcho's Hall	Friday	8	3.80	4 Mo.	Yes
415	Cincinnati, Ohio	1228 Walnut St.	2-4 Wed.	8	3.60	Yes	Pt.
416	Chicago, Ill.	2431 W. 12th St.	Friday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
417	Colorado City, Colo.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	No
418	Greeley, Colo.	Vasa Hall	Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	No
419	Chicago, Ill.	1500 Sedgwick St.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
420	Memphis, Tenn.	95 S. 2nd St.	Thursday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
421	Ellwood City, Pa.						
422	Rochester, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
423	Barberton, Ohio						
424	Hingham, Mass.						
425	El Paso, Texas	Labor Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
426	Los Angeles, Cal.						
427	Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
428	Fairmont, W. Va.	Willard Hall	Friday	9	4.50		
429	Montclair, N. J.	347 Bloomfield Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
430	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	Carroll Bldg.	Monday	8	5.68	Yes	Yes
431	Brazil, Ind.	11½ National Ave.	Tuesday	8	3.80	No	No
432	Atlantic City, N. J.	Union Hall	Thursday	8	4.50		
433	Belleville, Ill.	Cor. A and Spring Sts.	2-4 Sat.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
434	Kensington, Ill.	115th St. & Michigan Ave.	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
435	Chester, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.50		
436	New Albany, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	3.27	No	No
437	Portsmouth, Ohio	6th and Chillicothe Sts.	Thursday	8	4.50	No	No
438	Brookline, Mass.	178 Washington St.	Monday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
439	Glen Park, N. Y.						
440	Buffalo, N. Y.	Cor. Jefferson & Eaton Sts.	Tuesday	8	5.00		
441	Cambridge, Mass.	631 Mass. Ave.	Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
442	Hopkinsville, Ky.						
443	Chelsea, Mass.	220 Broadway	Monday				
444	Pittsfield, Mass.	211 North St.	Tuesday	8	4.00	Yes	No
445	Palmer, Mass.						
446	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Can.						
447	Ossining, N. Y.						
448	Waukegan, Ill.	220 Washington St.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
449	San Francisco, Cal.						
450	Ogden, Utah	2441 Hudson Ave.	Thursday	8	5.00	Yes	No
451	Knoxville, Tenn.						
452	Carrier Mills, Ill.	Fiffe Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	3.60		
453	Auburn, N. Y.	Redmen's Hall	Monday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
454	Philadelphia, Pa.	N. W. Cor. 8th & Reed Sts.	Tuesday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
455	Somerville, N. J.	Stryker's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.00	Yes	No
456	Media, Pa.	Borough Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.40	Yes	No
457	Soda Springs, Ida.						
458	Lawrence, Kan.						
459	Bar Harbor, Me.	G. A. R. Hall	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
460	Wausau, Wis.						
461	Highwood, Ill.	Wittens Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
462	Greensburg, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.00	No	Vbl.
463	Hinsdale, Ill.	Neidigs Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.60	Yes	Yes
464	Caldwell, Ida.						
465	Ardmore, Pa.	Marion Title Hall	Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	No
466	Dunkirk, N. Y.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	4.05		
467	Hoboken, N. J.						
468	Smithville, Texas	Carpenters' Hall	1st Sat.	8	4.00		
469	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Eagles' Hall	Monday	8	4.80		
470	Tacoma, Wash.	949 S. Market St.	Thursday	8	5.00	Yes	No
471	Payette, Ida.						
472	Ashland, Ky.	15th St. and Greenup Ave.	Monday	8	3.60	No	Yes
473	Sandpoint, Ida.						
474	Nyack, N. Y.	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
475	Walsenburg, Colo.						
477	Wilmington, N. C.	213 Princess St.	Thursday	9	2.50 to 4.50	No	Pt.
479	Sparta, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	4.00	No	No
480	Freeburg, Ill.	City Hall Bldg.	2nd Sat.	8	4.00	No	No
481	Barre, Vt.	Worthen Block	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
482	Jersey City, N. J.	642 Newark Ave.	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	No
483	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St.	Monday	8	5.50	Yes	No
484	Dinuba, Cal.						
485	Staten Island, N. Y.	Bittels' Hall, West New Brighton, N. Y.	1-3 Mon.	8	4.50	No	No
486	Bayonne, N. J.	31st St. and Broadway	Thursday	8	5.00	Yes	No
487	Linton, Ind.						
488	New York, N. Y.	2994 3rd Ave., Bronx.	1-3 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	
490	Passaic, N. J.	259-261 Monroe St.	Friday	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
491	Corinth, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	3.00	No	No
492	Reading, Pa.	Brenesisers' Hall	Thursday	8	3.44	Yes	Yes
493	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	51 South 4th Ave.	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
494	Windsor, Ont., Can.	Union Hall	Wed.	9	4.50	Yes	Vbl.
495	Streator, Ill.	West Schlitz Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
496	Kankakee, Ill.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	4.40	No	No
498	Brantford, Ont., Can.						
499	Leavenworth, Kan.	Labor Hall	Wed.	8	4.40	Yes	No
500	Butler, Pa.	Younkin's Bldg.	Friday	8	5.60	No	Yes
501	Stroudsburg, Pa.	Millers Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	4.10	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
502	Canandaigua, N. Y.	Mutchlers' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.00	No	No
503	Lancaster, N. Y.	Wendel's Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	4.50	No	No
504	Chicago, Ill.	Netherwoods' Hall	Thursday	8	5.00		
505	Litchfield, Ill.	Merchants' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	4.00	No	No
506	Gainesville, Texas	F. U. of A. Hall	Thursday	8	4.00	No	No
508	Marion, Ill.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.40		
509	Mt. Pleasant, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	4.05	No	No
510	Du Quoin, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	4.40		
511	Roswell, N. Mex.	K. of P. Hall	Thursday	8	5.00	No	No
512	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	4.40		
514	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	9. S. Franklin St.	Tuesday	8	3.80	4 Mo.	Yes
515	Colorado Springs, Colo.	129 E. Kiowa St.	Tuesday 1st Sat.	8	5.20	Yes	No
516	Lindenhurst, N. Y.	Liberty Hose Co.	3rd Friday	8	4.00		
517	Portland, Me.	Fairington Block	Monday	8	3.36	Yes	Yes
518	Charleston, Ill.	C. L. U. Hall	Monday	8	4.00	Yes	No*
519	East Rutherford, N. J.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thurs	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
520	Akron, O.						
521	Chicago, Ill.	73 W. Randolph St.	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
522	New York, N. Y.	101 W. 127th St.	1-3 Mon.	8	5.50	Yes	Yes
523	Keokuk, Iowa	700 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	4.00		
524	Nelson, B. C., Can.						
525	Coshocton, Ohio	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.40	No	No
526	Galveston, Texas	2216½ Ave. E.	Tuesday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
527	Brunswick, Ga.						
528	Washington, D. C.	3rd and Pa. Ave., S. E.	1-3 Wed.	8	3.60 to 4.32	3 Mo.	No
529	Scottdale, Pa.	Loucks' Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	4.05	No	No
530	Georgetown, Wash.	Georgetown Sta.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
531	St. Petersburg, Fla.	Woodmen's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00	No	Yes
532	Elmira, N. Y.	202 E. Water St.	Saturday	8	4.00	No	Pt.
533	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Redmen's Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	4.50	Yes	No
534	Burlington, Iowa	Trades and Labor Hall	Monday	8	4.00	No	Yes
535	Cadillac, Mich.	Eagles' Hall	Monday	9	3.60	No	No
536	Baker City, Ore.	Union Hall	Wed.	8	5.00	No	No
537	Rahway, N. J.	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	4.50		
538	Concord, N. H.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	2.50	No	No
539	New York, N. Y.	2229 1st Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	5.50	Yes	No
540	Waltham, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	Vbl.
541	Washington, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Temple	Monday	8	5.00	No	No
542	Salem, N. J.	I. O. M. Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	3.60	No	No
543	Mamaroneck, N. Y.	Boyd's Hall	2-4-5 Mon.	8	4.80	Yes	No
544	Somerville, Mass.	Isabella Hall	Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
545	Kane, Pa.						
546	Olean, N. Y.	258½ N. Union St.	Thursday	8	4.00	No	No
547	Cripple Creek, Colo.						
548	Minneapolis, Minn.	26 Washington Ave., S.	2-4 Friday	8	4.80	Yes	No
549	Greenfield, Mass.	Commonwealth Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	3.60	No	Yes
550	Oakland, Cal.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	5.00		
551	Lawrence, Mass.	Franco-American Hall	Friday	8	4.80	Yes	No
552	Clarksville, Tenn.	110½ Franklin St.	Tuesday	9	3.60	No	Vbl.
553	Kitchener, Ont., Can.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Friday	10	4.00	No	No
554	San Francisco, Cal.	113 Stewart St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.50	No	
555	Temple, Texas	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	4.00		
556	Meadville, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	Friday	8	3.60	No	No
557	Bozeman, Mont.	Electric Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.00	No	Yes
558	Elmhurst, Ill.	Mahlers' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
559	Paducah, Ky.	5th and Kentucky Ave.	Monday	8	4.00	No	Yes
560	St. Paul, Minn.	254 E. 7th St.	Wed.	8	4.40	2 Mo.	Yes
561	Pittsburg, Kan.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	4.80	No	No
562	Everett, Wash.						
563	Glendale, Cal.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
564	Jersey City Heights, N. J.						
565	Elkhart, Ind.	G. A. R. Hall	2nd Mon.	9	3.50		
566	Charleston, Mo.	Kenrick Hall	Saturday	9	3.60		
567	Chappell, Neb.						
568	Lincoln, Ill.	Obcamps' Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	Yes
569	New York, N. Y.						
570	Gardner, Mass.	Barthel Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.00		
571	Carnegie, Pa.	Malta Hall	Wed.	8	5.68		
572	Georgetown, Texas	I. O. O. F. Temple	1-3 Friday	8	4.00	No	No
573	Rye, N. Y.	Guerins' Hall	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
574	Middletown, N. Y.	Maccabee Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
576	Pine Bluff, Ark.	110½ Pine St.	Monday	8	4.80	No	Yes
577	Charleston, S. C.						
578	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
579	Dubuque, Iowa	Carpenters' Hall	2d Thurs.			Yes	No
580	Du Bois, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.00	No	Yes
581	Herrin, Ill.	A. F. of L. Hall	Thursday	8	4.00	No	No
583	Portland, Ore.	Arbor Lodge Sta.	Thursday	8	4.50		
584	Emporium, Pa.						
585	New York, N. Y.	424 W. 49th St.	2-4 Tues.	8	4.50 to 5.50		
586	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	5.50	Yes	No
587	Coatesville, Pa.	3rd Ave. and Main St.	Tuesday	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
588	Carterville, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.00		
589	Cheney, Wash.	Walters' Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	No
590	Rutland, Vt.						
591	Little Falls, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
592	Muncie, Ind.	Labor Temple	Friday	9	4.50	Yes	No
594	Dover, N. J.	93 Blackwell St.	1-3 Fri.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
595	Lynn, Mass.	62 Monroe St.	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	No
596	Taylor, Texas	Hurke Bldg.	Tuesday	8	4.80	No	Yes
597	Centerville, Iowa	Carpenters' Hall	Saturday	9	4.05	No	No
598	Wabash, Ind.	National Bank Block	Friday	9	4.05	Yes	No
599	Hammond, Ind.	Weis Hall	Wed.	8	5.60		
600	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	25 Broadway	Saturday	9	4.50	No	No
602	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Friday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
603	Ithaca, N. Y.	Redmen's Hall	Friday	8	4.00	No	Yes
604	Murphysboro, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	4.80	No	No
605	Portsmouth, Va.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.00		
607	Hannibal, Mo.	Labor Temple	2-4 Friday	8	4.00	No	No
608	New York, N. Y.	236 W. 43rd St.	2-4 Wed.	8	5.50	Yes	Yes
609	Idaho Falls, Idaho						
610	Port Arthur, Tex.	310 6th St.	Tuesday	8	5.00		
611	New Haven, Conn.						
612	Union Hill, N. J.	205 Bergenline Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	No
614	Baldwinsville, N. Y.	O'Briens Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	3.60	No	No
615	Brownsville, Pa.	Nat. Deposit Bank Bldg.	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.50	No	Yes
616	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St.	1-3 Friday	8	6.00		
617	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00	Yes	No
618	Hurst, Ill.	Town Hall	1-3 Friday	9	4.05		
619	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.	Elks' Hall	1-3 Mon.	10	6.00	No	No
620	Vineland, N. J.	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00	Yes	No
621	Bangor, Maine						
622	Waco, Texas	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	4.50	No	No
623	Danielson, Conn.	Hyde Block	Monday	8	3.60	No	Yes
624	Brockton, Mass.	28 Main St.	Monday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
625	Malden, Mass.	56 Pleasant St.	Tuesday	8	5.20		Yes
626	Wilmington, Del.						
627	Jacksonville, Fla.	46½ W. Bay St.	Thursday	8	3.60		
628	Cincinnati, Ohio	K. P. Hall, Knowltons' Cor.	1-3 Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
629	Parry Sound, Ont., Can.	Hagans' Hall	Tuesday	10	6.60	Yes	No
630	Neenah and Menasha, Wis.						
631	Spring Valley, Ill.	Wallwins' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
632	Providence, R. I.	152 Weybosset St.	Monday	8	4.80	No	Yes
633	Madison, Ill.	19th and State Sts., Granite City, Ill.	Thursday	8	5.00	Yes	No
634	McCook, Neb.	Osborn Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	3.60	No	Yes
635	Boise, Ida.	Sonna Bldg.	Monday	8	5.00	No	No
636	Burlington, Iowa	Labor Hall	1-3 Friday	10	2.50		
637	Hamilton, Ohio	Trades Council Hall	Thursday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
638	Morristown, N. J.	Park Place	Wed.	8	4.00		
641	Fort Dodge, Iowa	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	4.40		
642	E. Yard, Richmond, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	No
643	Chicago, Ill.	527-29 Milwaukee Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
644	Pekin, Ill.	Over 309 Court.	Tuesday	8	4.80	No	No
645	East Las Vegas, N. Mex.	702 Lincoln Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	4.40	No	Yes
646	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
647	Fairfield, Conn.	Saum's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	4.25	Yes	Yes
648	Pana, Ill.						
649	Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.						
650	Pomeroy, Ohio	Skinners' Hall	Saturday	8	4.00	No	No
651	Jackson, Mich.	Labor Hall	Wed.	8	4.40	No	Vbl.
652	Elwood, Ind.	Clyde's Office	Tuesday	8	3.20	No	No
653	Chickasha, Okla.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	4.80	No	Yes
654	Rhinelander, Wis.	Scandinavian Hall	3rd Tues.	8	4.00	No	No
655	Key West, Fla.	Cor. Elizabeth & Caroline.	Wed.	8	4.00		
656	Holyoke, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
657	Sheboygan, Wis.	Cor. 8th & New York Ave.	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
658	Lynbrook, N. Y.						
659	Rawlins, Wyo.	City Hall	2-4 Friday	9	6.05		
660	Springfield, Ohio	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	4.40	Yes	No
661	Ottawa, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.60	No	Yes
662	Mt. Morris, N. Y.						
663	Healdton, Okla.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	8	4.80	No	No
664	Cincinnati, Ohio						
665	Amarillo, Texas	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	5.00	No	Pt.
666	Mimico, Ont., Can.						
667	Cincinnati, Ohio	Peebles, Cor. Walnut Hills.	2-4 Tues.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
668	Palo Alto, Cal.	Ostrander Hall	Tuesday	8	5.50	Yes	No
669	Harrisburg, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.00		
670	Evansville, Ind.						
672	Manchester, N. H.	64 Hanover St.	2-4 Friday	10	2.00		
673	Fort Edward, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Mon	8	4.00		
674	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	4.50	No	Yes
675	Alhambra, Cal.						
676	Cincinnati, Ohio	North Turner Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
677	Lebanon, Pa.	S. of A. Hall	Wed.	9-10	3.00 to 3.50	Yes	Yes
678	Dubuque, Iowa	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
679	Montpelier, Vt.	G. A. R. Hall	Monday	8	3.50	No	No
680	Newton Centre, Mass.	Circuit Hall	Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	No
681	Loveland, Colo.	Over First Nat. Bank	2-4 Sat.	8	4.40	No	No
682	Franklin, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	4.80	No	Yes
683	Burlington, Vt.	Burnett Block	Thursday	8	4.00	Yes	No
684	Latrobe, Pa.						
685	Chicopee, Mass.	Canadian Union Hall	Wed.	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
686	Blackwell, Okla.	City Hall	Friday	8	4.00	No	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
687	Elizabeth, N. J.	362 Elizabeth Ave.	1-3 Sat.	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
688	Santa Ana, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	3.50		
689	Weiser, Idaho	Rhodes' Shop	1-3 Wed.	8	5.00		
690	Little Rock, Ark.	3rd and Center Sts.	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
691	Williamsport, Pa.	Seigel Bldg.	Mon.	9	4.05		
692	Cincinnati, Ohio	Beekman & Knox Sts.	Wed.	8	5.00		
693	Needham, Mass.						
694	Boonville, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	3.60	No	Yes
695	Sterling, Ill.	Palmers' Office.	1-3 Mon.	9	4.05	No	No
696	Tampa, Fla.	1110½ Franklin St.	Monday	8	4.00	No	
697	New York, N. Y.	243 E. 84th St.	Tuesday	8	5.50	Yes	Yes
698	Newport, Ky.	Central Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
699	Sewickley, Pa.	504½ Broad St.	2-4 Mon.	8	5.68	Yes	Yes
700	Corning, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	3.60	No	Yes
701	Fresno, Cal.	1139 I St.	Tuesday	8	5.00		
702	Grafton, W. Va.	Latrobe St.	1-3 Thurs.	9	3.00	No	No
703	Lockland, Ohio	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
704	Quanah, Texas	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	4.00	No	
705	Lorain, Ohio	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	4.80	3 Mo.	Yes
706	Sullivan, Ind.	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00	No	Yes
707	Silver City, N. Mex.						
708	West Newton, Mass.	A. O. U. W. Hall	Friday	8	4.80	Yes	No
709	Shenandoah, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	3.60		
710	Long Beach, Cal.	Stewart's Hall	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
711	Mt. Carmel, Pa.	F. O. R. L. & B. Hall	Tuesday	8	3.60	No	Vbl.
712	Covington, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Temple	Thursday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
713	Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.	Erie Ave.	Wed.	8	4.40		
714	Johnson, Vt.	Union Hall	2-3 Wed.	10	2.00		
715	Des Moines, Iowa						
716	Zanesville, Ohio	C. L. U. Hall	Friday	8	4.20	No	No
717	Bristol, R. I.						
718	Havre, Mont.	National Bank Bldg.	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
719	Freeport, Ill.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00	No	No
720	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	4.32	Yes	Yes
721	Raleigh, N. C.	Union Hall	Tuesday	10	3.25	No	No
722	De Pue, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Tues.	8	4.40	No	Yes
723	Newark, N. J.	240 Springfield Ave.	Tuesday	8	5.20		
724	Houston, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Thesday				
725	Salt Lake City, Utah						
726	Providence, R. I.	27 Westminster St.	1st Mon.	10	3.05	No	Yes
727	Petersburg, Va.	K. of P. Hall	Saturday	10	4.00	No	
728	Pontiac, Ill.	Redmen's Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	5.40	No	Yes
729	Thurber, Texas	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	4.70	No	Yes
730	Quebec, Que., Can.	110 Dupont	Wed.	9	3.15	No	No
731	Corsicana, Texas	K. of P. Hall	Saturday	8	4.50		
732	Stockton, Cal.	C. L. U. Hall	2nd Tues.	8	4.50		
733	Percy, Ill.						
734	Kokomo, Ind.	Trades Council Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	Yes
735	Mansfield, Ohio	Cummings Block	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.00		
736	Philadelphia, Pa.						
737	Carlinville, Ill.	Hochs' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.00	No	No
738	Wellston, Mo.	6128 Easton Ave.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
739	College Hill, Ohio						
740	New York, N. Y.	253 Atlantic Ave.	Monday	8	5.60		
741	Beardstown, Ill.	1st State Bank Bldg.	Wed.	8	3.80	No	Yes
742	Decatur, Ill.	G. A. R. Hall	Monday	8	4.80	No	Yes
743	Bakersfield, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	5.50	Yes	No
744	Red Lodge, Mont.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
745	Honolulu, H. I.	Waverly Bldg.	Monday	8	4.50	Yes	No
746	Norwalk, Conn.	Gazette Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	4.00	Yes	No
747	Oswego, N. Y.	City Savings Bank Bldg.	Mon.	8	4.25	3 Mo.	Yes
748	Taylorville, Ill.	Dexheimer's Office	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00		
749	Mt. Vernon, Ohio	710 E. High St.	1st Tues	9	3.60	Yes	No
750	Asbury Park, N. J.	224 Main St.	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00		No
751	Santa Rosa, Cal.	Trembley Hall	Friday	8	4.50	Yes	No
752	Hackensack, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.50	Yes	No
753	Beaumont, Tex.						
754	Fulton, N. Y.	G. A. R. Hall	Thursday	8	3.60	3 Mo.	No
755	West Superior, Wis.						
756	Bellingham, Wash.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	5.00	No	No
757	South Manchester, Conn.						
758	Bayonne, N. J.	Capitol Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.32		
759	San Francisco, Cal.	454 Valencia St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	No
760	Melrose, Mass.						
761	Sorel, Que., Can.						
762	Quincy, Mass.	G. A. R. Hall	Mon.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
763	Enid, Okla.						
764	Shreveport, La.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	No
765	Mascoutah, Ill.	Mascoutah House	Last Wed.	9	3.60	No	No
766	San Francisco, Cal.	Building Trades Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	5.50	Yes	No
767	Ottumwa, Iowa	Labor Hall	Mon.	8	4.00	No	No
768	Dorranceton, Pa.	Stroh's Hall	Wed.	8	3.80	4 Mo.	Yes
769	Pasadena, Cal.	42 E. Walnut St.	Thursday	8	4.00	Yes	No
770	North Yakima, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	4.50		
771	Watsonville, Cal.	Friermuth's Front Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.50	No	No
772	Clinton, Iowa	Wallahalla Lodge Rooms.	1-3 Tues.	8	3.60	No	No
773	Braddock, Pa.						
774	Lexington, Mo.						
775	Hoquiam, Wash.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Wed.	8	4.80	No	No
776	Marshall, Texas	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.80	No	Yes
777	Medford, Mass.	38 High St.	Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
778	Fitchburg, Mass.						
779	Waycross, Ga.	Labor Hall	Saturday	8	3.60	No	No
780	Everett, Mass.	Foresters' Hall	Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
781	Princeton, N. J.	124 Nassau St.	Friday	8	4.50	Yes	No
782	Fond du Lac, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	4.05	No	Yes
783	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	4.40	No	Pt.
784	North Easton, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.40	Yes	No
785	Covington, Ky.	122 Pike St.	1-3 Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
786	Skowhegan, Me.						
787	New York, N. Y.	4th Ave. and 51st St.	1-3-5 Mon.	8	5.00		
788	Chicago, Ill.						
789	Marissa, Ill.						
790	Dixon, Ill.	Rickard's Hall	Tuesday	9	4.50	No	Yes
791	New York, N. Y.	443 Atlantic Ave., Brklyn.	Monday	8	5.00		
792	Rockford, Ill.	414 E. State St.	Mon.	8	5.00		
793	Kingston, N. Y.						
794	Leominster, Mass.	36 Monument Square	1-3 Tues.	8	3.75	No	
795	St. Louis, Mo.	10th and Carr Sts.	2-4 Fri.	9	3.37½	Yes	Yes
796	Seguin, Tex.	Star Loan Trust Bank	Thursday	8	4.00	No	No
797	Charlevoix, Mich.						
798	Salem, Ills.	City Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
799	Brockville, Ont., Can.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	3.60	No	No
800	St. Johnsbury, Vt.						
801	Woonsocket, R. I.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.00	Yes	No
802	Hyde Park, Mass.						
803	Metropolis, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	9	3.15	No	No
804	Naugatuck, Conn.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.00		
806	Pacific Grove, Cal.	Work Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	No
807	Toluca, Ill.	Carpenter Shop	1st Mon.	9	3.60	No	Yes
808	New York, N. Y.	Labor Lyceum	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
809	Charleston, S. Car.						
810	Wakefield, R. I.	Union Hall	Friday	8	3.60	No	Pt.
811	Atlantic Highlands, N. J.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	3.50	No	Yes
812	Cairo, Ill.	8th and Commercial Ave.	Thursday	9	3.50	No	No
813	Carbondale, Pa.	Labor Temple	Saturday	8	3.60	No	Yes
814	West Hampton, N. Y.	Good Templar Hall	2-4 Friday	8	4.00	No	No
815	Haywards, Cal.	880 B St.	Last Sat.	8	4.00	No	No
816	Pittsfield, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	9	3.00	No	Yes
817	Bessemer, Ala.	4th Ave. and 19th St.	Wed.	9	4.00	No	No
818	Putnam, Conn.	Owls Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	3.60	No	No
819	West Palm Beach, Fla.	Metcalfs' Hall	Mon.	8	4.50	No	No
820	Grand Rapids, Wis.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-2 Mon.	8	3.40	No	Yes
821	Winthrop, Mass.	Wadsworth Bldg.	Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	No
822	Findlay, Ohio	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	9	3.60	No	No
823	New York, N. Y.						
824	Muskegon, Mich.	Arbiter Hall	Monday	9	2.70	Yes	Yes
825	Willimantic, Conn.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	3.83	Yes	Yes
826	Sycamore, Ill.	Mystic Workers' Hall	1-3 Friday	8	4.40	No	No
827	Closter, N. J.	Werner's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	4.50	Yes	No
828	Menlo Park, Cal.						
829	Santa Cruz, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Mon.	8	4.50	Yes	No
830	Oil City, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.50	No	Vbl.
831	Arlington, Mass.	Crescent Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.80	Yes	No
832	Eldorado, Kan.	City Building	Thursday	8	4.00	No	No
833	Berwyn, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	No
834	Reynoldsville, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
835	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	Flannigans' Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	3.24	No	No
836	Janesville, Wis.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	4.00	No	Yes
837	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	1-2 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
838	Sunbury, Pa.	321 Market St.	Wed.	9-10	2.75 and 3.00	No	No
840	Olney, Ill.	West Main St.	Tuesday	9	2.70	No	No
841	Carbondale, Ill.	Trades Council Hall	Friday	8	4.00		
842	Pleasantville, N. J.	Redmen's Hall	Mon.	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
843	Jenkintown, Pa.	Trust Co. Bldg.	Thursday	8	4.60	Yes	No
844	Los Gatos, Cal.	W. O. W. Hall	1-2 Thurs.	8	5.50	Yes	No
845	Clifton Heights, Pa.	Shee Building	1-3 Friday	8	4.40		
846	Revere, Mass.	A. O. H. Hall	Friday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
847	Natick, Mass.	G. A. R. Hall	Mon.	8	4.80	Yes	No
848	San Bruno, Cal.	Carpenters' Hall	Mon.	8	5.50	Yes	No
849	Manitowoc, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	3.60	No	No
850	Leadville, Colo.	Miners' Hall	1st Fri.	8	5.00	No	No
851	Enid, Okla.	Trades Council Hall	2-4 Sat.	10	3.50	No	No
852	Verona, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	5.68	Yes	Yes
853	Boundbrook, N. J.	American Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	4.00	Yes	No
854	Madisonville, Ohio	Wetzel Ave. & Madison Rd.	1-3 Tues.	8	5.00		
855	Coalinga, Cal.						
856	Greenville, Texas	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday	8	3.60	No	No
857	Tucson, Ariz.	40 W. Congress St.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
858	Clinton, Mass.						
859	Providence, R. I.	1929 Westminster St.	Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	No
860	Framingham, Mass.						
861	Southbridge, Mass.	Labor Headquarters	Wed.	8	4.08		
862	Wakefield, Mass.						
863	Conneaut, Ohio	Over Herricks' Jewelry Store	Tuesday	8	4.40	No	Vbl.
864	St. Augustine, Fla.	Eagles' Hall	Friday	8	4.00		
865	Brunswick, Ga.	New Castle St.	2-4 Tues.	8	3.50	No	No
866	Norwood, Mass.						
867	Milford, Mass.	Lincoln Square Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
868	Cheviot, Ohio	Weisers' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
869	St. Johnsville, N. Y.	Members' Home	1st Mon.	9	3.60	No	No
870	Granville, Ill.	Moores' Lumber Office	1st Mon.	8	4.40	No	Yes
871	Battle Creek, Mich.	16 S. Jefferson Ave.	Tuesday	8	4.40	No	No
873	Willisville, Ill.						
874	Galveston, Texas	22nd St. and Ave. C.	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00	No	No
875	Oakland, Cal.	761 12th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	5.00 to 6.00	No	Yes
876	Hamilton and Wenham, Mass.	Jones Bldg.	Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	No
877	Worcester, Mass.						
878	Beverly, Mass.	Cabot St.	Friday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
879	Elmira, N. Y.	200 E. Water St.	2-4 Wed.	8	2.80	3 Mo.	Yes
880	Bernardsville, N. J.						
881	Massillon, Ohio						
882	Columbia, Pa.						
883	Aberdeen, Wash.	Building Trades Hall	Monday	8	4.80	No	No
884	Los Angeles, Cal.						
885	Woburn, Mass.						
886	Dalhart, Texas						
887	Hampton, Va.	Redmen's Hall	Thursday	8	4.00	3 Mo.	No
888	Salem, Mass.	71 Washington St.	Thursday	8	4.80		
889	Allston, Mass.	Woods Hall, Brighton, Mass.	Friday	8	5.20		
890	Hazelwood, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	5.68	Yes	Yes
891	Hot Springs, Ark.	307½ Pleasant St.	Wed.	8	4.80	No	No
892	Deadham, Mass.						
893	Wellsburg, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.00		
894	Cobalt, Ont., Can.						
895	Tarrytown, N. Y.	Union Opera House	1-3 Tues.	8	5.00		
896	Jackson, Miss.	Labor Hall	Wed.	9	3.00		
897	Norristown, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	4.00		
898	St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Mich.						
899	Parkersburg, W. Va.	561½ 7th St.	Wed.	8	3.60	No	No
900	Altoona, Pa.	906 Green Ave.	1-3 Wed.	10	4.00	No	No
901	Malta, Mont.						
902	Auburn, R. I.	Vasa Music Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	No
903	Clay Center, Kan.	Lindner Building	Friday	9	3.60		
904	Jacksonville, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	No
905	Freeland, Pa.	Geopert's Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	3.24	No	Yes
906	Brookville, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	4.05	No	No
907	Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.						
908	Ramsey, N. J.						
909	Clarkdale, Ariz.	Old School House	Friday	8	6.35	No	Yes
910	Gloucester, Mass.	Mansfield Hall	Monday	8	4.80		
911	Kalispell, Mont.	O'Connell Hall	Friday	8	5.00	No	No
912	Richmond, Ind.	626 Main St.	Tuesday	8	3.60		
913	Balboa, Canal Zone	Lodge Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.44	No	No
914	Augusta, Me.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	3.60	No	No
915	Horton, Kan.						
916	Aurora, Ill.	Dillenburg Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
917	Astoria, Oregon						
918	Manhattan, Kan.	M. W. A. Hall	1st Tues.	8	4.00	No	No
919	St. John, N. B., Can.						
920	Meriden, Conn.	Trades Council Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
921	Portsmouth, N. H.						
922	Maysville, Ky.						
923	Cleburne, Texas	103 N. Main St.	Monday	8	4.40	No	No
924	Manchester, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Friday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
925	Salinas, Cal.	Native Sons' Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	4.50	No	No
926	Beloit, Wis.	Trades Council Hall	Thursday	9	4.05	No	No
927	Danbury, Conn.						
928	Danville, Pa.	11 Ferry St.	2-4 Fri.	9	3.60	No	No
929	Grinnell, Iowa						
930	St. Cloud, Minn.	Institute Hall	1-3 Friday	8	4.40	No	Pt.
931	Manchester, N. H.	1017 Elm St.	Thursday	8	4.00	Yes	No
932	Peru, Ind.	Trades Council Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	4.05		
933	L'Ange Gardien Que., Can.	Fortier Hall	Last Sat.	9	2.70	Yes	No
934	Marshall, Mo.						
935	Princeton, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	3.60	No	Yes
936	Wilmerding, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.50		
937	Chelsea, Mass.	108 Park St.	Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	
938	West Roxbury, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
939	Weston, W. Va.	A. O. U. W. Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	4.05	No	Yes
940	Sandusky, Ohio	Trades Assembly Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	4.50	No	No
941	East Orange, N. J.	92½ Main St.	Friday.	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
942	Fort Scott, Kan.	Labor Hall	2-3 Tues.	9	3.60	No	No
943	Tulsa, Okla.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	5.00	Yes	No
944	San Bernardino, Cal.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	4.50	No	No
945	Jefferson City, Mo.	K. of P. Hall	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	No
946	Oshkosh, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall	Friday	10	3.00 to 4.00	No	Yes
947	Ridgway, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	Friday	8	4.80	No	Yes
948	Sioux City, Iowa	Labor Temple	Friday	8	4.80	No	Yes
949	Columbia, S. C.	1615 Main St.	Monday	9	3.60		
950	New York, N. Y.						
951	Brainard, Minn.						

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952	Bristol, Conn.	K. of P. Hall	Saturday	8	4.50	Yes	No
953	Lake Charles, La.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	Yes	No
954	Boston, Mass.	38 Comeway St.	Monday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
955	Appleton, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	4.05	2 Mo.	Yes
956	Olympia, Wash.	Lincoln Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00	No	No
957	Stillwater, Minn.	Belisle Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00	No	No
958	Marquette, Mich.	Siegals' Hall	Friday	8	4.40	No	No
959	Mattapan, Mass.	1632 Blue Hill Ave.	Monday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
960	Nebraska City, Neb.	Cor. 6th and Minn. Sts.	1-3 Mon.	8	4.40	No	No
961	Summit, N. J.	Hillary Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.00		
962	Marblehead, Mass.	Pleasant St.	Monday	8	4.20	Yes	Yes
963	St. Elmo, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	2.70	No	
964	Worcester, Mass.						
965	De Kalb, Ill.	Jarboe's Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	4.40	No	Yes
966	Sharon, Mass.	Workman Hall	1st Friday	8	5.60	Yes	No
967	Bay City, Mich.						
968	Blackfoot, Idaho						
969	Welland, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	Monday				
970	Riverside, N. J.	Stechers' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	3.20	Yes	No
971	Reno, Nev.	212 N. Virginia St.	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
972	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	1-3 Mon.	8	4.80		
973	Texas City, Texas						
974	Portland, Maine	Fairington Block	Thursday	8	3.36		
975	Benton, Ill.						
976	Greensburg, Ind.	Union Hall	Wed.	9	3.15	No	No
977	Wichita Falls, Tex.	711½ Indiana Ave.	Tuesday	8	4.50	No	No
978	Springfield, Mo.	128½ Kirby Arcade	Tuesday	8	4.00		
979	Williamstown, Mass.	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.00	Yes	No
980	Rochester, Minn.	A. O. U. W. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	4.05		
981	Petaluma, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	5.00	Yes	No
982	San Juan, P. R.						
983	Freeport, L. I., N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.00	Yes	No
984	Adrian, Mich.	Maccabee Hall	2nd Tues.	9	4.00	No	No
985	Gary, Ind.	560 Broadway	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	No
986	McAlester, Okla.	Over Grand Leader	Tuesday	8	5.00	No	No
987	Gilmer, Texas	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	3.50	No	No
988	Marlboro, Mass.	1st National Bank Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.20	Yes	Yes
989	Newburyport, Mass.	12½ State St.	1-3-4-5 Thursday	8	3.50	Yes	No
990	Greenville, Ill.	212 A., W. Main St.	2-4 Friday	9	3.15		
991	Winchester, Mass.						
992	Buhl, Ida.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	5.00	No	No
993	Miami, Fla.	1404½ Ave. D	Friday	8	5.00	Yes	No
994	Bennington, Vt.						
995	Branford, Conn.						
996	Penn Yan, N. Y.						
997	Pottstown, Pa.	Cor. High and Wash. St.	Friday	9	4.05	Yes	Yes
998	Dugger, Ind.						
999	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	1009½ Main St.	2-4 Mon.	9	3.15	No	No
1000	Greenville, Pa.	Benninghoff Block	Monday	8	4.32	No	No
1001	Gardner, Mass.	Barthells' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	10	3.50	Yes	No
1002	Arlington, N. J.						
1003	West Newton, Pa.	Sterner's House	2-4 Wed.	9	3.50 to 4.00	No	No
1004	Washington, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	9	4.05	No	No
1005	New Milford, Conn.						
1006	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	4.32	Yes	Yes
1007	Sheffield, Ala.						
1008	Hyannis, Mass.						
1009	Delhi, Ohio						
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	Tuesday	8	4.50	No	No
1011	St. Louis, Mo.	7801 S. Broadway	Thursday	8	5.60		
1012	Masontown, Pa.						
1013	Bridgeport, Conn.						
1014	Warren, Pa.	Over 324 2nd Ave.	Monday	8	3.50	No	No
1015	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.						
1016	Rome, N. Y.	149 Dominick St.	1-3 Wed.	8	4.40	Yes	No
1017	Minonk, Ill.	Halfmans' Hall	2-4 Tues.				
1018	Whitman, Mass.						
1019	Cortland, N. Y.	Assembly Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.40	No	No
1020	Portland, Ore.	Bricklayers' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.00	No	No
1021	New Bedford, Mass.	384 Acushnet Ave.	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	No
1022	Parsons, Kan.	Engineers' Hall	Thursday	8	4.00		
1023	Alliance, Ohio	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.40	No	Yes
1024	Cumberland, Md.	Third National Bank Bldg.	Monday	9	3.60	No	Pt.
1025	Martinez, Cal.						
1026	Cooperstown, N. Y.	Maccabee Hall	Friday	9	3.60		
1027	Sandy Hill, N. Y.						
1028	Ardmore, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	4.80	No	No
1029	Johnson City, Ill.	Hensons' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.00	No	No
1030	Globe, Ariz.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	No	No
1031	Dover, N. H.						
1032	Pontiac, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Sat.	10	4.50	No	No
1034	Oskaloosa, Iowa	Trades Assembly Hall	Thursday	8	4.40	No	No
1035	Taunton, Mass.	Jones Block	Monday	8	3.68	Yes	No
1036	California, Pa.	McCain Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.50	No	No
1037	Marseilles, Ill.	286 Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.80	No	Yes
1038	Ellenville, N. Y.	Glee Club Rooms	1-3 Tues.	8	2.60	No	No
1039	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Ben Hur Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	4.50	No	No
1040	Eureka, Cal.	Union Labor Hall	Friday	8	4.80	No	No

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1041	Otisville, N. Y.	Vanduzers' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	3.00	No	No
1042	Plattsburg, N. Y.	Margaret St.	Monday	8	4.00		
1043	Hanford, Cal.	Union Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.00	Yes	No
1044	Charleroi, Pa.	Bank Building	1-3 Mon.	8	4.50	No	Yes
1045	Great Barrington, Mass.	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.50	No	Yes
1046	Bridgewater, Mass.	Bowman Block	Tuesday	8	4.00	Yes	No
1047	Shelby, O.						
1048	McKeesport, Pa.	Soles Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.50	Yes	No
1049	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	126 N. Second St.	2-4 Mon.	8	3.60	No	Yes
1050	Philadelphia, Pa.	747 S. 8th St.	1st Fri. and 3rd Sun.	8	3.60	Yes	Yes
1051	Philadelphia, Pa.	1314 Ridge Ave.	1-2 Sat.	8	3.60	Yes	Yes
1052	Portland, Ore.						
1053	Milwaukee, Wis.	528 Chestnut St.	2-4 Wed.	9	3.60	Yes	Yes
1054	Addison, N. Y.						
1055	Lincoln, Neb.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	4.80		
1056	Pinckneyville, Ill.						
1057	New York, N. Y.	73 Allen St.	Monday	9	3.50	Yes	Yes
1058	Madison, N. J.	St. Patrick's Alliance Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.00	Yes	No
1059	Athol, Mass.	Lyric Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	3.40	No	No
1060	Norman, Okla.	226½ E. Main	Friday	8	4.50	No	No
1061	Jerome, Ariz.	Miners' Hall	Wed.	8	6.00		
1062	Santa Barbara, Cal.	Fithian Building	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	No
1063	Stoughton, Mass.						
1064	New Smyrna, Fla.	Dilzer Building	Tuesday	8	3.50		
1065	Salem, Ore.	Union Hall	Thursday	8	4.50	No	No
1066	Rockland, Me.	K. of P. Hall	Saturday	8	3.50	No	Yes
1067	Belleville, N. J.	Bank Building	1-3 Fri.	8	5.20		
1068	Vallejo and Benicia, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	4.75	No	Pt.
1069	Muscatine, Iowa	Assembly Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00	No	Yes
1070	Hoquiam, Wash.						
1072	Muskogee, Okla.	112½ N. Main St.	Monday	8	4.80	No	No
1073	Philadelphia, Pa.						
1074	Eau Claire, Wis.	Laycock Hall	1-3 Friday	9	3.82½		
1075	Hudson, N. Y.						
1076	Washington, Ind.	222 E. Main St.	Thursday	8	3.60	No	No
1077	Owosso, Mich.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	9	4.05	No	No
1078	Fredericksburg, Va.	Owens Building	Monday	9	3.50		
1079	Ridgefield Park, N. J.	Westview Hose Co. No. 3.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.50	Yes	No
1080	South Haven, Mich.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	9	4.05	No	No
1081	Carlyle, Ill.						
1082	San Francisco, Cal.						
1083	St. Charles, Ill.	Presons' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
1084	Bloomsburg, Pa.	Townsend Hall	Friday	9	3.60		
1085	Livingston, Mont.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	5.00	No	Pt.
1086	Argenta, Ark.	208½ Main St.	Saturday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1087	Port Huron, Mich.						
1088	Punxsutawney, Pa.	McQuory Bldg.	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	No
1089	Phoenix, Ariz.	238 E. Washington St.	Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	No
1090	Utuado, P. R.						
1091	Ridgewood, N. J.	Ryerson's Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	4.50		
1092	Lawrence, Mass.	665 Essex St.	1-3 Thurs.	8			
1093	Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.	Pembroke Hall	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
1094	Mahanoy City, Pa.	Bornemans' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	3.60	Yes	Yes
1095	Salina, Kan.	K. of P. Hall	Thursday	8	4.00	No	Pt.
1096	Boston, Mass.	694 Washington St.	Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
1097	Longview, Texas	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	4.00	No	No
1098	Greybull, Wyo.						
1099	Downington, Pa.	Improvement Co. Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	9	4.05	Yes	Yes
1100	Flagstaff, Ariz.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	5.50	No	No
1101	Eldorado, Ark.	Wilson Bldg.	Monday	8	3.60		
1102	Detroit, Mich.	148 Gratiot Ave.	Tuesday	8	5.25		
1103	Paragould, Ark.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	9	4.50	No	No
1104	Tyler, Tex.	Labor Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.00		
1105	Springfield, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	No
1106	Portland, Ore.						
1107	Gloversville, N. Y.	15 N. Main St.	Tuesday	8	4.00	Yes	No
1108	Cleveland, O.	3930 Lorain Ave.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1109	South San Francisco, Cal.						
1110	East Chicago, Ind.	Weiland's Hall	Monday	8	5.60		
1111	Ironton, O.	3rd and Chestnut Sts.	Friday	9	4.50	Yes	Yes
1112	Marshalltown, Iowa	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	4.60	No	No
1113	Springfield, N. J.						
1114	Indianapolis, Ind.	Cosmos Castle, Room 30.	1-3 Wed.	8	4.60	Yes	Yes
1115	Pleasantville, N. Y.	Mechanics' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	4.50	Yes	No
1116	Twin Falls, Idaho	Moose Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.00	No	No
1117	Oilton, Okla.	Plumbing Co. Shop	Friday	8	4.00	No	No
1118	Malone, N. Y.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	3.50	No	No
1119	Ridgefield, Conn.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
1120	Portland, Ore.	674 Liggard St.	Monday	10	3.00	No	No
1121	Richwood, W. Va.	Union Hall	Friday	9	3.00	No	Pt.
1122	Bloomfield, N. J.						
1123	Biddeford, Me.						
1124	Newton, N. J.	Moose Hall	3rd Sat.	9	3.60	Yes	No
1125	Central Falls, R. I.	7 Ledge St.	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1126	Annapolis, Md.	Arundell Building	2-4 Friday	8	3.50	No	No
1127	Montreal, Que., Can.	276 Amherst St.	Monday	10	3.00	Yes	No
1128	La Grange, Ill.	Quinn Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1129	Kittanning, Pa.	Moose Hall	Thursday	8	4.25	No	No
1130	Titusville, Pa.						

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1131	Waycross, Ga.						
1132	Alpena, Mich.	Pamerlean Hall	2 last Thurs.	9	4.05	No	No
1133	Newton, Iowa	Trades Assembly Hall	Friday	9	4.05	No	No
1134	Mt. Kisco, N. Y.	Ganun Building	2-4 Friday	8	4.50	Yes	No
1135	Port Jefferson, N. Y.	Good Templars Hall	Wed.	8	3.50	No	No
1136	Donora, Pa.	Goodwin Building	1-3 Mon.	8	4.50	No	No
1137	Pratt, Kan.	Pidigo Building	Tuesday	9	4.05		
1138	Stuart, Fla.						
1139	Hollister, Cal.						
1140	San Pedro, Cal.	128½ 6th St.	Thursday	8	4.00	No	No
1141	Warwick, N Y.						
1142	Cleveland, O.	307 Superior Ave., N. W.	Friday	8	5.60	Yes	No
1143	La Crosse, Wis.	Malins' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	4.00	2 Mo.	Yes
1144	Danvers, Mass.	Carroll Hall	Friday	8	4.00	Yes	No
1145	Port Jervis, N. Y.	Masons' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	3.60	Yes	Yes
1146	Green Bay, Wis.	Rosers' Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	4.05		
1147	Baton Rouge, La.						
1148	Olympia, Wash.	618 Adams St.	Friday	8	4.00 to 6.00	No	No
1149	Cocoanut Grove, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	5.00	Yes	No
1150	Atoka, Okla.						
1151	Batavia, N. Y.						
1152	Port Washington, L. I., N. Y	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.00	Yes	No
1153	Crooksville, O.	Maccabee Hall	1-3 Sun.	8	4.00	No	Vbl.
1154	West Chester, Pa.						
1155	Columbus, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	3.60	No	No
1156	San Francisco, Cal.	177 Capp St.	1-3 Tues.	9	3.50 to 3.60	No	No
1157	Passaic, N. J.	126 Madison St.	Thursday	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
1158	Berkeley, Cal.						
1159	Ipswich, Mass.						
1160	St. Jean, Que., Can.						
1161	Morris, Ill.						
1162	Suffern, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3-5 Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	No
1163	Virden, Ill.						
1164	New York, N. Y.	73 Allen St.	2-4 Tues.				
1165	Sacramento, Cal.						
1166	Fremont O.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	4.05	No	No
1167	Smithtown, N. Y.	St. James, L. I., N. Y.	1-3 Mon.	8	4.00	Yes	No
1168	Port Colborne, Ont., Can.	Temperance Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	3.60	No	No
1169,	Hull, Que., Can						
1170	Oakdale, La.						
1171	Marion, Iowa	Memorial Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	4.50	No	No
1172	Billings, Mont.	Labor Union Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1173	Trinidad, Colo.	Assembly Hall	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	No
1174	Willoughby, O.						
1175	Oatman, Ariz.			9			
1176	Fargo, N. D.	Oakers Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	4.05	No	No
1177	Marceline, Mo.	Bigger's Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	3.60		
1178	Pawhuska, Okla.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	5.00		
1179	Cliffside, N. J.	Palisade Ave.	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.50	Yes	No
1180	Cleveland, O.	307 Superior Ave., N. W.	2-4 Mon.	8	5.60	Yes	No
1181	Piedmont, W. Va.						
1182	Wellsville, N. Y.	Duke Hose House	2-4 Thurs.	9	3.60	No	No
1183	Parsons, Kan.						
1184	Seattle, Wash.	108 W. Main St.	Tuesday	8	5.00	No	Yes
1185	Moorestown, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	9	4.50		
1186	Homewood, Pa	Homewood & Hamilton Avs	Friday	8	5.68	Yes	Yes
1187	Oakland, Cal.	510 11th St.	1-3 Friday	9	3.00	No	Yes
1188	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	Lennerts Hall	Monday	8	4.00		
1189	Dayton, Ky.	Reckers' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.00		
1190	Bellefonte, Pa.						
1191	Detroit, Mich.	Sterns' Hall	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1192	Oglesby, Ill.	Lorenzettis' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1193	West Frankfort, Ill.						
1194	Taylor, Pa.						
1195	Ponce, P. R.	38 Mayol	Thursday	9	2.00	No	No
1196	Richmond, Va.	Marshall Hall	Monday	9½	2.75	No	No
1197	Saugus, Mass.						
1198	Independence, Kan.	Mears Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	No
1199	Rice Lake, Wis.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Friday	10	4.00	No	No
1200	North Platte, Neb.	Court House	1-3 Mon.	9	4.05	No	No
1201	Kaukauna, Wis						
1202	Merced, Cal.	Shaffer Bldg.	Wed.	8	4.50	No	No
1203	Mart, Tex.	Watson Hall	1-3 Friday	8	4.00		
1204	Jasonville, Ind.						
1205	Barceloneta, P. R.						
1206	Norwood, O.	2112 E. Sherman Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
1207	Charleston, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
1208	St. Louis, Mo.	Cor. 15th & Carr Sts.	Thursday	8	5.60		
1209	Newark, N. J.	48 Williams St.	1-3 Tues.	8	3.00 and 4.00		
1210	Salem, Mass.	71 Washington St.	Wed.	8	4.80		
1211	Syracuse, N. Y.						
1212	Coffeyville, Kan.	808½ Walnut St.	Monday	8	4.50	3 Mo.	No
1213	St. Anthony, Ida.	Commercial Club Rooms	Wed.	9	5.62	No	No
1214	Walla Walla, Wash.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	5.00	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
1215	Methuen, Mass.						
1216	Galt, Ont., Can.						
1217	Elm Grove, W. Va.						
1218	Ludlow, Ky.	Cor. Oak and Adelia Sts...	2-4 Wed.	8	5.00		
1219	Christopher, Ill.	Gill Hall	Tuesday	8	4.80		
1220	Port Huron, Mich.	519 Water St.	2-4 Mon.	9	4.05	No	No
1221	Massena, N. Y.						
1222	Hoboken, N. J.	Imperial Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.50		
1223	Maryville, Tenn.	Cusick St.	Monday	9	2.25		
1224	Emporia, Kan.						
1225	Sanford, Me.	Foresters' Hall	Monday	9	2.75		
1226	Manistee, Mich.	Salt City Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	3.60	No	No
1227	Ironwood, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	4.50	No	No
1228	Bluefield, W. Va.	Moose Hall	Wed.	9	3.60	No	No
1229	Deer Lodge, Mont.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1230	Franklin, Mass.	Redmen's Hall	1st Mon.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
1231	Canon City, Colo.	216 S. 7th St.	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
1232	New Glasgow, N. S., Can.	Federation Hall	Thursday	9	3.78	No	No
1233	Detroit, Mich.	1134 Gratiot Ave.	Tuesday	8	4.80		
1234	Girard, Ill.						
1235	Modesto, Cal.						
1236	Michigan City, Ind.	Burkhart Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.80	No	No
1237	Rexburg, Ida.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	5.00	No	No
1238	Nogales, Ariz.	332 Grand Ave.	1-3 Friday	8	5.00		
1239	Fitchburg, Mass.	140 Fourmont	2-4 Wed.	8	3.75	No	Yes
1240	Jermyn, Pa.						
1241	Thermopolis, Wyo.	Owens' Hall	Friday	9	6.00	No	Yes
1242	Cleveland, O.	307 Superior Ave., N. W..	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1243	Oneida, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	3.60	No	No
1244	Montreal, Que., Can.	182 St. Catherines St., E..	Saturday	9	4.05	No	No
1245	Newport, R. I.	Southwick Hall	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	
1246	Marinette, Wis.	German Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	4.05		
1247	Laconia, N. H.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	3.00	No	No
1248	Batavia, Ill.	St. George's Hall	4th Thurs.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
1249	Moncton, N. B., Can.	I. O. O. F. Hall	3rd Tues.	9	3.50	Yes	No
1250	Homestead, Fla.	Towers' Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	4.00		
1252	Beltzhoover, Pa.	Friedel's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	5.68	Yes	Yes
1253	Gladstone, N. J.	Allens Hall, Peapack, N. J.	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.50	Yes	No
1254	Harbor Springs, Mich.	Backus Hall	Wed.	9	4.05	No	No
1255	Chillicothe, O.	Cor. 7th and Paint St.	2-4 Tues.	8	4.80	No	No
1256	Ticonderoga, N. Y.	Weeds' Block	Tuesday	9	3.15		
1257	Silverton, Colo.	Cor. Green and 14th St..	1-2 Sat.	8	5.00	No	Yes
1258	Pocatello, Idaho	C. L. U. Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00		
1259	Muskegon Heights, Mich.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	8	4.40	Yes	No
1260	Iowa City, Ia.	109½ E. College St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.00	No	No
1261	Ilion, N. Y.	Cor. Otsego and 1st Sts...	Friday	8	4.00	Yes	No
1262	Chillicothe, Mo.						
1263	Millbrook, N. Y.						
1264	Clifton, Ariz.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	No	No
1265	Monmouth, Ill.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00		
1266	Madera, Cal.						
1267	Worden, Ill.	Honerkamp Hall	1st Fri.	8	3.60	No	No
1268	Johnstown, N. Y.	Forresters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00	Yes	No
1269	Warren, R. I.	Cartier Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.40	Yes	No
1270	Montreal, Que., Can.	33 A. Prince Arthur St...	Saturday	9	4.05	Part	
1271	Middleboro, Mass.	Robinson's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00	Yes	Vbl.
1272	Seattle, Wash.	110 W. Main St.	2-4 Sun.	8	6.00	No	Yes
1273	Coraopolis, Pa.						
1274	Plainfield, Ill.	City Hall	Last Mon.	9	3.60	No	No
1275	Clearwater Harbor, Fla...						
1276	Central Valley, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	3.50	Yes	Yes
1277	Bend, Ore.						
1278	Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	4.60	Yes	Yes
1279	Rochester, N. Y.	90 State St.	1-3 Wed.	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
1280	Mountain View, Cal.	Maccabee Hall	1st Mon.	8	5.50	Yes	No
1281	Abilene, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	4.40		
1282	Salem, O.	Maccabee Hall	Thursday	8	4.80	No	Yes
1283	Caguas, P. R.						
1284	Duluth, Minn.	21st Ave., W., and Superior St.	Wed.	10	3.00	No	No
1285	Allentown, Pa.						
1286	El Centro, Cal.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	5.00	No	No
1287	New Bedford, Mass.	384 Acushnet Ave.	Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	No
1288	Lisbon, O.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00	No	Yes
1289	West Seattle, Wash.	West Side Hall	Monday	8	5.70	Yes	Yes
1290	Hillsboro, Ill.	Trades Council Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	4.00	No	No
1291	Poteau, Okla.	K. of P. Hall	1-4 Sat.	8	4.00		
1292	Huntington, L. I., N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
1293	Michigan City, Ind.	Burkhart's Hall	2nd Thurs.	8	3.00	Yes	Yes
1294	Atlanta, Ga.	28½ Peachtree St.	Tuesday	9	3.60	Yes	No
1295	Hornell, N. Y.	135 Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
1296	San Diego, Cal.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	4.00	Yes	No
1297	New Brunswick, N. J.	Peoples' Bank Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	4.60	Yes	No
1298	Indiana, Pa.	Moose Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	3.60	No	Yes
1299	Orange, Tex.	Labor Hall	Wed.	8	4.00		
1300	Lehigh, Mont.	Thompson Lumber Co.	Thursday	8	5.60	No	No
1301	Seifirst, W. Va.						
1302	Rockwell Springs, N. Y.	Pearsal Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.40		
1303	Port Angeles, Wash.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
1304	Knox, Ind.						
1305	Fall River, Mass.	14 Market St.	Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
1306	Turlock, Cal.	Broadway Hall	Friday	8	3.50	No	No
1307	Evanston, Ill.	612 Davis St.	1-3 Mon.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1308	Lake Worth, Fla.	School House	Thursday	8	4.00	No	No
1309	French Lick, Ind.	P. O. Building	Monday	9	4.05	No	Vbl.
1310	Rochester, N. Y.	30 Corinthian St.	1-3 Thurs.	9		5 Mo.	Yes
1312	New Orleans, La.						
1313	Mason City, Iowa	Labor Temple	Tuesday	9	4.50	No	No
1314	Oconomowoc, Wis.	Royal Arcanum Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.20		
1315	Colfax, Wash.	Moose Hall	Thursday	8	4.50		
1316	Demopolis, Ala.						
1317	Indiana Harbor, Ind.	Auditorium Hall	Monday	8	5.60		
1318	Rantoul, Ill.	Fowler Bank Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	10	4.00		
1319	Albuquerque, N. M.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	5.00	No	Vbl.
1320	St. Johns, Newfoundland						
1321	Ballston Spa, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	3.25		
1322	Provincetown, Mass.	6 Tremont St.	1-3 Mon.	8	3.28	No	No
1323	Midland, Mich.						
1324	Nahant, Mass.	Oldtown Hall	2d L. Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	No
1325	Edmonton, Alta., Can.						
1326	Ely, Nev.						
1327	Belmar, N. J.	Moose Hall	Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
1328	DeLand, Fla.	W. O. W. Hall	Saturday	8	3.60	Yes	Vbl.
1329	Kirkwood, Mo.	7314 Manchester Ave.	Wed.	8	5.60		
1330	Grand Rapids, Mich.	7 Oak St.	1-3 Wed.	9½	3.00	Yes	No
1331	Brattleboro, Vt.						
1332	Chloride, Ariz.	Miners' Hall	Friday	8	6.00	No	No
1333	Warrensburg, Mo.						
1334	Pauls Valley, Okla.	City Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.00		
1335	Seattle, Wash.	7206 Woodlawn Ave.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1336	Wakefield, Mass.						
1337	Douglas, Ariz.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	Yes
1338	Jonquieres, Que., Can.						
1339	Morgantown, W. Va.	Maccabee Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	3.50	No	Yes
1340	Fort Collins, Colo.	Avery Block	Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	No
1341	York, Me.	Merchants' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	3.25	No	No
1342	Augusta, Ga.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Friday	9	2.50	No	No
1343	Redlands, Cal.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
1344	Portage, Wis.	W. W. A. Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	3.60	No	No
1345	Buffalo, N. Y.						
1346	Witt, Ill.	Redmen's Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	4.50		
1347	Rockland, Me.						
1348	Cincinnati, O.	Central Turner Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	3.50	No	Yes
1349	Lenoir, N. C.	Craig Block	Friday	10	3.25	Yes	No
1350	Holyoke, Mass.	437 High St.	Friday	9	4.50	Yes	
1351	Menominee, Mich.	Meissners' Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1352	Grand Rapids, Mich.	No. 7 Oakes St., S. W.	Thursday	9	2.28	3 Mo.	No
1353	Santa Fe, N. M.	Dilgado Hall	Monday	8	4.80	No	No
1354	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	3.50	No	No
1355	Crawfordsville, Ind.	201½ E. Main St.	2-4 Fri.	9	3.87	No	Vbl.
1356	Decatur, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	9	3.60	No	Yes
1357	Clinton, N. Y.	A. O. H. Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	Yes	No
1358	Tipton, Ia.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	9	3.60	No	No
1359	Kissimmee, Fla.						
1360	Montreal, Que., Can.	1882 Notre Dame St., W.	Monday	9	4.05		
1361	Baker, Mont.						
1362	Chester, Ill.	Shroeder Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	3.60	No	No
1363	Brownwood, Tex.	100½ Center Ave.	Tuesday	8	4.00		
1365	Cleveland, O.	Arch Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
1366	Quincy, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	9	2.70		
1367	Chicago, Ill.	1600 W. Division St.	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1368	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Savings Bank Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.25	No	No
1369	Grand Rapids, Mich.	7 Oaks St.	Thursday	9	2.00 to 3.00		
1370	Bingham Canyon, Utah	Smith's Hall	Wed.	8	6.00		
1371	Rockdale, Tex.	Carpenter Shop	1st Mon.	8	3.00	No	No
1372	East Hampton, Mass.	German Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
1373	Flint, Mich.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	9	4.95	No	Yes
1374	Keyport, N. J.	Keough Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	3.75		
1375	Dominion Park, L. Q., Can.	159 Second Ave., Lachine	1-3 Mon.	10	3.50		
1376	Oroville, Cal.						
1377	North Buffalo, N. Y.	Niagara and Hamilton Sts.	Tuesday	8	5.00	Yes	No
1378	Tullahoma, Tenn.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	10	1.25	No	No
1379	La Grande, Ore.						
1380	Bedford, Ind.	Reath Hall	Friday	8	4.00	No	Yes
1381	Woodland, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	4.50	No	No
1382	Sharpsburg, Pa.	S. of V. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.68	Yes	Yes
1383	Sarasota, Fla.						
1384	Sheridan, Wyo.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1385	Bay City, Mich.						
1386	Grand Island, Neb.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	4.05		
1387	Girardville, Pa.	Foy's Hall	Thursday	8	3.60		
1388	Oregon City, Ore.		Wed.				
1390	Saskatoon, Sask., Can.	Labor Temple	1st Thurs.	10	5.00	No	No
1391	Reading, Mass.	Labor Lyceum	2-4 Tues.	8	4.80		
1392	Sayreville, N. J.						
1393	East Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Monday	8	4.24	Yes	Yes
1394	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	Berryhill Hall	Friday	8	4.50	Yes	No
1395	Fremont, Neb.	Frahm Block	Monday	9	4.05	No	No
1396	Golden, Colo.						
1397	Brookhaven, Miss.						

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1398	Washington, Ia.	A. O. U. W. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	10	3.50	No	Yes
1399	Okmulgee, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	5.00		
1400	Santa Monica, Cal.	107 Trolley Way	Friday	8	4.00		
1401	Buffalo, N. Y.	246 Sycamore St.	Monday	8	3.50	Part	Pt.
1402	Merritton, Ont., Can.						
1403	Watertown, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	3.60	No	No
1404	Birmingham, Ala.	1813½ Second Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	3.60		
1405	Red Bank, N. J.	Davidson Building	Saturday	8	4.00		
1406	Terrell, Tex.						
1407	Perry, N. Y.						
1408	Redwood City, Cal.						
1409	Forsyth, Mont.	Kellys' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.00	No	No
1410	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Monday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
1411	Mobile, Ala.	Trades Council Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.00	No	No
1412	Drumright, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	4.80	No	No
1413	Minot, N. Dak.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	10	5.00	No	No
1414	Bergenfield, N. J.	Union Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
1415	Ada, Okla.	Moose Hall	Wed.	8	4.00		
1416	Montrose, Pa.						
1417	Tonopah, Nev.	Butler Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00		
1418	Maynard, Mass.						
1419	Johnstown, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	Friday				
1420	Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.	Protection Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.00	Yes	No
1421	Denver, Colo.						
1422	Brooklyn, N. Y.						
1423	Corpus Christi, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	4.40	Yes	No
1424	Elmhurst, Cal.	8507 E. 14th St.	Thursday	8	5.50	Yes	No
1425	Wilmington, Del.						
1426	Elyria, O.	Union Hall	Monday	8	4.80	3 Mo.	Yes
1427	Lee, Mass.	Forresters' Block	2-4 Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	No
1428	Titusville, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	3.50	No	No
1429	Bristol, Va.						
1430	Tarentum, Pa.	K. O. T. M. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.50		
1431	El Reno, Okla.						
1432	Laramie, Wyo.	103 Thornbury St.	Monday	8	4.80	No	No
1433	Fairbury, Neb.						
1434	Moberly, Mo.	215½ Reed St.	Thursday	8	4.80	No	No
1435	Whitehall, N. Y.	Maccabee Hall	1st Tues.	9	4.05	No	No
1436	Bangor, Pa.						
1437	Portsmouth, Va.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
1438	Warren, O.	Union Trust Co.	Wed.	8	4.40	No	No
1439	McAdoo, Pa.						
1440	Lead, S. D.	Firemen's Hall, Deadwood, S. D.	Last Fri.	8	4.00	No	No
1441	Canonsburg, Pa.	G. A. R. Hall	Monday	9	4.50	No	No
1442	Augusta, Ga.						
1443	Englewood, N. J.	Park Hotel	Friday	8	4.50	Yes	No
1444	Phoenixville, Pa.	Band Room	Thursday	9	3.60	Yes	No
1445	Topeka, Kan.	418 Kansas Ave.	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	Yes
1446	Albany, N. Y.	German Hall	1st Thurs.	9	3.00		
1447	Vero, Fla.	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00	No	Vbl.
1448	Corning, Ia.	Union Hall	2-4 Sat.	10	3.50	No	No
1449	Lansing, Mich.	107½ E. Allegan St.	Wed.	8	4.40	No	Pt.
1450	San Juan, P. R.						
1451	Monterey, Cal.	B. T. C. Hall	Thursday	8	5.00	Yes	No
1452	Amesbury, Mass.						
1453	Jersey City, N. J.						
1454	Charlottesville, Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	2.75		
1455	Cabo Rojo, P. R.						
1456	New York, N. Y.	210 E. 5th St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.50		
1457	Sidney, Neb.						
1458	Tarpon Springs, Fla.						
1459	Westboro, Mass.						
1460	Greensburg, N. Car.	Wick Bee Hall	Friday	10	3.00	No	No
1461	Orion, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Sat.	10	4.00	No	No
1462	Bristol, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	4th Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	No
1463	Stoneham, Mass.	U. S. W. V. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	4.80	Yes	No
1464	Monroe, Mich.	K. of P. Hall	Monday	9	4.50	No	No
1465	Frankfort, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	9	4.05	No	No
1466	Emmett, Idaho						
1467	Webb City, Mo.						
1468	Lowell, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Friday	8	2-3	Yes	No
1469	Northfield, Vt.						
1470	Eveleth, Minn.	Runeburg Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	4.50	No	
1471	Camden, Me.	Burd Block	Friday	8	3.00	No	No
1472	Rockville, Conn.	Village St.	1-3 Friday	8	4.00		
1473	Fruitdale, Cal.	Carpenters' Hall	Saturday	8	5.50		
1474	Brewster, N. Y.	Fire Engine House	1st Wed.	8	3.50	No	No
1475	Anchorage, Alaska	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No
1476	Abilene, Kan.						
1477	Middletown, O.	Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall	Wed.	9	3.15	Yes	No
1478	Dolgeville, N. Y.						
1479	Walpole, Mass.						
1480	Boulder, Colo.	1532 Pearl St.	Monday	8	5.00	No	No
1481	Colusa, Cal.						
1482	Winnemucca, Nev.						
1483	Patchogue, N. Y.						
1484	Visalia, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	4.50	No	No
1485	La Porte, Ind.	Sonneborn Bldg.	2-4 Thurs.	9	4.50	Yes	Yes
1486	Portage, Pa.						
1487	Taunton, Mass.						

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1488	New Castle, Ind.	Moose Hall	Friday	9	4.05		
1489	Burlington, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Wed.	8	3.60	Yes	Yes
1490	Virginia, Minn.	Hawkinson's Hall	1-3 Sat.	10	4.00	No	No
1491	Spring City, Pa.	Hulp Hall, Royersford, Pa.	1-3 Tues.	9	3.60	Yes	Yes
1492	Hendersonville, N. C.	W. O. W. Hall	Saturday	9	2.70	No	No
1493	Pompton Lakes, N. J.						
1494	Baton Rouge, La.	Singletary Building	Tuesday	8	3.60		
1495	Yoakum, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	3rd Tues.	8	3.60	No	No
1496	Fresno, Cal.						
1497	East Greenwich, R. I.						
1498	Fort William, Ont., Can.	Trades and Labor Hall	2nd Mon.	10	5.00		No
1499	Kent, O.	Bechtel Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	4.50	No	Yes
1500	Astoria, Ore.	Union Hall	Monday	8	5.00	No	No
1501	Rochester, N. Y.	Vogts' Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	2.50	Yes	No
1502	Cloverport, Ky.						
1503	Amherst, Mass.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	3.60	Yes	Vbl.
1504	Jeannette, Pa.	Baughman Hall	1-3 Friday	9	4.05	No	No
1505	Berlin, N. H.						
1506	Portland, Me.	Fairington Block	2-4 Mon.	10	3.50	No	Yes
1507	Drummondville, Que., Can.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	9	4.00	No	No
1508	Antigo, Wis.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	9	4.05	No	No
1509	Carthage, N. Y.	A. O. H. Hall	Wed.	9	3.60		
1511	Southampton, L. I., N. Y.	Forresters' Hall	2-4 Friday	8	4.00	No	Yes
1512	Middletown, Conn.	C. L. U. Hall	2d Thurs.	8	3.75	No	No
1513	Schenectady, N. Y.	269 State St.	3rd Wed.	9	4.20	Yes	No
1514	Niles, O.	Benedict Block	Monday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1515	Caldwell, N. J.	Hasler's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.50	Yes	No
1516	Salem, Mass.						
1517	Johnson City, Tenn.	Staff Building	Saturday	9	3.60		
1518	Gulfport, Miss.	K. of P. Hall	Tuesday	9	3.00	No	No
1519	Toledo, O.						
1520	Bridgeport, Conn.						
1521	Dewar, Okla.						
1522	Tupper Lake, N. Y.	St. John Hall	Saturday	9	3.60	No	No
1523	Rockford, Ill.	405 7th St.	2-4 Wed.	10	3.25		
1524	Miles City, Mont.	Weibaux Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
1525	Princeton, Ill.						
1526	Denton, Tex.	Over Dyche Drug Store	Thursday	8	4.00	No	No
1527	Wheaton, Ill.	115 N. Main St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
1528	Wheeling, W. Va.	1509 Market St.	2-4 Fri.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
1529	Kansas City, Kan.	741 Minnesota Ave.	Thursday	8	5.20	Yes	No
1530	Marlin, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8	3.60	No	No
1531	Rockland, Mass.						
1532	Dexter, Mo.	Ben Hur Hall	Friday	9	3.15	No	No
1533	Higbee, Mo.						
1534	Dayton, Wash.						
1535	Arlington, Wash.						
1536	Hamilton, Mont.	Smith and Brown Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
1537	Paulsboro, N. J.	Cowgill Hall	Thursday	9	4.50	Yes	No
1538	Miami, Ariz.	Miners' Hall	Friday	8	6.00	No	No
1539	San Marcos, Tex.						
1540	Lebanon, N. H.						
1541	Palestine, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	4.40	No	No
1543	Hyde Park, Mass.						
1544	Coal City, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Tues.	9	4.50	No	Yes
1545	Fraserville, Que., Can.	I. O. F. Hall	3rd Wed.	10	2.75	No	No
1546	Norfolk, Va.						
1547	Ludington, Mich.						
1548	Worland, Wyo.	School House	Friday				
1549	Keansburg, N. J.	Engine House No. 1	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00	No	
1550	Braintree, Mass.	B. & S. W. Hall	2-4 Friday	8	4.80		
1551	Three Rivers, Mich.	K. O. T. M. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	3.20	Yes	Yes
1552	Salamanca, N. Y.						
1553	Plumfield, Ill.						
1554	Mulberry, Kan.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.80		
1555	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1902 Main St.	Wed.	8	4.40		
1556	Jerseyville, Ill.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	3.15		
1557	Medina, N. Y.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	3.00	No	No
1558	Tetreaultville, Que., Can.	697 Ontario St.	Friday	9	4.05		
1559	New Athens, Ill.						
1561	Portland, Me.	Fairington Block	Thursday	9	3.00	Yes	Yes
1562	North Wales, Pa.	Weingardner's Hall	2 last Tuesdays	9¾	3.42	Yes	Yes
1563	Monessen, Pa.	Rutherian Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.50	No	No
1564	Casper, Wyo.	Moose Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	No	Yes
1565	Detroit, Mich.						
1566	Lawrence, Mass.	44 Park St.	Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	
1567	Martins Ferry, O.						
1568	Minneapolis, Minn.	43 S. 4th St.	1-3 Tues.	9	3.15	No	No
1569	Knoxville, Tenn.	C. L. U. Hall	4th Tues.	9	3.42	No	Yes
1570	Marysville, Cal.	B. T. C. Hall	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
1571	Ionia, Mich.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	10	3.50		
1572	McGill, Nev.	K. of P. Hall	Monday	8	4.75	No	No
1573	Boston, Mass.						
1574	Florence, S. C.						
1575	Endicott, N. Y.						
1576	Mechanicsville, N. Y.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8 2-3	3.80		
1577	Superior, Ariz.	Rear Coleman Hotel	1-3 Tues.	8	5.50	No	No
1578	Tulare, Cal.	Ryan Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.50	No	No
1579	Wareham, Mass.	K. of P. Hall	Last Mon.	8	4.00	No	No
1580	Milford, Conn.	Broad and Wharf Sts.	2-4-5 Tues.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
1581	Arcadia, Fla.						
1582	Cincinnati, O.	7th and Elm Sts.	Tuesday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
1583	Chatham, Ont., Can.						
1584	St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Can.	Town Hall	Last Mon.	9	3.60	No	
1585	Lawton, Okla.	Cor. 4th and E. Ave.	Tuesday	8	4.80	No	Yes
1586	Erwin, Tenn.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	10	3.50		
1587	Hutchinson, Kan.						
1588	Sidney, N. S., Can.	Greenwell Hall	Monday	9	3.60	No	No
1589	Arecibo, P. R.	Federation Libre	Tuesday	8	2.00		
1590	Norris City, Ill.						
1591	Plymouth, Mass.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	No
1592	Shawano, Wis.	Bevers' Hall	1st Sat. and 3rd Tues.	10	3.25	No	No
1593	Concord, Mass.	Urquhart Hall	Wed.	8	4.40		
1594	Silver Springs, N. Y.						
1595	Conshohocken, Pa.						
1596	St. Louis, Mo.	2228 Olive St.	Saturday	8	3.20		
1597	Bremerton, Wash.	Trades Council Hall	Thursday	8	5.00	Yes	No
1598	Victoria, B. C., Can.	Cosmos Block	1-3 Mon.	8	5.00	Part	Yes
1599	Cushing, Okla.						
1600	Newton, Mass.	251 Washington St.	1-3 Tues.	8	3.60 to 4.00	Yes	No
1601	Providence, R. I.	35 Westminster St.	Tuesday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1602	Cincinnati, O.						
1603	Ringtown, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	3.60	Yes	Yes
1604	McMechen, W. Va.						
1605	Moscow, Ida.	Hardware Bldg., 3rd Floor	1-3 Sat.	8	4.50	No	No
1606	Iroquois Falls, Ont., Can.						
1607	Orillia, Ont., Can.	A. O. U. W. Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	4.50	No	Yes
1608	Scottsbluff, Neb.						
1609	Hibbing, Minn.	Model Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	4.50	No	Yes
1610	Lowell, Mass.	Runel's Building	Wed.	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
1611	Lufkin, Tex.						
1612	Detroit, Mich.	124 Cass St.	Tuesday	8	4.00		
1613	Newark, N. J.						
1614	Brevard, N. C.	Fraternity Bldg.	Thurs.	9	3.00	No	Yes
1615	Cleveland, O.	3629 Sackett Ave., S. W.	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1616	Nashua, N. H.	O'Donnells' Hall	1-3 Friday	8	3.60	No	No
1617	Roy, Mont.	Cartwright Hall	Monday	8	6.00		
1618	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Friday	8	4.00		
1619	Atlantic City, N. J.	Union Hall	2-4 Friday	9	3.00		
1620	Rock Springs, Wyo.						
1621	Lonsdale, R. I.	Whipple Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1622	Trenton, Ont., Can.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	10	5.50		
1623	Slater, Mo.						
1624	Chariton, Iowa	A. O. U. W. Hall	Tuesday	9	4.50	No	No
1625	Webster City, Iowa	Tribune Building	1-2 Tues.	10	5.00		
1626	Wallingford, Conn.	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	3.60	Yes	Yes
1627	Mena, Ark.						
1628	Paris, Ark.	Yonker Building	Wed.	8½	3.00	No	No
1629	Ashtabula, O.	Over Gas Office	2-4 Mon.	9	4.50	No	Yes
1630	Ware, Mass.	68 Main St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	3.60	Yes	No
1631	Benson, Neb.						
1632	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	Mission Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	4.00		
1633	Mayaguez, P. R.	Federation Hall	1st Tues.	9	2.00	No	No
1634	Big Spring, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00	No	No
1635	Kansas City, Mo.	14th and Woodland Sts.	1-3 Thurs.	8	3.50		
1636	Whiting, Ind.	Slavish Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.20		
1637	La Junta, Colo.						
1638	Elkhart, Ind.	Kaiserhof Hotel	2-4 Mon.	10	4.50	Yes	Yes
1639	Trenton, Mo.	L. O. O. M. Hall	Monday	9	3.60	No	No
1640	Kingman, Ariz.						
1641	Lodi, Cal.						
1642	Snohomish, Wash.	Lincoln St.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00	No	No
1644	Minneapolis, Minn.	16 5th St., S.	Wed.	8	4.40	2 Mo.	No
1645	Hull, Mass.	Sea View Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	No
1646	Durango, Colo.						
1647	Carson City, Ill.						
1648	Bisbee, Ariz.	Miners' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00		
1649	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Ben Hur Auditorium	2-4 Mon.	9		No	No
1650	Lexington, Ky.	139 N. Broadway	Tuesday	9	3.05	Yes	No
1651	Mount Harris, Colo.	Wolf Creek Spur	1-3 Tues.	8	4.08	No	No
1652	Charlotte, N. C.						
1653	North Cambridge, Mass.	2076 Mass. Ave.	Tuesday	8	5.20		
1654	San Pedro, Cal.						
1655	Sapulpa, Okla.	Lee Hall	Friday	8	4.50	Yes	Vbl.
1656	Atlanta, Ga.	28½ Peachtree St.	Thursday	9	3.00	Yes	No
1657	Newport News, Va.	Cooks' Hall	1-3 Sun.	10	2.50		
1658	Grove City, Pa.	Floyd Building	Friday	8	4.80		
1659	Bartlesville, Okla.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	6.50	No	No
1660	Pittsfield, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	3.60	Yes	No
1661	Beaumont, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday	8	3.84	No	Yes
1662	Goshen, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Wed.	8	3.60	Yes	Yes
1663	Bath, Me.	112 Front St.	Wed.	8	3.80	No	No
1664	Bloomington, Ind.	W. O. W. Hall	1st Wed.	9	3.60		
1665	Alexandria, Va.	National Bank Building	Thursday	8	4.40	Yes	No
1666	Kingsville, Tex.	City Hall	Tuesday	8	4.40		
1667	Oakland, Cal.	761 12th St.	Friday	8	5.50	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
1668	Buffalo, N. Y.	387 Washington St.	Monday	8	5.00	Yes	No
1669	White Bear, Minn.						
1670	Ashland, Pa.	925 Center St.	2-4 Mon.	8	3.60	Yes	Yes
1671	Boston, Mass.	19 Border St.	Tuesday	8	4.50	5 Mo.	Vbl.
1672	Hastings, Neb.						
1673	Somersworth, N. H.						
1674	Brighton, Colo.	Town Hall	Thursday	8	5.60	Yes	No
1675	Breese, Ill.	City Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	3.40	No	Yes
1676	Caney, Kan.						
1677	Thorold, Ont., Can.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
1678	Peckville, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	3.60		
1679	North Attleboro, Mass.	A. O. H. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00		
1681	Norfolk, Va.						
1682	Nampa, Ida.	Over Ford Garage	1-3 Tues.	8	5.00	No	No
1683	Forest City, Pa.						
1684	Sherbrooke, Que., Can.						
1685	Eau Gallie, Fla.	High School Building	1-3 Mon.	8	4.00	No	
1686	Arma, Kan.	Hadlin Hall	1-3 Tues.				
1687	Montgomery, Ala.						
1688	Porterville, Cal.	Chamber of Com. Rooms	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00	No	No
1689	W. Berkeley, Cal.	112 Valencia St., San Francisco, Cal.	Thursday	8	5.50	Yes	No
1690	Burkburnett, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Tues.	8	4.00	No	No
1691	Coeur d'Alene, Ida.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	4.50		
1692	Covington, Ky.						
1693	Chicago, Ill.	73 W. Randolph St.	Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1694	Washington, D. C.	6th and G Sts., N. W.	Tuesday	8	3.90	No	Yes
1695	Providence, R. I.	98 Weybosset St.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.80		
1696	Juncos, P. R.						
1697	Rupert, Ida.	Commercial Club Rooms	Wed.	8	5.00	No	No
1698	Savanna, Ill.						
1699	Manchester, N. H.	1017 Elm St.	Thursday	8	4.00	Yes	No
1700	Wilton, Conn.						
1701	Shelley, Ida.						
1702	Moundsville, W. Va.	Park Theater Building	Monday	8	4.40	Yes	Yes
1703	Latonia, Ky.	Latonia Ky. Cor.	2-4 Mon.	8	5.00		
1704	Atlantic City, N. J.	1801 Atlantic Ave.	Monday	8	4.50		
1705	East St. Louis, Ill.						
1706	Vernon, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Wed.	8	3.60	No	Vbl.
1707	Hartford, Conn.						
1708	White River Valley, Wash.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	4.00		
1709	Ashland, Wis.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	4.50	No	Yes
1710	Mill Valley, Cal.	Grethel's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.50	Yes	Yes
1711	Van Wert, O.	G. A. R. Hall	3rd Mon.	9	3.00		
1712	Bicknell, Ind.						
1713	Omaha, Neb.						
1714	Tamaqua, Pa.	Raab's Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	3.60	Yes	Yes
1715	Vancouver, Wash.	Sohns' Hall	Tuesday	8	4.50		
1716	Beaumont, Tex.						
1717	Morristown, Tenn.		Friday				
1718	Ennis, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	Yes
1719	Portsmouth, Va.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	4.00		
1720	Athens, O.	Redmen's Hall	Monday	8	4.00		
1721	Lansford, Pa.	Hall's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	3.60	Yes	Yes
1722	Danville, Va.	Owls' Hall	Saturday	10		No	No
1723	Ajo, Ariz.						
1724	Elizabeth, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.25	Yes	No
1725	Daytona, Fla.	Union Hall	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
1726	Sandoval, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Tues.	8	4.80	No	No
1727	North Chicago, Ill.						
1728	Lowell, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Friday	9¾	2.50		
1729	Iowa Falls, Ia.	614½ Washington Ave.	1-3 Tues.	9	4.05	No	No
1730	Neodesha, Kan.						
1731	Monongahela, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	4.50	No	Yes
1732	Economy, Pa.	G. B. U. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	5.68	Yes	No
1733	New Bedford, Mass.						
1734	Bismarck, N. Dak.	Baker Hall	Tuesday	10	5.00		
1735	Prince Rupert, B. C., Can.						
1736	Valleyfield, Que., Can.	Norris Langovin Hall	1-3 Sat.	10	2.50	Yes	No
1737	Hardwick, Vt.						
1738	Milton, Mass.	Johnson Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
1739	Medicine Hat, Alta., Can.	Becker Block	2-4 Tues.	10	5.00	No	No
1740	Butler, Mo.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Friday	9	3.60	No	No
1741	Lake Placid, N. Y.	Happy Hour Hall	Friday	9	2.75	No	No
1742	New Haven, Conn.	Labor Lyceum	2-4 Mon.	8	4.40		
1743	Wildwood, N. J.						
1744	Grand Mere, Que., Can.	Gangnon Hall	Saturday	9	2.97	No	No
1745	Sesser, Ill.	Cockrum Hall	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
1746	Bradentown, Fla.	Andersons' Building	Saturday	8	3.20	No	No
1747	Humboldt, Ariz.						
1748	Milwaukee, Wis.	Rehburgs' Hall	Wed.	8	4.50		
1750	Cleveland, O.	Cor. Scoville & E. 38th St.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	No
1751	Sanford, Fla.	M. W. A. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	3.60	No	No
1752	Rumford, Me.						
1753	Lockport, Ill.	Carter Building	Thursday	8	5.00	3 Mo.	Yes
1754	Canton, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	4.50	Yes	No
1755	East Aurora, N. Y.	Firemen's Hall, E. E.	Friday	9	4.05		
1756	Antlers, Okla.	Watson Hall	Monday	8	3.20		
1757	Buffalo, N. Y.	Dom Polski Hall	Friday	8	5.00	Yes	No
1758	Dewey, Okla.	912 N. Wyandotte	1-3 Friday	8	5.00		
1759	Konowa, Okla.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
1761	Goldfield, Nev.	224 1st St.	2-4 Sat.	8	5.00	No	No
1762	Bucyrus, O.						
1763	Centralia, Wash.	B. & B. Hall	Wed.	8	3.50		
1764	Aurora, Ill.						
1765	Orlando, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	4.00	No	Yes
1766	Fostoria, O.						
1767	Lynn, Mass.						
1768	Jacksonville, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	4.00	No	No
1769	Benld, Ill.						
1770	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Frenzel Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	3.37½	No	No
1771	Eldorado, Ill.						
1772	Hicksville, N. Y.						
1773	Douglas, Wyo.	Huffman Hall	Tuesday	8	5.20	No	Yes
1774	Taft, Cal.	City Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1775	Shawinigan Falls, Que., Can.	4th St.	1-2 Sat.	10	3.00	No	No
1776	Pendleton, Ore.	K. of C. Hall	Monday	8	4.00	No	Yes
1777	N. Vancouver, B. C., Can.	Larson Hall	1-4 Thurs.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
1779	Calgary, Alta., Can.	Labor Hall	Friday	9	4.50		
1780	Fairbury, Ill.						
1781	Oakland, Me.						
1782	Newark, N. J.	Labor Institute	Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
1783	Roundup, Mont.	Newtons' Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1784	Chicago, Ill.	1638 N. Halsted St.	Wed.	8½	3.83		
1785	Fort Lee, N. J.	Schlossers Hall	Thursday	8	4.50	Yes	No
1786	Chicago, Ill.	1128 W. 18th St.	Monday	8½	3.82½		
1787	Cayey, P. R.	Nicholas Gunenez St.	1st Mon.	9	2.50	No	No
1788	Mt. Pleasant, Tex.						
1789	Nome, Alaska						
1790	Baltimore, Md.	115 N. Paca St.	Friday	9	3.75		
1791	Yuma, Ariz.						
1792	Sedalia, Mo.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	4.00	No	Yes
1793	Three Rivers, Que., Can.	39A DeForges	Tuesday	10	3.50	Yes	Yes
1794	Burlington, Vt.						
1795	Mishawaka, Ind.	Over 1st Nat'l Bank	2-4 Friday	9	4.05	6 Mo.	No
1796	Montgomery, Ala.	Redmen's Hall	Friday	10	3.50	Part	No
1797	Glenrock, Wyo.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	5.60	No	No
1798	Greenville, S. C.						
1799	Toronto, Ont., Can.						
1800	Albion, N. Y.						
1801	New York, N. Y.	3233 3rd Ave., Bronx	1-3 Tues.	8	4.50	Part	No
1802	New Philadelphia, O.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.00		
1803	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
1804	Fairfield, Iowa	Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	3.60	No	No
1805	Detroit, Mich.	111 Congress, E.	Tuesday	8	4.80		
1806	Bowling Green, O.						
1807	Freeport, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Thurs.	8-10		No	No
1808	Wood River, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.40	No	No
1809	Alamosa, Colo.						
1811	Monroe, La.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	4.40		
1812	Liberal, Mo.	City Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.00	No	No
1813	Blytheville, Ark.						
1814	Huntingburg, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	3.60	No	No
1815	Watseka, Ill.						
1816	Durant, Okla.						
1817	Nokomis, Ill.						
1818	Institute, W. Va.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	4.00		
1819	Elma, Wash.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.00	No	No
1820	Toronto, Ont., Can.						
1821	Fairbault, Minn.						
1822	Little Rock, Ark.	521½ Main St.	Tuesday	9	3.40 to 3.50	No	No
1823	Tifton, Ga.	Cor. 2nd and Lone Ave.	Monday	9	4.05	No	No
1824	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Tuesday	8	4.00	Yes	No
1825	Vinita, Okla.	715 W. Illinois Ave.	1st Thurs.	8	4.00	No	Yes
1826	Brunswick, Ga.						
1827	Madill, Okla.	Masonic Hall	Saturday	8	4.00	No	Yes
1828	Stanford, Mont.	Bozarths' Shop	Tuesday	8	5.60		
1829	Ravenna, O.	I. O. O. F. Building	1-3 Tues.	10	4.00	No	No
1830	Electra, Tex.						
1831	Arctic, R. I.	Curson Building	1-3 Mon.	8	3.60	Yes	No
1832	Escanaba, Mich.	Union Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
1833	Humacao, P. R.						
1834	Detroit, Mich.	Cor. Kirby & McDougal	Friday	8	4.80		
1835	Waterloo, Iowa	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Friday	8	4.80	No	Vbl.
1836	Russellville, Ark.	U. M. of A. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	3.60	No	No
1837	Babylon, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Thurs.	8	4.00	No	Yes
1838	St. Helens, Ore.	Potter Building	Thursday	8	5.00	No	No
1839	East Providence, R. I.	Rays' Block	1-3 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	No
1840	Medford, Ore.						
1841	Burlington, Wis.	Betiz Hall	Thursday	10			Yes
1842	Scituate, Mass.	Town Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	4.08	Yes	No
1843	Gooding, Ida.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	5.00	No	No
1844	Eureka, Cal.						
1845	Dunkirk, N. Y.						
1846	New Orleans, La.	305 St. Charles St.	Monday	8-12	3.20 to 4.80	No	No
1847	Savannah, Ga.						
1848	Victoria, B. C., Can.	Labor Hall	1-2 Mon.	8	4.50		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
1849	Hope, Ark.	202½ S. Main St.	Wed.	9	3.60	No	No
1850	Bridgeburg, Ont., Can.	Allan's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.00	Yes	Yes
1851	Royalston, Ill.	Town Hall	1-3 Fri.	8		No	
1852	Gardner, Mass.						
1853	Frackville, Pa.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	3.60	Yes	Yes
1854	Thetford Mines, Que., Can.						
1855	Bryan, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	4.40	No	No
1856	Philadelphia, Pa.	Mutual Hall	2-4 Tues.	S 2-3	4.60	Yes	Yes
1857	Spring Valley, N. Y.	Amity Lodge Rooms	1-3 Friday	8	3.28		
1858	Columbiana, O.	Town Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.00	No	Yes
1859	Waterloo, Iowa	324½ E. 4th St.	2nd Wed.	9	3.00	No	Yes
1860	Warsaw, Ind.	City Hall	1st Wed.	9	3.37½	No	No
1861	Burley, Ida.	Under Bank of Commerce.	Monday	8	5.00	No	No
1862	Cedar Falls, Iowa	I. O. O. F. Temple	2-4 Fri.	9	4.50	No	No
1863	Kellogg, Ida.						
1864	Kansas City, Mo.						
1865	Belleville, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	3.00	No	No
1866	Hartford, Ark.	Eagles' Hall	Friday	8	3.60	Part	No
1867	Regina, Sask., Can.	Trades Hall	2-4 Wed.	10	5.50	Yes	Yes
1868	St. Paul, Minn.	309 Wabasha St.	1-3 Wed.	9	3.15	No	Pt.
1869	Providence, R. I.						
1870	New York, N. Y.						
1871	Sheffield, Pa.	Cedarlof Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	3.60	No	Yes
1872	Hanover, Pa.	Fraternal Hall	Monday	10	2.75	No	No
1873	Lawrenceville, Ill.	Busse Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	3.60	No	No
1874	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	Tuesday	8	5.60		
1875	Miami, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	No
1876	Millerton, N. Y.	Deckers' Office	1st Thurs.	9	3.25	No	No
1877	Pawtucket, R. I.						
1878	Mendham, N. J.	Beavers' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8			
1879	Camden, N. J.	Redmen's Hall	Wed.	S 2-3	4.59	Yes	Pt.
1880	Carthage, Mo.						
1881	Holyoke, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	S 2-3		Yes	
1882	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Cor. Main and Long Sts.	Tuesday	9½	1.25 to 3.50	Yes	Yes
1883	Macomb, Ill.	Redmen's Hall	Friday	9	3.15	No	No
1884	Lubbock, Tex.						
1885	Paris, Tex.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	4.00	No	No
1886	Guthrie, Okla.	215 W. 1st St.	1st Wed.	8	3.20	No	No
1887	Geneseo, Ill.	City Building	2-4 Sat.	9	4.05	No	No
1888	New York, N. Y.						
1889	Downers Grove, Ill.	Zindt Hall	1st Friday	8	4.40	Yes	No
1890	Carmel, Cal.	Wyatts' Store	Last Fri.	8	4.50	Yes	Yes
1891	Brenham, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	4.00	No	No
1892	Shelbyville, Ill.	Labor Hall	2-4 Sat.	9	3.60	No	No
1893	Savannah, Ga.						
1894	Junction City, Kan.						
1895	McLeansboro, Ill.	Steele Building	1-2 Sat.	9	2.70		
1896	Lawrence, Mass.	Franco-American Hall	2-4 Tues.	S 2-3	3.25	Yes	Yes
1897	Toledo, O.	Swiss Hall	4th Wed.	8	2.85		
1898	Girard, Kan.						
1899	Hobart, Ind.	Firemen's Hall	Friday	8	4.80	Yes	No
1900	Penns Grove, N. J.	Sparks' Hall	Tuesday	8	4.40	Yes	No
1901	Weir, Kan.	Faulks' Shop	Tuesday	8	4.80	No	
1902	Cleveland, O.	71 Broadway	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60		
1903	New Orleans, La.	Tabernacle Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	3.60		
1904	Norfolk, Va.	1063 Church St.	Wed.	9	3.00	Yes	Yes
1905	Kincaid, Ill.	Bulpitt City Hall	2nd L. Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
1907	Arkansas City, Kan.						
1908	Baltimore, Md.						
1909	Kingsport, Tenn.						
1911	Fulton, Mo.	Southern Bank Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.40	No	
1912	Sterling, Colo.	Court House	Friday	9	5.40	No	No
1913	Vista Grande, Cal.						
1914	Stratford, Conn.	Insurance Building	1st Wed.	9-10	2.80 to 3.15	No	Yes
1915	Oneonta, N. Y.	Trade and Labor Hall	2-4 Friday	8	2.80		
1916	Palatka, Fla.	Redmen's Hall	1-3 Friday	9	3.50	No	No
1917	Sour Lake, Tex.	Redmen's Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	No	Yes
1918	Thomasville, Ga.						
1919	Stevens Point, Wis.	Maccabee Hall	1-3 Thurs.	10	4.00		
1920	Piqua, O.	Socialist Hall	2-4 Thurs.	10	4.00		No
1921	Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.	Over Bank	1-3 Mon.	8	4.50	Yes	No
1922	Chicago, Ill.	6414 S. Halstead St.	Friday	8½	3.82½	Yes	Yes
1924	Pasco, Wash.						
1925	Columbia, Mo.	Maccabee Hall	Friday	8	4.00	No	No
1926	Chanute, Kan.	Laphand Hall		8	4.00	No	No
1927	Brooklyn, N. Y.						
1928	Roseville, Cal.	Whites' House	1-3 Friday	8	4.00	No	No
1929	Cleveland, Ohio	307 Superior Ave., N. W.	1-2 Sat.	9	4.50 to 6.05	No	Yes
1930	Portsmouth, R. I.	Eureka Hall	1st Fri.	8	4.80		
1931	Childress, Tex.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	4.00	No	Yes
1932	Anasco, P. R.						
1933	Greenpoint, L. I., N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Friday	8	3.50		
1934	Huntington, Ind.	Brick Masons' Hall	Tuesday	10	3.50		
1935	Bogalusa, La.						
1936	Sand Springs, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	4.50		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hours	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agreement
1937	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
1938	Crown Point, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	4.50		
1939	Calexico, Cal.	345 Imperial Ave.	Tuesday	8	4.50	No	No
1940	Toledo, O.	Swiss Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	3.37½	4 Mo.	No
1941	Gurabo, P. R.						
1942	Winston-Salem, N. C.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	10	2.50		
1943	Henryetta, Okla.	Eagles' Hall	Monday	8	5.00		
1944	Jersey City, N. J.	196 Grant St.	1-3 Wed.	8	4.50	No	No
1945	Westport, Conn.	Arion Hall	1-2 Mon.	8	3.75	Yes	Yes
1946	London, Ont., Can.	St. George Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	3.60	Yes	No
1947	Thomasville, Ga.						
1948	Ames, Iowa	Moose Hall	Tuesday	9	5.40	No	No
1949	Lewistown, Mont.						
1950	Chicago, Ill.	Union Headquarters	2-4 Thurs.	8	3.44 to 6.00		
2500	Akron, O.	25 N. Howard St.	Monday	8	4.80	No	Yes
2501	Boston, Mass.	Seaver Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
2502	Boston, Mass.	160 Hanover St.	1-3 Mon.				
2503	Boston, Mass.	Dudley Opera House	Friday	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
2504	Buffalo, N. Y.	Council Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	5.00	Yes	Yes
2505	Chicago, Ill.	180 W. Washington St.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
2506	Englewood, Ill.	63rd and Halsted Sts.	2-4 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
2507	Evanston, Ill.	Ben Hur Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
2508	Cleveland, O.	737 Prospect Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
2509	Cleveland, O.	Millers' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
2510	Cleveland, O.	310 Superior Ave., N. W.	2-4 Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
2511	Cleveland, O.	2858 W. 25th St.	2-4 Friday	9	4.95	Yes	Yes
2513	Detroit, Mich.	140 1st St.	2-4 Friday	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
2515	Jersey City, N. J.						
2516	Los Angeles, Cal.						
2518	Harrison, N. J.	Labor Lyceum	Monday	8	5.20		
2519	Newark, N. J.						
2532	Berkeley, Cal.						
2533	Oakland, Cal.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	5.50	Yes	No
2535	Paterson, N. J.	Labor Lyceum	2-4 Mon.	8	4.50		
2537	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	2-4 Mon.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
2539	Philadelphia, Pa.	Butler St.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
2541	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Webster and 6th Ave.	1-3 Friday	8	5.68	Yes	Yes
2543	Portland, Ore.	162½ Second St.	2-4 Wed.	8	4.50	Yes	Pt.
2544	Providence, R. I.						
2548	Rochester, N. Y.	457 E. Main St.	Saturday	8	4.50	Yes	No
2549	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	5.50	Yes	No
2550	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Monday	8	5.60		
2553	San Diego, Cal.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	2.75 to 3.50		
2554	San Francisco, Cal.	Building Trades Temple	Friday	8	5.50	Yes	No
2555	San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guerrero St.	Friday	8	5.50		
2556	San Francisco, Cal.	Building Trades Temple	Monday	8	5.50		
2557	San Francisco, Cal.						
2558	San Francisco, Cal.	Building Trades Temple	Monday	8	5.50	Yes	No
2559	Seattle, Wash.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
2560	Stamford, Conn.						
2561	New York, N. Y.						
2562	Tuxedo, N. Y.						
2563	Washington, D. C.						
2565	Yonkers, N. Y.	Wiggins' Hall	2nd Wed.	8	5.00		
2566	Bayonne, N. J.						
2602	Brantford, Ont., Can.						
2603	Burlington, Ont., Can.	Coltons' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	10	3.50	Yes	No
2604	Calgary, Alta., Can.						
2607	Edmonton, Alta., Can.						
2610	Ft. William, Ont., Can.						
2611	Guelph, Ont., Can.						
2612	Hamilton, Ont., Can.						
2615	London, Ont., Can.	St. George Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	3.60		
2617	Montreal, Que., Can.	182 St. Catherines, E.	1-3 Tues.	9	4.50		
2619	Montreal, Que., Can.						
2624	Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.						
2625	North Bay, Ont., Can.						
2628	Ottawa, Ont., Can.						
2632	St. Catharines, Ont., Can.						
2639	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	4.40	Yes	No
2641	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Madison Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.40	Yes	No
2642	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	4.40	Yes	No
2643	Toronto, Ont., Can.						
2644	Toronto, Ont., Can.						
2647	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00	Yes	No
2651	Victoria, B. C., Can.	Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.25		
2655	Winnipeg, Man., Can.						
2656	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Labor Temple	Friday	9	4.50		
2658	Saskatoon, Sask., Can.						
2659	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	De Grow's Hall	Thursday	8	3.60	Yes	Yes

THE INJUNCTION CASE OF THE PAINE LUMBER COMPANY AND OTHERS AGAINST THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary.)

NEARLY seven years ago the Paine Lumber Company of Oshkosh, Wis., backed up and supported by the Gould Manufacturing Company, the R. McMillen Company, the Morgan Company and the Lothman Cypress Company of Oshkosh, Wis., the Curtis & Yale Company of Wausau, Wis., W. D. Crooks & Sons of Williamsport, Pa., and the Bristol Door and Lumber Company of Bristol, Va., applied to the Circuit Court of the United States for the southern district of New York for an injunction restraining the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, its officers, members, business agents, local unions and District Council in the city of New York, its general organizer, its member of the General Executive Board from the first district, its General President and its General Secretary:

(1) From interfering in any manner with these firms doing business in the city of New York.

(2) From enforcing the laws of the U. B. against members violating same.

(3) From enforcing the use of our label.

(4) From carrying out working agreements entered into with good, reliable, legitimate contractors and contracting firms in the city of New York.

(5) From working with none but union men.

(6) From refusing to handle unfair material, commonly known as non-union made.

(7) From calling strikes on buildings where non-union trim may be supplied.

(8) From circulating lists of fair firms.

(9) From inducing, or attempting to induce any person or persons to decline employment or cease employment from any firm or corporation purchasing material from any of the aforementioned companies.

(10) From publishing, circulating or otherwise communicating, either directly or indirectly, in writing or orally, to each other or any other person, firm or corporation any statement or notice of any kind or character whatsoever calling attention to the fact that the Paine Lumber Company and its supporters, or any of them or their products are, or were, or have been declared unfair, or are on an unfair list, or that any of them should not be patronized or their material handled, used, worked upon or dealt in because made in an open shop.

(11) From supporting, agreeing or combining together to restrain or destroy the interstate business or trade of the complainants or any of them in order to compel them to refuse to employ any carpenters who are not members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

(12) From using any and all ways, means and methods of doing any of the aforesaid forbidden acts and from doing any of the forbidden acts, either directly or indirectly or through by-laws, orders, directions or suggestions to committees, associations, officers, agents or otherwise.

In the complaint lodged against us it is further stated that one of the defendants, Frank Duffy, is and has been at all times during many years past, Secretary of said United Brotherhood and editor of the official periodical issued monthly by said United Brotherhood and called "The Carpenter;" that said mont' official periodical is a ready, convenient, powerful and effective vehicle for the dissemination of information to its members and the public as to persons, manufacturing wood-workers or carpenters who are hostile or unfair to said United Brotherhood and whose products are not to be purchased, dealt in, handled or worked upon by members of said United Brotherhood, and whose products are not to be purchased by architects, builders, contrac-

tors or others, under penalty of not being able to employ members of said United Brotherhood and incurring strikes in connection with their building operations.

You can therefore readily understand that we were debarred from publishing anything relative to these firms and corporations in "The Carpenter" until the courts decided the case. Lawyer Charles Maitland Beattie of New York City represented us all these years in this case in its different stages from court to court, and it is owing to his able defense that we were successful in getting a faforable decision.

Before closing for the summer vacation the United States Supreme Court handed down the decision referred to. The suit was begun and carried to its conclusion by the attorneys of the American Anti-Boycott Association which had conducted the Danbury Hatters' and the Buck's Stove cases. They claimed that they were entitled to judgment the same as in the Danbury Hatters' case, declaring that the activities of the carpenters in law paralleled the actions of the Danbury Hatters.

After taking evidence in different parts of the country for several years the action was finally brought on for argument before the United States Supreme Court on May 3 and 4, 1915.

When Justice Hughes left the bench to run as a candidate for the presidency in June, 1916, the court ordered a re-argument, as several changes had occurred on the bench. This re-argument took place before the United States Supreme Court on October 24 and 25, 1916. It is thus seen that the court had the case under consideration for more than two years. The court, although divided, ruled in favor of the carpenters on the point that under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act a private party could not sue for injunction. The remedy for such a person was to apply to the attorney-general and have him institute a suit for injunction. He could sue himself, in an action at law to recover damages as was done in the Danbury Hatters' case. Regarding the point as to who should sue for such injunction, and notably in connection with the new Clayton Act, which is amendatory of the Sherman Law, the judges differed widely in their deductions. The opinion of the court was written by Justice Holmes. A long dissenting opinion holding strongly against the objects and methods of the carpenters was written by Justice Pitney, who was noted in New Jersey for his anti-union labor decisions and who was appointed to the United States Supreme Court bench by President Taft. Judges McKenna and Van Devanter joined in the opinion of Justice Pitney. Justice McReynolds, while uniting with the dissenting judges, did not join in the dissenting opinion.

The majority opinion by Justice Holmes does not justify the old adage that a judge of mature years is a man from whom the milk of human kindness has been squeezed, whose ears and eyes are shut to present conditions and who plods through the ruts made by other plodders. It had evidently been thought by the labor interests when they had secured the admission into the Clayton Act of such expressions as "labor is not a commodity," that labor would get some consideration from the Sherman Law as amended by the Clayton Act different from the treatment and rulings applied in the interstate commerce cases regarding the transfer of coal, cattle and other commodities. It will be found that some of the judges do not take this view, that labor has benefitted by the Clayton Act. Three of them seem to hold that labor gets no enlarged right of activity from the Clayton Act in any way different from that accorded by the Sherman Law. In fact, the minority opinion seems to be that labor is hurt by the Clayton Act because under the Clayton Act a private individual can sue for injunction. That inference would only be drawn from the attitude of Messrs. Pitney, McKenna and Van Devanter. Their contention is that there is no advantage to labor in the Clayton Act, under the clause forbidding injunctions in dispute between employers and employes, because such injunctions are only forbidden where the activities of labor are "unlawful." The

judges grouped with Justice Holmes in favor of the carpenters are not lined up definitely as to their opinions regarding changes made by the Clayton Act. They are Chief Justice White and Judges Day, Brandeis and Clarke.

Very important is the statement in the opinion of Justice Holmes regarding the laws of New York. The judges in that state are not bound to follow the United States Supreme Court respecting the laws of New York, but the remarks at the end of the opinion of these five judges are likely to be given much weight by the courts in New York state. It will be recalled that this American Anti-Boycott Association in 1910 settled down in New York City to litigate against the carpenters. It brought many actions in the state and Federal courts, most of which are still pending. These cases would be determined squarely in favor of the carpenters if the views of the United States Supreme Court are followed by the judges in New York. The United States Supreme Court, as stated in the opinion of Justice Holmes, asserts in effect that it does not know how an injunction can issue against any of the ordinary activities of union labor in the state of New York in view of the decision of the highest court of that state in the celebrated case of National Protective Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers vs. Cumming. That case was very favorable to labor. It will be recalled that the opinion of the court was written by Judge Parker. Justice Holmes, further gives a severe blow to the theory on which a number of cases were decided against the carpenters of New York, that is, that the state anti-monopoly laws are not violated by the carpenters refusing to handle non-union trim. Regarding this matter, Justice Holmes says:

"Certainly the conduct complained of has no tendency to produce a monopoly of manufacture or building, since the more successful it is the more competitors are introduced into the trade. Cases like Kellogg vs. Sowerby (190 N. Y., 370), concerning conspiracies between railroads and elevator companies to prevent competition, seem to us very clearly not to have been intended to overrule the authority that we cite, and not to have any bearing on the present point."

If followed in New York the above quotation should be decisive of an indictment in New York found against a number of business agents on the ground that the carpenters have violated the state anti-monopoly acts in refusing to handle non-union trim because such action could result in a monopoly in union trim.

An encouraging statement is that of Justice Holmes to the effect that personally he did not think an injunction should issue in the Paine case because the spirit of the new Clayton amendment was directed against such injunction. On this point, however, he says he is in a minority. The tangle is as follows: The Clayton Act forbids the issuance of certain injunctions in disputes between employers and employes. The Paine case is not such a dispute on its face. It is a suit of manufacturers who had no dispute with their own employes, so far as the records of the case show, but against employes of their customers. A layman could naturally say that it is evident the Clayton Act was meant to cover such a dispute as the Paine case, and, in any event, a Paine injunction would be against the spirit of the Clayton Act, as Justice Holmes says. It does not follow from the statement in the opinion of Justice Holmes that, although he is in a minority on the point stated, the majority believe that the Clayton Act has not enlarged the activities of labor which shall not be stayed by injunction as in the past. There was no need of passing the act in this regard if its effect should be stifled wholly as the three minority judges hold, as stated, that labor shall only be exempt from injunction in the future in its "lawful" activities. It was so exempt as to its lawful activities (that is, any that were left undenounced by some of the judges) in the past. Unfortunately such a word as "unlawful" leaves an act of labor—in view of the conflicting judicial opinions throughout

the country—subject to the predispositions and bent of mind of the individual judges, which too often in the past have been against labor; that is to say, until the United States Supreme Court more clearly passes upon the Clayton Act and the lawfulness of the usual activities of labor.

THE GOVERNMENT AND ORGANIZED LABOR

A FEELING has been growing rapidly of late in labor circles generally that trade unionism has not been obtaining the square deal it expected from the government with regard to adequate representation on the various boards and committees formed to supervise the various industries which are being mobilized for war work. Despite the sincere desire of organized labor to place itself unstintedly at the service of the nation in the present national crisis, the very friction which its pre-war manifesto sought to avert is making itself felt in various quarters.

That the situation thus being brought about contains a grave element of danger to the placing of the essential industries on a war footing is clearly seen by the "New Republic," the New York "intellectual" organ which is said to find favor with President Wilson. In its issue of July 17, it strongly urges a policy of direct "recognition" of trade unionism, on all war work affecting the standard of labor so as to "put fresh faith and enthusiasm into the millions of organized workers who are the backbone of American industry and make for the efficient speeding-up of production and the prevention of strikes." The "New Republic" editorial reads:

By its timid and temporizing attitude toward the trade unions, the government is rapidly placing Mr. Gompers as the head of the labor committee of the advisory commission on national defense in an impossible position before the rank and file of the organized labor movement. No representative body of trade union executives in any of the belligerent countries was so prompt to throw the weight of their influence to the side of the government on the declaration of war as Mr Gompers and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. Weeks before the president asked Congress to take formal action against Germany, Mr. Gompers called a conference of the executive heads of the principal trade unions and by his skill as a parliamentarian induced them to pledge themselves unanimously to the service of the country. Many of the men who attended this conference had been passionately opposed to America's entrance into the war; some of them were on record as believing in the general strike as a justifiable means of thwarting the prosecution of hostilities. Mr. Gompers was able to persuade them that the president had done everything in his power to keep the country out of war, and that by her revocation of her submarine pledge, Germany was threatening the existence of democracy not only in America, but in the world. The resolution adopted by the conference dispelled some of the gravest anxieties of the administration and the country.

When the advisory commission of the council of national defense was organized, Mr. Gompers was made chairman of the committee of labor. Believing that the national emergency demanded both the obliteration of past rancors that might interfere with the heightened mobilization of industry and the development of a liberal spirit of co-operation between employers and workers, Mr. Gompers gave equal representation on his committee to employers and trade unionists. He invited to its membership the president of the National Civic Federation, the general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and, as a clinching demonstration of his conciliatory purpose, a representative of the National Association of Manufacturers, the bitterest opponent of organized labor in the country. In organizing his principal subcommittees he followed the same liberal

policy. Employers were given equal representation with labor on the committee on mediation and conciliation, the committee on wages and hours, and the committee on women in industry. To the limit of his powers, he sought to lay the foundation of a nation-wide industrial truce.

He naturally assumed that a similar spirit would guide the business men who were placed at the head of five of the six other committees of the advisory commission as well as by the physician who was made chairman of the committee on medicine and general sanitation. He assumed that the government would recognize the right of organized labor to be represented on the various special boards created to mobilize industry and speed up production. But nothing of the sort happened. The committee on supplies and its sub-committees on cotton goods, on woolen manufactures, on shoes and leather are made up exclusively of manufacturers and business men. Contracts are let with great regard for economy and speed of production, but without any consultation with representatives of the workers as to the probable effect of economy and speed upon them. The committee on transportation and communication is likewise without labor representation. The sub-committees on shipping, on steel and steel products, on nickel and mica and lumber and copper and lead and every other commodity for which the government has entered the market are made up exclusively of bankers and merchants and manufacturers. The same is true of the general munitions board, which has received special government recognition. By this one-sided arrangement it is made to appear that Mr. Gompers has patriotically pledged himself to restrain the workers from agitating for the conditions of a decent life without securing any guaranties for the protection of labor in return.

Heightened color is given to this appearance of things, which does Mr. Gompers great injustice, by the attitude of the various committees and the departments to the complaints of the trade union men and to their attempts to secure fair co-operative arrangements for the adjustment of grievances. The executive board of the Metal Trades Department of the Federation of Labor offered to enter into an arbitration agreement with the navy department for the prompt and democratic adjustment of any disputes that might threaten to interfere with the work of the department. Their communication was not even acknowledged. Seventy-five miners who had been employed in certain southern mines were discharged for the sole reason that they were members of the United Mine Workers' Union. The matter was brought to the attention of the chairman of the committee on coal production, with the request that he should make an effort to bring about a fair settlement. With a shrug of the shoulder, the chairman regretted that there was nothing he could do inasmuch as "Those mines do not belong to me." It was at about this time that President White of the United Mine Workers protested that unless his organization was given adequate representation on the coal production committee they would feel compelled to withdraw from the industrial truce. His protest was heeded, but without establishing a precedent for other organized industries. Last week Mr. Gompers and the Executive Council of the American Federation addressed a letter to the council of national defense in which they demanded "direct representation by workers, co-equal with all other interests, upon all agencies, boards, committees and commissions entrusted with war work." If America was England this demand would receive serious consideration. There the government has entered into an open collective agreement with the trade unions, the unions are officially "recognized," and they expect representation on all war work affecting the standard of labor as a matter of course. But the English labor movement has its own political party; it has its own representatives in parliament; it has become an integral part of the industrial and political structure of the nation. It remains to be seen whether the business men of America and the administra-

tion at Washington will so deal with labor as to compel the organized labor movement to resort to independent political action to protect its proper dignity and its just interests.

But Mr. Gompers and his associates on the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor must have learned by this time that mere representation of the workers on the various boards and committees of the advisory commission will be insufficient either to protect the interests of the workers or to make the experience and machinery of their organizations effective as instruments for the speeding up of production and the prevention of strikes. The time has come when the government should lay aside its equivocal attitude toward organized labor and openly give preference in the placing of contracts to industries where the men are organized and especially to those in which collective agreements exist. The effect of such a policy would be to restore the injured prestige of Mr. Gompers and his committee on labor and to put fresh faith and enthusiasm into the millions of organized workers who are the backbone of American industry. Moreover, it would immediately put at the government's disposal a machinery for the prompt adjustment of grievances such as years of trial and experience are generally required to develop.

Take the situation in the men's clothing industry. The government has gone into the market for tens of thousands of uniforms. The contracts for these uniforms are let through the quartermaster's department in Philadelphia. For some unknown reason, the quartermaster's department has followed the practice of placing most of these contracts with unorganized factories where the cheapest labor is employed and with factories so ill equipped to do the work that their owners have resorted to sub-contraction which in turn has spilled over into the tenements. Since the beginning of the war there has been a conspicuous recrudescence of the old sweat-shop conditions which the best manufacturers and the unions have struggled for years to abolish. The quartermaster's department has taken the position that the government is not concerned whether or not union labor is employed. Most of the clothing on government account is manufactured in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and it happens that in these cities approximately 85 per cent. of the industry operates under protocol agreements which provide not only for the maintenance of decent labor standards in the establishment of which the manufacturers, the workers and representatives of the outside public have had a voice, but which also provide a highly developed and effective machinery for the modification of standards in times of emergency and the adjustment of industrial disputes. With few exceptions, the factories which have remained outside the scope of collective agreements operate under sub-standard conditions of wages and hours, give the workers no voice in the control of the shop and provide no machinery for the correction of grievances. Yet it is such factories that appear to be getting most of the government contracts today with the result that unrest and resentment is rapidly spreading throughout the industry.

Would not the government be following a wiser course if it called into consultation the representatives of the manufacturers' association and the union which control 85 per cent. of the industry, made preferential arrangements with them for the execution of government work and made them jointly responsible for the maintenance of uninterrupted production? Why should not the same thing be done in all other industries operating under collective agreements? And where unions exist but are "not recognized," why should not the government lend its influence to the creation of collective agreements in the interest of industrial peace and efficiency? Until something of this sort has been done, the recognition which has been accorded to organized labor by the appointment of Mr. Gompers to the advisory commission will remain an empty compliment, a thing of no substance or practical effect.

THE WORLD'S STAGGERING WAR BILL

THE apparently unending cyphers which decorate estimates of war finance in our newspapers and magazines nowadays makes one's eyes swim, and, while they have more or less educated the average man to think in terms of thousands of millions, yet the latter's capacity to grasp their meaning has not been greatly increased. There appeared in the pages of the "Fortnightly Review" some time ago an interesting statement of the world's hugh war bill compiled by Mr. H. J. Jennings which, further summarized and shorn of much that does not lend itself to accurate pecuniary appraisal by a writer in "The Journal of Commerce," gives a somewhat clear-cut idea of the expenditures of the various belligerents. It reads, as follows:

"In the actual expenditure of the naval and military departments, Great Britain takes the lead. Her share in the total cost has been officially given in parliament as $19,500,000,000 to the end of last March, including $4,500,000,000 advanced to the allies. Mr. Jennings assumes that these loans are probably included in the expenditures of the governments to which they were made, so that he deducts them from the official total, leaving a net amount of $15,000,000,000. But the United Kingdom is still spending not less than $30,000,000 a day, so that the approximate net cost of its share of the war to the end of July (assuming the same proportion of loans) will be about $17,750,000,000. To the expenditure for which the British parliament is responsible must be added the amounts spent or advanced by India and the Overseas Dominions, and these our authority estimates at $1,250,000,000, of which at least $750,000,000 will have been expended by the third anniversary of the declaration of war, thus raising the British total to $18,500,000,000.

"Up to the end of 1916 France had expended in the war a total of $12,347,400,000 and the additional cost to August at the same rate will be a further $2,980,000,000, making a total of $15,327,400,000. Italy's outlay for the year ending June, 1916, was $1,560,000,000, and allowing for a similar expenditure between that date and the first of July we get a total of $3,120,000,000.

"Russia's expenditures is largely a matter of estimate, but for the three years it can hardly be less than $15,000,000,000. Thus, without counting the Central Powers at all, we have the huge aggregate of $51,947,400,000. But there is also the expenditure of Belgium, Servia, and Roumania, partly out of their own resources and partly out of external loans, which may be moderately estimated at $500,000,000, so that the total outlay of the allies can not be much less than $52,500,000,000 up to the first of August.

"Germany's expenditure, in which are included advances to Turkey and Bulgaria, is believed to amount already to $21,300,000,000, and Austria-Hungary's is estimated at $12,500,000,000—a total of $33,800,000,000. Assuming that the present rate of the German and Austrian military and naval expenditure is to be maintained until August, the total expenses of the war will by that time have considerably exceeded $90,000,000,000, independently of the contribution of Japan. . A continuation of the war after July will necessarily be accompanied by a new expenditure at the rate of much more than $90,000,000 a day, in addition to the bill of the United States. This latter Professor Seligman has estimated at $10,000,000,000, for the year. It is thus only too evident that the war can not end with a smaller cost in direct expenditure than between $100,000,000,000 and $125,000,000,000.

"This takes no account of the interest that is accruing on the money already borrowed, and which is assuming the character of a heavy annual liability for all the powers concerned. Countries that have been piling up debt without proper provision for adequate revenue expansion may have to confess bankruptcy before

the obligation of repayment matures. At the end of the present fiscal year the national debt of England will entail an interest of about $1,500,000,000. The new English war taxes have yielded somewhat over the amount of this interest charge. In the case of Germany, her obligations for interest on war debt and ultimate repayment already amount to well over $1,000,000,000 a year, and to meet this the war taxes, if they satisfy the most optimistic hopes, will not exceed $300,000,000 a year.

"The ghastly debit of human lives is the most depressing item of the account, disturbing as the amount of the financial liabilities undoubtedly is. A comparatively recent return of German losses admits that more than 1,500,000 have been killed, have died, or have been permanently incapacitated from earning a living and outside observers have placed the figure considerably higher. An unofficial military calculation, based as far as possible on published casualty lists, gives the approximate losses of all the other belligerents as 4,500,000 up to February last, which together with the German figure, gives a total of 6,000,000. Add to this the carnage of the five months between February and August, and the number will have to be enlarged to 6,500,000.

"Starting with an estimate of the average potential economic value of $3,900 for each man of the 6,500,000, and we have an aggregate of $25,350,000,000. Adding what may be called the contingent costs of the removal of these men from their customary vocations, and we have a total of economic loss on the score of the sacrifice of life and productive energy amounting to $25,600,000,000.

"Without going into the details of the estimates of material damages to the territories ravaged by war and to the dislocation of trade contingent on it, a recapitulation of the entire statement shows a total of $121,350,000,000 as the world's war bill for three years. It is unquestionably true that for years to come the millstone of the enormous debt, which has thus, directly and indirectly, been piled up, will hang about the necks of rich and poor alike. On the other side of the account may be placed the realization of higher ideals of life—the certainty that war on such a scale as we have been compelled to witness "will chasten and scarify the world, making it more frugal and temperate, less prone to the frivolous excesses of passion and the pursuit of idle pleasure, and more receptive of the gospel of human equality and mutual helpfulness."

The state industrial commission of Wisconsin has prohibited night work for women in manufactories and laundries in that state. Night work is declared to be that work performed between the hours of 6:00 P. M. and 6:00 A. M. Pea canning factories, for some reason, are exempted. The commission's order is a result of hearings upon the petition of the state federation of labor and other bodies urging the prohibition of night work for women and for an 8-hour day. day.

Need of a Federal taxation program which would place idle land within the reach of men of limited means who possess ambition and ability to cultivate it was voiced recently by Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture, in an address at a conference on the high cost of living. Such a tax would go far to counteract the mischievous inflation of land values, based on the expectancy of what it will be worth at a future time. Union men will be found in favor of it.

The Federal bureau of immigration reports that 16,022 immigrants were admitted to this country in May. This is the lowest figure in years and is a direct result of the war and the Burnett immigration law. In May, 1916, the arrivals totaled 37,925; in May, 1915, 32,363, and in May, 1914, 126,848. Last May but one immigrant arrived from Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro. In May, 1914, the number from these countries was 1,122. Here is one big source of cheap labor greatly lessened.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, *PUBLISHERS*

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1917

A Word On Labor Day

With the near approach of Labor Day, Monday, September 3rd, it is altogether fitting that we should direct our thoughts toward celebrating it in a manner befitting the importance of Labor's annual festival and also in keeping with the solemn circumstances which surrounds us, with the European war now in its fourth year and our country at last an active factor in the determination of that titanic struggle.

So far, organized labor has held its own despite the unusual conditions which war preparations and the placing of the various industries on a war footing has created. Labor's voice, while, perhaps, not as influential as we would wish, is nevertheless, an active factor in the counsels of the nation, and there is every prospect that it will have a greater influence in the future.

Doubtless the trades unionists of the country will reiterate their loyalty to the nation and to the ideals for which our government stands this forthcoming Labor Day, and that is as it should be. But there is something else we should not forget to do. We should, in addition affirm in no uncertain voice the ideals and purposes of the organized labor movement and let our opponents know that the workers of the nation while united in the prosecution of the war stand just as resolutely as ever for their rights and privileges and that no infringement of them will be tolerated.

Trade unionism is a national factor of the first importance today: it is the mouthpiece of the masses of wage earners who perform indispensable service and on whose labors, in the last analysis, victory or defeat depends. It has no apology to offer for giving expression to its beliefs, its demands, its purposes. It is here to stay as one of the basic institutions of democracy, the opponent of entrenched privilege and the foe of greed, exploitation and inhumanity.

* * *

Trade Unions and War Work

Never before has the American labor movement been saddled with a greater task than that which it is undertaking at the present time and which may be expressed as defending its principles under stress of war and safeguarding the wealth producers of the nation against the exorbitant greed of special interests and profit mongers which under the guise of war necessity seek to lower those labor standards and guarantees of justice which have been achieved by the workers after ages of struggle.

In its memorable manifesto, adopted with ringing unanimity, prior to the entry of this country into the war, American union labor pledged itself voluntarily to give unstinted support to the government to enable it to mobilize the industries of the country in the present crisis. The demands which it made in return for its wholehearted service were modest in the extreme, the only outstanding one being that for representation on

all agencies determining and administering policies for national defense.

As the agency that, in all countries, stands for human rights and is the defender of the welfare and interests of the masses of the people, organized labor believed itself entitled to the right to make such demands and they have, in a measure, been complied with. This recognition of organized labor, however, while seemingly tacitly agreed to, does not seem to work out well in practice. Labor is not at all as extensively represented on the industrial boards and committees as it might be, or as much, for instance, as the employing interests are. Besides, friction has developed in a number of industries which trade union cooperation would certainly have obviated.

What our government should do is to take organized labor fully into its confidence with regard to war work and enter into open collective agreements with the unions as well as the employers as is done in England. Friction accordingly would be reduced to a minimum and output stimulated by the moral effect which such a policy would have upon the workers.

We are in the present world war in the interest of world democracy, its advance and its perpetuation. The democracy we speak of, however, should be more than a mere national shibboleth. To intensify it and bring home its meaning, democracy should make itself felt in every artery of the nation's domestic life, democracy in industry as well as all else.

* * *

The San Francisco Cases

We have referred in the past few months to the sensational developments which have marked the attempt of the San Francisco authorities to railroad Thomas J. Mooney and his wife and several labor men to the gallows for alleged complicity in the bomb outrage of a year ago. As we write, the trial of Mrs. Mooney is in progress and it is characterized by virtually the same sensational and dramatic qualities which marked the trial of her husband. The witnesses are in the main the same crew who did their level best to swear away the life of Mooney, with the possible exception of the unspeakable Oregon cattleman, Oxman, the disclosure of whose perjury in the former case, renders him of no further use to the prosecution.

And the evidence by which the prosecution hopes to convict Mrs. Mooney is of the same halting, contradictory, flimsy and suspicious nature. Here the astounding revelations regarding the manner in which the district attorney's office handled the former case does not seem to have had a sobering effect on the prosecution; on the contrary, it seems to have spurred them on to greater zeal with the evident hope that another conviction will appear in the nature of a vindication of the methods they employed.

It is, of course, plain to everyone that the prosecutors, Fickert and Ferrari, are leaving nothing undone to prejudice the case against the defendants. Trained staff observers of such publications as "The Survey" and the "Literary Digest," which cannot be accused of partiality toward the defendants, admit this. John A. Fitch, the correspondent of "The Survey" is in fact brought to the conclusion that "the way in which the case has been handled by the district attorney's office throws grave suspicion on the validity of the proceedings."

Another very important feature "The Survey's" correspondent very pertinently brings out and that is the personal and intimate attitude of the prosecution toward the defendants, a view which precludes even an elementary sense of justice. In an interview which Mr. Fitch had with Assistant District Attorney Cunha the latter is quoted as saying:

"If the thing were done that ought to be done, the whole dirty low-down bunch would be taken out and strung up without ceremony."

"They're a bunch of dirty anarchists," went on Mr. Cunha, leaping from his chair and moving about the room. "They're a bunch of dirty anarchists, every one of them, and they ought to be

in jail on general principles. I'm disgusted with all this outcry over Mooney —making a hero of him, when he's an anarchist and a murderer. If he ought to be out of jail, let him get out. The courts are open to him. But I'm not going to help. If I knew that every single witness that testified against him had perjured himself in his testimony, I wouldn't lift a finger to get him a new trial."

With such an exponent of lynch law as Cunha in active charge of the cases, it is no wonder the trials of the Mooneys and Billings have the appearance of a travesty of justice.

The call for an investigation into the procedure in all these cases is now nationwide, and to put it plainly and in almost the exact words of impartial observers, whose only interest is that justice shall rule, the charge of irregular procedure against the district attorney in these cases is as follows:

He called off the inquiry he had instituted into the bomb outrage as soon as he had the present defendants in custody. He turned the search for evidence over to the private detective of a determined anti-union corporation — a man whom he dares not put on the stand to answer a charge of subornation of perjury and conspiracy to railroad a man to jail. He built up his cases against these defendants on the testimony of witnesses, some of whom have been guilty of unspeakable crimes, and others of whom have changed their testimony at will to corroborate the testimony of other witnesses. As witness after witness has failed, he has repeatedly reconstructed his case and brought in new witnesses to meet the changed conditions. He has refused to listen to witnesses who had evidence favorable to the defense, and when he received information that one of his chief witnesses had lied, he enjoined secrecy upon his informant. He defends and protects the witness Oxman, the evidence against whom no less than ten California judges have judicially examined and declared ample for trial upon a charge of subornation of perjury.

This is certainly as strong an indictment as was ever charged against a district attorney and nothing short of reopening the whole matter, impartially and fairly, will suffice to convince the public.

* * *

A Trade Union Duty

The important decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Paine Lumber suit should prove an impetus to the work of popularizing union mill products and should further encourage us in our efforts to promote the U. B. label on all union trim and union mill work generally. A very important work in the interest of the organization can be done by our members in this direction and one that will bring results in the form of an increased millmen membership in due proportion to the efforts expended.

Our enemies, notably the National Association of Manufacturers' and the Anti-Boycott Association, realize the potential power of the union label movement, as may be seen from the proceedings of their recent Convention in New York, and they are in fact more or less scared at the thought of the unions generally making a concerted appeal for public favor for labeled products on sociological and economic grounds.

The union label, truth to tell, is one of the most effective weapons within the reach of organized labor and the measure of success which is has met with so far, and which may be said to be appreciable, has no more than sounded its possibilities. There is still room for a great campaign of education among the general public, the various consumers' leagues and women's organizations, to bring home to them the desirability and the social duty of giving preference to the union made article as against the non-union brand.

As a rule, zeal for the cause of the union label is usually a strong characteristic of the earnest union man. He believes thoroughly in it, sees clearly its possibilities as an economic lever, and never loses an opportunity to demand it and to break new ground for it. If all

union men were like-minded the union label would be a predominant factor in trade unionism and the source of much greater strength and added prestige.

* * *

Wood Never Found Wanting

If anything were needed to show that wood, the staple article of our trade, can "come back"—though there is no evidence available to show that it ever "went" anywhere in particular—it is decisively shown in the unprecedented demand for it in connection with the war. So great a factor has it become in fact that when Uncle Sam wins the fight for democracy he will most likely take off his hat to the forest resources of America for the part they have played in the victory.

Just now the construction of more than 20,000 aeroplanes is being called for within the next twelve months and wood is again found needful. It is best for aeroplane frames as no other material will stand up under the terrific stress that the propellers are subjected to. Next to aeroplanes in importance, come ships. Every kind and type of sea-worthy ship that can be built will be built; many will be of steel; many of combined wood and steel—and many entirely of wood—several hundred of the latter type alone being planned for. Then there is the new army to be assembled in sixteen great cantonments of some 40,000 men each upon September 1. These new cities are springing up like magic and many of them will be completed ahead of schedule time. Each one of them calls for something like 1,000 carloads of lumber which are rushing to the points of construction from all over the United States with almost passenger train speed. At destination, the lumber quickly goes into the hands of hundreds of waiting carpenters who immediately transform it into barracks, mess halls, stables, sheds, post exchanges and the more than one thousand buildings required to care for an army corps.

Hundreds of swift, sea-going submarine chasers are being built of wood for the navy, while for land service the army has contracted for more than forty thousand transport wagons, then there are gunstocks, artillery wheels, cots and tent poles, munition and commissary boxes and dozens of other items of wood to be used by the army and navy. Even in the welfare work of the Y. M. C. A., one of the best features of modern military life, many millions of feet of lumber will be required. There is to be a Y. M. C. A. building for every six thousand men at each army cantonment, and each of these buildings will take nearly 40,000 feet of lumber.

* * *

A Word of Warning

In the past we had occasion in these pages to quote utterances of Mr. Justice Higgins, the eminently wise and level-headed president of the Australian court of arbitration, notably in regard to his championship of trade unionism.

A short time ago, speaking in Sydney, New South Wales, he voiced thoughts which we believe a great many persons in this country would do well to give heed to in the present stress of war conditions. While remarking that Australia's first contribution of importance to civilization was an advance in labor legislation, he pleaded for tolerance for minority opinion and said:

"There were persons who seemed to think that in the dire stress of war there was no room for tolerance—tolerance for minorities. But in war, as in peace, they should let people think and speak what was in them.

"It is not a treasonable nor even a seditious act," said the Australian jurist, "to criticize any measure of any government, and the sooner the government of the country realizes this the better."

A growing tendency looking toward the restriction of legitimate free speech is one of the most disturbing symptoms in our own national life today. In the main it seems to be tolerated or endured as one of the sacrifices imposed upon us by the war. None the less, it is an infringement of the rights of citizenship. Justice Higgins statement furnishes food for reflection.

Official Information

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General Secretary,
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Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 1056 14th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chembord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President Hutcheson For Quarter Ending June 30, 1917

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board.

Greeting: The quarter just passed has been a very busy one owing to the large number of trade movements, as well as the many conferences made necessary by the conditions confronting our organization.

The progress, results and conditions obtained for our members in the many movements for better conditions have been reported to you from time to time so it is unnecessary to give a resume of the same herein. Suffice to say that greater progress in the way of advanced conditions have been made than ever before in the history of our organization.

As you know, there is under construction a large amount of work for the United States government in the way of cantonments, etc., made necessary by the war. I made several trips to Washington, D. C., to interview government representatives in reference to this work, and we now have an understanding with the Secretary of War that the conditions as established by our organization pertaining to hours, wages, overtime, etc., in the locality where the work is being performed are to be recognized as a minimum, and the Secretary of War has issued instructions to all supervising quartermasters, and through them to the contractors, that the conditions as established by our organization must be recognized. Some contractors have tried to take advantage of our members by stating that this work was emergency work and that our members should show their patriotism and work more than the established hours at the regular rate of wages, or, in other words, waive their claim to pay for overtime, but with the understanding existing with the Secretary of War our members should pay no

attention to these statements of unscrupulous employers.

I have also had under consideration the matter of the building of ships by the government, but up to the present time have not been able to get the matter straightened out in a manner that is entirely satisfactory. I believe our organization should have a representative on the shipping board which has been established by the government as members of our craft will be employed to a large extent in the construction of the ships contemplated by the government, and by having such representation on the shipping board our membership would receive the consideration they are entitled to and furthermore the government would be in a position to procure competent, capable and efficient workmen. I have made a request on President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor that a representative of our organization be placed on the shipping board.

I desire to call your attention to the fact that a decision has finally been rendered by the United States Supreme Court in reference to our appeal in the Paine Lumber case. As you well know this has been a long drawn out case and while it has cost our organization a considerable sum, yet I feel we were justified in the expenditure, and the results attained will be of far-reaching value to our membership as well as to other labor organizations.

The recent amendment submitted to our membership for consideration pertaining to permitting our members to retain their membership and remain in good standing in the U. B. on their being called to defend our country has received the necessary vote and now becomes a part of our laws, and the report of the tabulating committee will be submitted to you during the coming session for consideration.

I have received information from President Gompers of the A. F. of L. that inasmuch as President Hynes of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers and the undersigned had failed to reach a settlement or understanding in reference to the controversy between the two organizations, that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. desires that both organizations submit their views as to the basis of settlement that will be satisfactory; this for the guidance of the Executive Council so they may render a decision on the matter. I mention this so we can give the matter consideration and if possible, define a proposition that will be fair and just to our organization and be acceptable to the members of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and to the members of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers.

I made mention in my last report as to the advisability of reducing the size of our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter," if the price of paper still continued to increase. I am pleased to say, however, that the tendency of the paper market at this time is downward instead of upward, or in other words, I believe we will be able to retain the size of the Journal without an extra exorbitant expenditure.

I also submit for your consideration, along with this report, a detailed statement of the work performed and turned out by the Printing Plant during the fiscal year just ended.

I will also submit for your consideration information pertaining to the many matters referred to me at the last session of the board.

Expressing my appreciation of the cooperation and support of the members of the Board in carrying on the work of our organization, and with best wishes, I remain,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.

Proceedings of the Third Quarterly Session, 1917, of the G. E. B.

During the interim between the second and third quarterly sessions, the following matters were acted upon by the Board by correspondence:

May 7, 1917.

Kingman, Ariz.—Request for official sanction in support of movement for wage increase of 50c per day, effective June 15, 1917. Inasmuch as the local union has not been organized one year the Board cannot grant the official sanction desired.

May 9, 1917.

Augusta, Ga.—Request for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for minimum wage of 40c per hour, effective June 10, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Schnectady, N. Y.—Request for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for wage increase of 15 per cent. in conjunction with other trades employed by the General Electric Co. Action deferred.

May 12, 1917.

Tucson, Ariz.—Request of L. U. 857 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for wage increase from 60c to 70c per hour. effective July 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

May 25, 1917.

Tulsa, Okla.—Request of L. U. 943 for official sanction in support of movement for wage increase from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective July 8, 1917. Sanction granted.

May 26, 1917.

Jerome, Ariz.—Request for permission to strike in support of miners. Action deferred.

May 26, 1917.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Request for an appropriation to assist the D. C. in protecting working conditions. The Board appropriates the sum of $500.00.

May 29, 1917.

Bloomsburg, Pa.—Request of L. U. 1084 for official sanction in support of movement for wage increase from 33 1-3c to 40c per hour, effective July 1, 1917. Official sanction granted.

June 2, 1917.

Deer Lodge, Mont.—Request of L. U. 1229 for official sanction in support of movement for wage increase from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective June 15, 1917. Sanction granted.

June 19, 1917.

Galveston, Tex.—Request of Ship Caulkers' Union 874 for official sanction in support of movement for wage increase from $4.00 to $5.00 per day, effective July 1, 1917. Official sanction granted.

July 11, 1917.

The third quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board was called to order on the above date, General President Hutcheson presiding.

Chillicothe, O.—The report of Board Member Potts on work under construction at Chillicothe by unfair contractors was read and referred to the General President to enforce our laws.

Utica, N. Y.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective July 1, 1917. The matter is referred to the G. S. to get latest information.

Austin, Tex., L. U. 300.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective August 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Galveston, Tex., L. U. 526.—Movement for wage increase of 6½c per hour, effective July 28, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Meadville, Pa., L. U. 556.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour, effective August 27, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Everett, Wash., L. U. 562.—Request of L. U. 562 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for wage increase from $4.50 to $5.00 per day, effective July 1, 1917. The G. S. is requested to procure latest information relative to progress of movement.

Herrin, Ill., L. U. 581.—Movement for wage increase of 5c per hour, effective July 15, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction requested.

Warren, Pa., L. U. 1014.—Request of local union for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for wage increase from $3.50 to $4.00 per day, effective September 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Oilton, Okla., L. U. 1117.—Movement for wage increase from $4.00 to $6.00 per day, effective September 1, 1917. Official sanction granted.

Port Huron, Mich., L. U. 1220.—Movement for wage increase to 50c per hour, effective July 16, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Silverton, Colo., L. U. 1257.—Movement for wage increase from $5.20 to $6.00 per day. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the movement to become effective August 15, 1917 and the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O. The Board further recommends that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Ada, Okla., L. U. 1415.—Movement for wage increase from 50c to 62½c per hour, effective September 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Sapulpa, Okla., L. U. 1655.—Movement for wage increase from 56½c to 62½c per hour, effective July 20, 1917. Official sanction granted.

Bath, Me., L. U. 1663.—Movement for wage increase of 7½c per hour, effective July 16, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Alexandria, Va., L. U. 1665.—Movement for

wage increase from 46 2-3c to 55c per hour, effective July 16, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

(To Be Continued.)

A. F. of L. Suspends International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers

To the Secretaries of City Central Bodies, Building Trades Councils and State Federations of Labor, American Federation of Labor.

Dear Sirs and Brothers: The Baltimore Convention of the American Federation of Labor adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, The men employed in pile driving, dock, pier and wharf building in and around the city of New York have maintained, for more than twenty years prior to 1910, organizations of that craft, independent of and unaffiliated with any national or international organization; and

Whereas, On July 7, 1910, the American Federation of Labor granted a Federal union charter to the pile drivers and dock, pier and wharf builders employed by the city of New York; and

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America later claimed that the men composing the independent dock builders' organization, as well as those holding membership in the Federal Labor Union of Pile Drivers and Dock Builders employed by the city of New York were doing carpenters' work, and therefore should become part of the United Carpenters and Joiners of America. Those claims were presented to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and a demand made that inasmuch as organizations of dock builders were connected with the Central Federated Union of New York, and also one chartered by the American Federation of Labor, they should connect themselves with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and failing to do so the charter of the Federal Union of Pile Drivers and Dock Builders should be revoked, and the independent union of Pile Drivers and Dock Builders should be unseated by the Central Federated Union of New York; and

Whereas, After a thorough investigation and conferences held by representatives of all organizations in interest it was decided by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor that all dock builders and pile drivers in New York City and vicinity should become part of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and

Whereas, In compliance with the decision, on February 13, 1915, the independent Union of Dock Builders and Pile Drivers became Local Union No. 1456 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and

Whereas, For failure to comply with the decision of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, the charter of the Federal Union of Municipal Dock Builders was revoked by the American Federation of Labor on June 15, 1915, and in obedience to the laws of the American Federation of Labor the Central Federated Union of New York City unseated their delegates; and

Whereas, Up to June 15, 1915, no claim was ever made by the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, either to the American Federation of Labor or to the Central Federated Union of New York, for jurisdiction over the men composing the membership of either of those organizations, and the granting of jurisdiction over dock building and pile driving to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was not protested by that organization, and no effort was ever made by representatives of that organization to organize the men employed in this industry into unions of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers prior to the above named date; and

Whereas, The organization of Pile Drivers and Dock Builders which had become a part of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at that time had declared a strike against the contracting dock builders of New York for the purpose of securing an increase of wages for their members, and during this conflict the officers of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers did on July 10, 1915, grant a charter to men who were employed by the contractors to fill the place of the men who went on strike, and in the name of this newly chartered organization, which was known as Local No. 177 of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, they entered into an agreement with the Contracting Dock Builders' Association, and the said agreement was entirely at variance with the demands for better conditions, and wholly in the interest of the employers; and

Whereas, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor requested the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to revoke the charter granted to this body of men, which they refused to do. Their action in granting the above charter was considered at the San Francisco Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the committee appointed to consider the matter reported the following, which was adopted:

"That the president of the American Federation of Labor be empowered to appoint a committee of three to make a thorough investigation of the status of the Dock Builders in New York City relative to the chartering of a local by an affiliated organization while the said charter had been revoked by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and we further recommend that the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers be requested to suspend the charter granted by them in New York City, known as Local No. 177, pending the proposed investigation;" and

Whereas, In compliance with the above resolution a committee of three was appointed, one of whom was named by the president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, one by the president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the other named by President Samuel Gompers; and

Whereas, The finding of this committee sustain all of the statements hereinabove mentioned and sustain the statement made in the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the San Francisco Convention, and by its unanimous vote, declares that the granting of the charter by the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to the men now composing Local No. 177 of their body was unwarranted, and the continuance of the holding of the same inexcusable, if not worthy of severe condemnation, and further declare that the agreement entered into by this Local No. 177 with the contractors whose men were on strike should never have been signed by a trades union man, and certainly never should have been underwritten by an international union. They recommend that the charter of Local No. 177 of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers be revoked; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the findings of this special committee be approved and its recommendations adopted, and that the action of the Ex-

ecutive Council of the American Federation of Labor be endorsed; and be it further

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, does hereby instruct the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to revoke the charter granted to the men composing Local Union No. 177 of their organization; and be it further

Resolved, That if the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers fails to revoke the said charter on or before April 1, 1917, the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers shall stand suspended from this organization, from the departments and from central bodies until such time as they do comply, *and the secretary of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to notify all central bodies, building trades councils and state federations affiliated with and chartered by the American Federation of Labor to unseat the representatives or delegates of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and not again seat the delegates or representatives of that association until they are officially notified by the secretary of the American Federation of Labor that the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers has complied with the laws of the American Federation of Labor.*

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was notified, under date of April 21, 1917, by President J. E. McClory of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers that the charter of Local No. 177 had been revoked.

At the meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor held June 25-27, 1917, at Headquarters, it was proved and admitted that though the charter of No. 177 of New York of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers had been revoked, that another local union composed of the same members as were in Local 177 was organized and chartered as Local Union No. 189a.

After a prolonged hearing and discussion, the Executive Council decided as follows:

1. That the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers

(Continued On Page 61.)

Report of Second General Vice-President Geo. H. Lakey for Quarter Ending March 31, 1917

(The following report was unavoidably held over from previous issues.)

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President, U. B. of C. and J. of A., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother: I herewith submit my report for the quarter ending March 31, 1917.

Pursuant to your instructions I proceeded to Chicago, Ill., early in January in an effort to bring about a better understanding with large contracting firms who were employing our members in Chicago, but were not so particular in other localities. With the president of the Chicago D. C. I visited these firms and was assured that in the future this practice would be discontinued.

From Chicago I proceeded to Springfield, Ill., where the local Bricklayers had refused to co-operate with our members in violation of Circular No. 9 issued by the Bricklayers' International Union, which covers the agreement between the Bricklayers and Carpenters. They persisted in this attitude and the Bricklayers' local at Springfield, Ill., was suspended. I understand they are making efforts toward reinstatement at this time.

From Springfield I went to Cincinnati, O., where we have a long drawn-out controversy over the erection of metal trim on the Hamilton County Court House job; the local Building Trades Council taking the stand against our organization in favor of the Iron Workers and Sheet Metal Workers. The Engineers were in the Building Trades Council and came off the job, thereby tieing up the job and throwing the Bricklayers and Carpenters into idleness. I met Secretary Hannahan of the Engineers and we visited the job and he recommended that the Building Trades Council instruct the men to return to work, but up to this writing they have violated every order and the job is standing still.

From Cincinnati I proceeded to Cleveland, O., and attended the meeting of L. U. 11. I placed Vice-President Brewster in the Chair in place of Thomas Dolan, who had been expelled for violation of Section 9, Paragraph "J" of the General Constitution.

From Cleveland I returned to the General Office to take up detail work, after which I proceeded to Minneapolis, Minn., where a banquet to the members, their wives and children was given by L. U.

7. To say it was "some gathering" would be putting it mildly. Twenty-two hundred people were in attendance. The speakers were Thos. Van Lear, mayor of the city; Louis Hardhill, chief of police; R. D. Cramer, editor of the "Labor Review"; Lynn Thompson, member of the board of education, and myself. I take pleasure in saying that L. U. 7 is to be congratulated on the effort they are making to bring about 100 per cent. organization. They are now the largest local union in the United Brotherhood. More power to them!

I have visited many cities where just a word of advice was necessary relative to trade movements, and in all of them their movements were successful.

I have made several trips to Cincinnati, O., relative to the Court House job. I am satisfied we are right in our contention there and would recommend that we stand pat and go the limit to show the local Building Trades Council that their conduct will not swerve us from our cause.

Other matters I have reported in detail from time to time, and our organizing campaign is now showing results.

With best wishes to yourself and our entire membership, I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,

GEO. H. LAKEY,
Second General Vice-President.

Local Unions Chartered In June

Baltimore, Md. (Ship Caulkers.)
Pine Bluff, Ark. (Millmen.)
Montreal, Que., Can. (Cabinet Makers.)
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can. (Millmen.)
International Falls, Minn.
Brunswick, Ga. (White.)
Brunswick, Ga. (Colored.)
Houston, Tex. (Millmen.)
Silver City, New Mexico.
Johnson, Vt. (Woodworkers.)
Rockland, Me. (Ship Carpenters.)
Mobile, Ala. (Ship Carpenters and Joiners.)
Wilmington, Del. (Ship Carpenters.)

Newport, Ark.	Malta, Mont.
Galion, O.	Hicksville, N. Y.
Peterboro, Ont., Can.	Prescott, Ariz.
Humboldt, Ariz.	Attleboro, Mass.
Batesville, Ark.	Chappell, Neb.
Hyannis, Mass.	Welland, Ont., Can.
Endicott, N. Y.	Oregon City, Ore.
Hardin, Mont.	Junction City, Kans.
Cottonwood, Ariz.	

Total, 30 Local Unions.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every local get the correct street address of every member of his local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office at once.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month.

Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We also desire to call attention to the fact that it is not necessary to furnish each and every month a complete roster of your membership, and their addresses, only the changes in same being necessary.

By carrying out the foregoing instructions you will not only assist this General Office in facilitating the delivery of our official Journal, "The Carpenter," but you will do a favor to the membership at large.

"Permanent peace eventually, then why not now!" should become the motto of war-distracted Europe.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID DURING JUNE, 1917

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
29178	Eli Vipond	18	10	9	Dilation of heart	$125.00
29179	John V. Tesarz	341	9	9	Angina pectoris	300.00
29180	Pauline O. Sagan	1	19	6	Pneumonia	75.00
29181	Anna Eck	5	27	..	Heart disease	75.00
29182	Annie Wilt	8	10	7	Cancer	75.00
29183	Melvina L. Hayne	61	11	9	Accidental poisoning	75.00
29184	Nannie L. Ballew	61	13	4	Nephritis	75.00
29185	Lydia Lozon	70	16	2	Asphyxiation	75.00
29186	Dennis Curley	78	4	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
29187	Alphonsine Yetto	78	7	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
29188	Israel Lasher	78	7	6	Mitral regurgitition	75.00
29189	Peter Eder	112	9	9	Cancer	300.00
29190	Mary Callahan	177	9	7	Pernicious anemia	75.00
29191	William P. Newson	269	5	4	Softening of brain	75.00
29192	Fred J. Walker (Dis.)	310	4	5	Accidental injuries	300.00
29193	Katherine E. Miller	355	5	9	Typhoid fever	75.00
29194	Henry Rudolph	374	17	10	Cancer	300.00
29195	William Dollman	425	7	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
29196	Edla Soderlund	488	16	9	Heart disease	75.00
29197	James P. Groce	525	4	11	Typhoid fever	200.00
29198	Fred Nallenberger	1051	15	..	Senility	125.00
29199	Joseph Picard	1127	9	11	Asystolic mal. corm.	300.00
29200	Frank Sevigny	1305	8	1	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
29201	Emil Zabrosky	1784	7	7	General paralysis of insane	300.00
29202	Kate Henry	1811	3	3	Nephritis	75.00
29203	John T. Davis	22	9	11	Endocarditis	277.25
29204	Moses P. Smith	52	33	6	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
29205	Augusta B. Kawentel	182	7	3	Cancer	75.00
29206	James Fewer	350	15	10	Pneumonia	300.00
29207	William J. Barley	365	20	2	Pneumonia	125.00
29208	Charles Wiederholz	419	16	2	Heart disease	300.00
29209	August Nelson	488	18	..	Asphyxiation	300.00
29210	Henry Barofsky	1172	11	4	Cancer	125.00
29211	Joseph T. Philibert	390	4	11	Tubercular meningitis	200.00
29212	Samuel D. Miles	1313	4	11	Tubercular kidney	200.00
29213	E. R. Hooper	2	19	9	Fall	300.00
29214	Francis X. Fancher	23	15	3	Pneumonia	125.00
29215	Ermengildo Dal Bon	95	3	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
29216	Charles Greiffhahn	101	18	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
29217	William Lee Ford	103	16	5	Aortic regurgitation	300.00
29218	Anna C. Haglund	137	19	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
29219	J. J. Wagner (Dis.)	143	2	..	Accidental injuries	100.00
29220	C. A. Eaton	200	7	11	Necrosis of frontal bone	300.00
29221	John McDonald	275	12	..	Myocarditis	125.00
29222	Susie A. Overton	345	18	10	Cholecystitis	75.00
29223	Minnie Kaiser	355	16	11	Hemiphlegia	75.00
29224	Anna Ray	384	11	..	Cancer	75.00
29225	Elizabeth M. Cole	461	12	5	Pneumonia	75.00
29226	Jennie Palmer	595	15	..	Cancer	75.00
29227	David M. Butler	633	12	10	Pneumonia	125.00
29228	George C. Schmidt	651	10	4	Mitral regurgitation	300.00
29229	L. H. Cope	704	14	2	Heart disease	300.00
29230	Frank Eisenger	1016	3	1	Myelitis	200.00
29231	Vaclav Klain	1786	10	8	Cancer	300.00
29232	J. C. Templeton	11	15	6	Angina pectoris	300.00
29233	G. W. Waldo	232	3	1	Pneumonia	200.00
29234	E. L. Parsons	520	3	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	150.00
29235	Michael Hof	539	17	..	Myocarditis	300.00
29236	Anna Meslin	823	8	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
29237	William T. Jolotta	989	15	2	Cancer	125.00
29238	W. H. Gilbert	1419	3	7	Fall from church	50.00
29239	S. Jane Boyd	1751	15	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
29240	Henrietta Carpenter	3	15	9	Cancer	75.00
29241	Philip F. Bodimer	9	7	5	Cirrhosis of liver	75.00
29242	Octave Vincent	21	30	6	Pneumonia	300.00
29243	W. A. Edwards	208	4	7	Epithelioma	200.00
29244	Nellie Koeslag	264	3	9	Empyema of gall bladder	75.00
29245	Octavie Bilodeau	551	14	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
29246	James W. Foote	780	12	..	Pneumonia	300.00
29247	Fred Schultz	20	14	..	Epithelioma	300.00
29248	Gust Anderson	87	18	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	125.00
29249	Samuel Lilly	176	15	9	Cancer	300.00
29250	Rudolph Rossler	317	12	4	Myocarditis	300.00
29251	George W. Nelson	496	4	11	Mitral insufficiency	200.00
29252	John F. Kartheiser	916	9	..	Diabetes	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
29253	Catherine Monroe	1456	17	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
29254	Edgar Van Gaasbeck	251	10	..	Pneumonia	300.00
29255	Al. Griffith	257	16	7	Dementia paralytica	300.00
29256	Frank L. Reeves (Dis.)	305	21	9	Accidental injuries	400.00
29257	William Hoffman	419	15	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29258	George Browninger	795	3	9	Auto and motorcycle accident	200.00
29259	Charles Selatta	1096	10	4	Uraemia	125.00
29260	Thomas J. Bidwell	1	26	3	Cancer	300.00
29261	R. E. Messerly	1	13	11	Septemia	300.00
29262	Joseph W. Mink	55	18	1	Bright's disease	300.00
29263	Ellen M. Ryan	76	4	6	Eclampsia	75.00
29264	Sebastian Mangold	90	12	..	Nephritis	125.00
29265	Catherine Freitag	101	24	5	Cardiac insufficiency	75.00
29266	Lorica A. Dunlap	131	4	..	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
29267	Sebastian Humm	148	5	2	Intestinal influenza	300.00
29268	William J. Brophy	176	17	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29269	Peter Gusmerind	216	..	10	Homicide	100.00
29270	Emilie Siegert	242	9	..	Edema of lungs	75.00
29271	Harry Sanders	261	4	5	Pneumonia	200.00
29272	Nellie K. Flory	274	15	..	Phthisis pulmonalis	75.00
29273	Mabel C. Perkinson	316	4	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
29274	Carl E. Johnson	349	14	2	Pneumonia	300.00
29275	William M. Vail	349	16	..	Pneumonia	300.00
29276	Annie Jones	353	14	6	Cancer	75.00
29277	Charles Bradley	626	2	..	Pneumonia	25.00
29278	Margaret Shields	626	14	..	Cancer	75.00
29279	Rose Beierlein	872	6	10	Cancer	75.00
29280	Mary Camuffo	875	31	6	Myocarditis	75.00
29281	Ella T. Beals	931	4	4	Pneumonia	75.00
29282	William O. Kester	1055	7	1	Uremia	75.00
29283	Clark G. Powell	13	4	7	Pneumonia	200.00
29284	Frank Petr (Dis.)	54	5	5	Accidental injuries	400.00
29285	Christian Fuchs (Dis.)	65	19	4	Accidental injuries	400.00
29286	E. D. Crocker (Dis.)	103	11	6	Accidental injuries	400.00
29287	Jacob Keller	306	19	9	Endocarditis	300.00
29288	Claus Nelson	360	25	11	Angina pectoris	300.00
29289	V. J. Paul (Dis.)	411	1	11	Accidental injuries	50.00
29290	Joseph Mossler (Dis.)	419	14	6	Accidental injuries	400.00
29291	E. W. Mason	599	12	11	Pneumonia	125.00
29292	Albert Frietch	712	3	11	Auto accident	200.00
29293	Mary B. Hennesey	1015	15	3	Nephritis	75.00
29294	Mary Stohl	1082	5	3	Pneumonia	75.00
29295	Joseph H. Hitchcock	1268	14	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	125.00
29296	Virgil L. Moore	35	15	11	Uremia	125.00
29297	John J. Lyons	37	30	..	Pneumonia	300.00
29298	Samuel Marcott	683	15	6	Drowning	300.00
29299	Louisa Rumpler	692	34	..	Myocarditis	75.00
29300	Thomas Lambert	1456	18	..	Cancer	300.00
29301	Callahan McCarthy	2	13	5	Pneumonia	300.00
29302	William H. Brunsman	2	6	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29303	Thos. McGrath	10	13	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	125.00
29304	James Dahl, Sr.	160	14	1	Nephritis	125.00
29305	John Bonnie	1456	17	..	Tubercular peritonitis	300.00
29306	Martha Schirmer	1	14	2	Endocarditis	75.00
29307	John Workman	17	14	9	Pneumonia	300.00
29308	Hiram E. Mead	53	9	1	Gastric ulcer	300.00
29309	Dennis Gallivan	125	6	4	Pneumonia	300.00
29310	James Murray	211	17	1	Pneumonia	232.50
29311	James Mitchell	211	15	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29312	Frank A. Hilton	425	14	4	Heart disease	300.00
29313	Gustaf Forsman	429	7	8	General paralysis of insane	300.00
29314	Oskar Olsson	429	13	..	Endocarditis	300.00
29315	Yetta Bornstein	697	3	3	Drowning	75.00
29316	Adelbert E. Baker (Dis.)	747	14	10	Accidental injuries	400.00
29317	George Pillar	1055	15	..	Pernicious anemia	300.00
29318	Jennie M. Hewitt	1092	1	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	25.00
29319	St. Elmo Davis	1665	11	..	Heart disease	300.00
29320	Louis Sax	1750	3	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
29321	H. A. Shimp	3	4	10	Heart disease	50.00
29322	Ida Warren	10	16	2	Cerebral abscess	75.00
29323	Christian Schoershusen	60	15	..	Nephritis	300.00
29324	Katie J. Lewis	833	15	10	Heart disease	75.00
29325	Edith Walsh	888	1	8	Septemia	25.00
29326	Lottie Bush	1236	7	9	Uraemic poisoning	75.00
29327	Elsie L. Gronert	1366	4	8	Phlegmonous ulceration	75.00
29328	John F. Simpson	33	19	1	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
29329	Charles B. Tappan	80	12	11	Endocarditis	125.00
29330	Charles Lindstrom	115	1	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
29331	Kathran Hudspeth	136	16	3	Cancer	75.00
29332	John Carey	273	23	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
29333	John Wolsencroft	359	15	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29334	Philip H. Derry	571	15	..	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
29335	H. L. Martin	1529	1	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
29336	William H. Morton	1780	4	..	Cirrhosis of liver	50.00
29337	Anna Lipsky	2	12	10	Cancer	75.00
29338	Horace Milton	33	4	4	Run over by team	182.30

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
29339	Moses A. Furlong	72	18	10	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
29340	Margaret Lutes	595	12	11	Septemia	75.00
29341	Margaret A. Bass	595	7	8	Pneumonia	75.00
29342	Carrie Elvington	734	11	9	Abscess	75.00
29343	Frank Lombardi	860	5	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
29344	Edward E. Bock	920	11	..	Epidemic influenza	300.00
29345	William H. Bennett	1162	14	7	Fall from building	125.00
29346	A. G. Lachapelle	285	14	..	Myocarditis	300.00
29347	Joseph Schneider	692	26	4	Fall from roof	300.00
29348	John Boehner (Dis.)	697	21	6	Accidental injuries	400.00
29349	Edward Paulus	5	12	1	Apoplexy	300.00
29350	Charles E. Laning	181	10	5	Suicide	300.00
29351	N. K. Nielsen	181	11	..	Nephritis	300.00
29352	Margaret Thornburg	365	20	5	Diabetes	75.00
29353	Frances Gross	440	11	1	Pneumonia	75.00
29354	Edith A. Cuatt	447	10	11	Nephritis	75.00
29355	William M. Scardefield	537	17	1	Pernicious anemia	300.00
29356	Nicholas Broehling	697	9	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29357	Frank Faville	1107	1	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
29358	Knud Olsen	65	10	9	Fall	300.00
29359	Isaac B. Masters	104	4	2	Myocarditis	50.00
29360	James L. Murphy	142	3	6	Bronchitis	50.00
29361	William H. Notter	142	7	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
29362	James Aiken	211	17	10	Pneumonia	300.00
29363	Minnie A. Lapalme	275	3	4	Cerebral tumor	75.00
29364	Barney Chalupa	298	8	1	Fractured skull	300.00
29365	Philip Danenheimer	298	21	7	Pancreatitis	300.00
29366	Sigisbert Monn	314	4	11	Cancer	50.00
29367	Irwin Sopher	495	6	5	General paralysis of insane	300.00
29368	Oscar Peterson	521	2	9	Auto and street car accident	100.00
29369	Louis Toth (Dis.)	522	9	1	Accidental injuries	400.00
29370	Isaac N. Blackford	638	14	..	Shock following operation	300.00
29371	Josephine Lyman	647	14	9	Nephritis	75.00
29372	Anna M. Nolde	957	15	5	Convulsions	75.00
29373	Anna P. Tredwell	983	15	3	Pneumonia	75.00
29374	Martin Sernatinger	1784	10	7	Cancer	125.00
29375	Archie W. Andrews	1529	3	7	Appendicitis	200.00
29376	Ellen McCormick	13	11	..	Influenza	75.00
29377	August Mansuy	112	15	1	Pneumonia	125.00
29378	Cora Grossman	230	10	2	Cancer	75.00
29379	Floyd D. Wilson	879	4	9	Heart disease	200.00
29380	Antoinette Boucher	985	16	1	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
					Total	$37,517.05

97 Full beneficial claims	$25,992.05
61 Wife claims	4,475.00
34 Semi-beneficial claims	3,400.00
11 Disability claims	3,650.00
Total	$37,517.05

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR JUNE, 1917

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
3122	L. C. Smith	84	1	..	Semi-beneficial. Not two years a member	.....
3123	Felix Tessier	1305	14	4	Alcoholism	300.00
3126	Quincy G. Whipple (Dis.)	87	..	..	Dis. not result of accident	
3127	Mary A. Whipple	363	7	4	Six months in arrears	75.00
3128	Sarah Jane Hunt	1010	3	11	Six months in arrears	75.00
3129	Victor Claude	794	15	8	Alcoholism	300.00
3130	Joseph Rivers (Dis.)	1354	..	..	Disease not result of accident	400.00
3131	Charles F. Esslinger	1931	9	2	Not totally and permanently disabled	400.00
3132	Alexander W. Leighton (Dis.)	76	19	3	Accident happened prior to admittance into U. B.	400.00
3133	Otto Marhoefer	105	9	1	Alcoholism	300.00
3134	Simon Miller (Dis.)	671	..	..	Disability not result of accident	400.00
3135	Edmund Wood (Dis.)	33	..	..	Disability not result of accident	400.00
3136	Irene Hansen	76	9	1	———	75.00
3137	Jacob Breslaw	823	6	11	Three months in arrears. Also semi-beneficial	75.00
3138	Nettie James	132	2	..	Not filed within six months	50.00
3139	Louis Roberge	134	14	8	Three months in arrears	300.00
3140	Molka Kimelman	671	3	8	Sick when husband was admitted	75.00
3141	James McGrady	13	20	5	Three months in arrears	300.00
3142	Abe Scott	643	..	9	Not one year a member	50.00
3143	James T. McKinnon (Dis.)	197	5	11	Not totally and permanently disabled	400.00
3144	John Thompson	841	15	10	Alcoholism	125.00

Casual Comment

August, the eventful.

* * *

Are you an active factor in your local?

* * *

Is its membership increasing or at a standstill?

* * *

Material results count in union affairs, mere intentions don't.

* * *

Organizing opportunities presented today should be availed of.

* * *

Remember, the trade union slacker deserves plenty of censure, too.

* * *

Act in the living present for a bigger, better and more influential U. B.

* * *

"Every man a member, and every member a man," says one of our contemporaries.

* * *

A pretty good slogan, that, we'll admit, and one with a genuine ring to it, too.

* * *

Each and every one of us should be available for organizing work, there's plenty to be done.

* * *

Stir your local up if it seems to be asleep, you can do it as well if not better than another.

* * *

Dreams of a bigger and better United Brotherhood are all very well, but it's action that counts.

* * *

Just now the mills and shipyards of our country are buzzing with a busy hum that bespeaks great trade activity.

* * *

It seems to be the harvest time of our millmen members and all those engaged in any way in the ship building industry.

* * *

Following the present war, we are likely to enter upon an era of more intense trade union development; let us prepare for it.

Kipling's "bear that walks like a man" is proving to be some sprinter; old Russia certainly has awoke from her sleep of thralldom.

* * *

The new nations of Europe which are arising through the travail of this great war will contribute much to further the progress of the world.

* * *

Of course, it is nothing unusual to have trade unionism saddled with the responsibility for such things as I. W. W. outbreaks and race riots.

* * *

Clear-minded people know that there is little or nothing in common between trade unionism and the I. W. W., yet the uninformed are apt to confuse the two.

* * *

Theodore Roosevelt's ill-temperate and hysterical attack upon union labor in connection with the deplorable East St. Louis riots will not win him many friends.

* * *

Of course, it was to be expected that labor would be blamed by someone for the catastrophe; we know men who could even trace the machinations of labor back to the deluge.

* * *

It wouldn't surprise us in the least to find the Associated Manufacturers or the Anti-Boycott Association endeavoring to prove trade union "agitators" were even responsible for the European war.

* * *

Samuel Gompers aptly traced the cause of the East St. Louis affair to its source when he attributed it to the importation of cheap negro labor to compete with white labor; that was its source and no other.

* * *

Such an occurrence as that of East St. Louis was altogether beyond the control of the trade unions, a groundswell of unrestrained popular clamor that swept everything before it in an unreasoned effort to remedy a grievance.

No one, of course, will apologize for brutal mob violence of this appalling nature, but thinking men should not be stamped as "undesirable citizens" for revealing the underlying causes for situations which stir the masses to frenzy.

* * *

Present day industrial conditions, with their pressing need and necessity for organization among wage earners, as well as the East St. Louis catastrophe, should bring home to leaders of the negro race, the value of trade unionism.

* * *

We hope for an impartial investigation into the cause of the race riots and trust proper steps will be taken to reveal the economic conditions which existed in East St. Louis and who were responsible for flooding the town with southern negroes.

* * *

It is our opinion that false advertisements and unscrupulous employment agents were mainly at fault for the influx of southern negroes which made acute the exploitation of labor, both negro and white, and aroused a flood of bitterness on all sides.

* * *

To add to our worries the food expert of the permanent French commission in this country announces that England, France and Italy will need 560,000,000 bushels of grain from the United States and Canada for the coming year's supply.

* * *

We suppose it will be up to Mr. Hoover to solve the ticklish problem, for this is a much larger quantity than we have got. If all our grain supply should be exported as this would seem to indicate, it would certainly be a blue lookout for American wage earners.

* * *

Notwithstanding the popular demand, the prodding of President Wilson and the insistence of labor and other social forces, Congress is still proceeding to dally with the proposed food legislation in a most provoking fashion; we hope it shall have passed ere this reaches our readers.

It would be interesting to learn how many of our members are at present engaged in work connected with the construction of aeroplanes. The war has given a great impetus to this new industry and no doubt many carpenters are engaged turning out the aeroplane frames of spruce lumber.

* * *

So extensive has the aeroplane industry become in recent months, as a result of the government's decision to build a great fleet of aeroplanes, we understand an embargo on the exportation of Pacific coast spruce is being contemplated to safeguard the supply required.

* * *

That the flow of negro labor northwards presents a problem that is growing in seriousness is evidenced by the statement of the lumbermen of Texas who are greatly alarmed at the continuous exodus of negroes northward over the Pennsylvania and other railroads.

* * *

It is estimated that more than 130,000 negroes and Mexicans have left Texas during the year, not including the Mexicans who had returned home. One of the lumber companies has been forced to employ a negro lecturer to urge the company's colored employes to remain in Texas.

* * *

The primary necessity for adequate trade union finances is to protect the membership from the unfair employer and to provide adequate funds from which strike benefits must be paid. Then there is also the necessity of providing sufficient to pay sick, death and disability benefits.

* * *

High dues are a vital requirement of trade unionism today and each and every member should realize that his own welfare and that of his trade union depends to a large extent upon the sinews of war provided to fight the battles of trade unionism. Keep that truth well in mind.

* * *

Much of the elaborate thrift campaign which is being carried on at present seems to be pointed mainly at the poor

and the masses of lower grade wage earners. The idea of endeavoring to instill thrift into people who never earn at best more than enough to live on is laughable.

* * *

That the well-to-do middle classes can practice thrift and economy with benefit to themselves and their pocket books seems to be self-evident but to ask the poor to stint themselves at the expense of the common comfort and health of themselves and their families is sheer nonsense.

* * *

Bolton Hall, the sociologist, very aptly says that anyone whose work brings in less than $900.00 a year needs not to save it but to be saved from it. There are far too many with incomes far below that mark in the country today. A public campaign for universal thrift seems a hollow mockery to such people.

* * *

The essential basic justice of having necessary taxes placed upon the incomes of the corporations that are making enormous profits because of the war is something that should appeal to all trade unionists as well as to the masses of the people. If "universal liability" in the conduct of the war is not to become a mere catch cry, this should be done immediately.

* * *

The desirability of the government taking organized labor fully into partnership in its various plans for mobilizing the industries of the country for work essential to the success of the war is something that the trade unions have requested from the first as an efficient means of stimulating output and removing all danger of labor troubles. It has been slow in coming, however.

* * *

The disposition of the big business interests to extract their pound of flesh at all hazards in the face of national peril is well exemplified in the action of the railroad magnates who, when called together recently to discuss how best they could mobilize the railroad industry for national service, demanded a 15 per cent. increase in freight rates. What a time to think of increased railroad rates!

* * *

President Gompers put a poser to the tin plate manufacturer who, on the plea of scarcity of labor, urged a modification of laws governing working hours for women, when he asked them whether "if they were willing to suspend entirely in this hour of the nation's emergency the pursuit of profits would there be any possibility of a shortage of tin cans?" And, furthermore, it develops that the shortage of cans cannot be laid to a shortage of labor.

* * *

In many instances labor has been entirely left out of the plans made for placing industries on a war basis notwithstanding the fact that the trade unionist were the first to come forward and pledge their services to the government when the specter of war loomed. President Gompers' demand for the representation of labor on committees dealing with war contracts should be heeded.

* * *

A leading weekly periodical speaking of the East St. Louis affair reveals the cause of the shocking race riot by remarking that "more immediately to blame are our industrial leaders, thirsting after war profits. who not only in East St. Louis but all over the country are employing the methods of negro importation to beat down the claims of labor to a share in the increased industrial earnings."

* * *

Our captains of industry in their zeal for cheap labor resort to anything to achieve their ends and rarely or never are they dissuaded from taking such a step by the thought that by overstocking the cheap labor market they will cause trouble. Such trouble they regard as worth the price for it interferes very little with their steadily increasing profits. The trouble, the inconvenience, the odium of it, is borne by the victimized wage earners and the general public.

Correspondence

Massachusetts' Reactionary Decision

Editor, The Carpenter:

The decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts (labor is property) brings to my mind, and I suppose to others as well, the Civil War. Why is it needed, this decision on labor, when just a few years ago, this very question was fought out and settled, by one of our greatest statesmen and our whole nation?

Does the Supreme Court of Massachusetts believe that we should adopt a policy of slavery, such as existed before the Civil War, do they forget that the workingman of today, is becoming more enlightened, and has a broader sense of freedom? It would seem so.

If Abraham Lincoln could come back to life and read of that decision what would he think, or do? Call another war? No, he would be so grieved that he would simply step back into his coffin and pull the cover down tight. I cannot conceive how any set of American men could be so unpatriotic, and forgetful of the lesson so dearly learned from Lincoln.

A. CARPENTER.

Bridgeport, Conn.

Fourth District Awake!

Editor, The Carpenter:

So little is seen in "The Carpenter" about the fourth district that it would not be surprising if carpenters from other districts forgot there was such a district.

However, we are still here; and now that the women are taking an interest in the U. B., there is going to be an increase in membership in the fourth.

When on Friday, January 12th, Ladies Auxiliary No. 40, was installed at Nashville, Tenn., our membership consisted of twelve charter members and one member by card from another auxiliary. A small beginning you will say, yet all had the welfare of organized labor at heart and time has brought us a much larger membership.

The first pledge we made on starting out was to stay away from unfair picture shows and as the Charlie Chaplin show was on the unfair list, we felt truly heroic!

Our first effective campaign was to learn where and how to secure the union label on everything possible. As we grow older and stronger, of course, we will undertake more.

No member of L. U. 41 is ever again going to be in bad standing if the women can help it.

Trusting to see more auxiliaries in the fourth district in the near future.

Fraternally,

Mrs. JAS. P. OGLETREE.

Recording Secretary, Ladies Auxiliary No. 40.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

We recently received the call authorizing the convening of the thirty-third annual meeting of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. It will be held at the Royal Victoria Museum Building, Metcalfe St., city of Ottawa, commencing Monday morning, September 17, next. Last year the congress met at Toronto. This year, the call notes that it is highly befitting that the congress should assemble in Ottawa during this anniversary year, the fiftieth anniversary of Confederation.

Reviewing the past year, the call says:

The war has run into the third year of its fury; it is about to enter upon a fourth year of general devastation and upheaval. As in the domain of legislation practically every question is laid aside to devote every energy to the mighty task which the gigantic struggle has imposed upon the country, so with the congress, very many matters that would, under other circumstances com-

mand special attention, have to be overlooked in order to concentrate all efforts in the study and solution of the exceptional problems that the present state of affairs has necessitated. Like last year we again call attention to one very special subject, namely the means to be adopted to protect resident labor when, after the war, this country will have an influx of foreign labor. We need not have any apprehension as far as the returned soldiers and the incapacitated are concerned; but there will be very probably an immense immigration from the shores of devastated European countries, and this will constitute a situation at once important and menacing as far as Canadian native labor is concerned. There is much in the legislation of this year's Federal session that will command attention; and very much also regarding future legislation that is of vital interest to organized labor that should be carefully studied out and reported upon. In fact there has not been, since its very inception, a more momentous meeting of the congress than that of 1917, and it is fervently hoped that the very best ability at the command of labor will be brought into play during the progress of the meeting to fix standards of action for the immediate present and to blaze out the paths that must be followed in the near future.

The call for the congress is signed by the Canadian trade and labor executives, including James C. Watters, president, and P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer.

News Notes

Jersey City, N. J. L. U. 139.—Over one hundred members met on the evening of April 5, to celebrate the nineteenth anniversary of the birth of this local and a very enjoyable social time resulted. Addresses were made by Brother Dunlop, Ex-Business Agent, John A. Burgess and others. An interesting feature was the presence on the platform of Thomas Angus, a charter member of the local and one of our oldest active members. He spoke on the labor movement and received much applause. Following the speaking refreshments were served. Andrew Baumel, R. S.

* * *

Orange, Texas, L. U. 392.—The situation in the ship building trade here is such that we desire all traveling brothers to stay away until we are able to change existing conditions as we are overstocked with house carpenters and as the ship builders do not recognize union labor. We are engaged in an organization campaign at present and believe that if outsiders will stay away we shall obtain the desired result. R. W. Head, R. S.

* * *

Milwaukee, Wis., District Council.—Traveling brothers have been coming to Milwaukee of late as a result of newspaper advertisements, and we desire to say that these have been inserted by non-union contractors in order to overstock the labor market and keep wages down. Union carpenters do not need to advertise for men as there are always plenty on hand to supply the demand. Traveling brothers are therefore advised to stay away; should they come here to find union work they will be disappointed. Emil Brodde, secretary D. C.

Disston Issues Internal House Organ

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., of Philadelphia, Pa., have inaugurated a monthly house organ for employes of the company, the first issue of which appeared July 2nd. The title of the publication is "Disston Bits" which has a double significance, "bits" being another name for the teeth of inserted tooth saws, one of the company's products.

As the announced purpose of the publication is the stimulation and crystallization of good will and fellowship among the employes, it has been considered desirable that all illustrations, cartoons and editorial matter be the work of the employes themselves and the paper is being published along these lines.

From the appearance of the first issue there is every indication that ample talent is available among the 3,600 employes of the company to produce a very creditable publication.

"Disston Bits" has eight pages, 9x12, and comprises several departments, including Editorial, Sports, Safety First, etc.

"Disston Bits" will not in any way conflict with the "Disston Crucible," the trade organ of the company, which has been issued for several years, as the objects and purposes of the two publications are entirely dissimilar.

We are trying to fight in a cause which means the lifting of the standards of life and we can fight in that cause best by voluntary co-operation.—President Wilson, May 15, 1917.

Craft Problems

Practical Centering

Article No. 7

(By Owen B. Maginnis)

—Flaring or Splayed Centers—

These essential appliances, though usually of a simple character, ofttimes assume uncommon forms, and in this chapter we place before our readers something which the majority are likely to be unfamiliar with. They occur generally in the construction of ecclesiastical or public buildings, and, as the art of

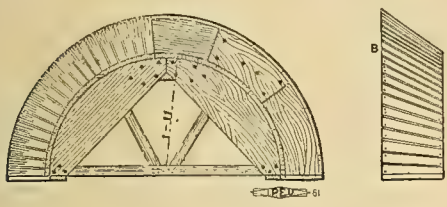


Fig. 1.

building frequently forces carpenters and builders to use knowledge outside of routine practice, it will be wise for our readers to be familiar with their construction in case they require it. Building is a progressive art, and we can say from experience that it is always best to keep ahead in the matter of information, in order that there may be no possibility of ever being retarded by a difficulty.

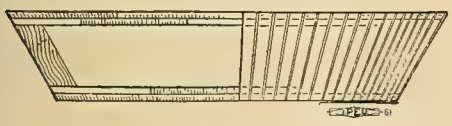


Fig. 2.

Flaring or splayed centers are those that open or spread outward, and are used to form or turn splayed arches whose soffits also flare or widen to the front. These are the outcome of the use of very thick walls, and were largely introduced by the mediaeval builders for the purpose of spreading the light to either side, which would be impossible were the splayed sides omitted; also for lessening the apparent great thickness of the walls. When the jambs were thus moulded it necessarily followed that the soffit of the arch should be similarly treated, and it is to explain how the centers for turning them were constructed that this article was written. That the mediaeval builders employed them cannot for a moment be doubted, and it is not meet that we of the nineteenth century should be deficient in any knowledge which our predecessors wielded to so much advantage.

Reference to Fig. 1 of the illustrations shows a center for a splayed semicircular arch of 4 feet span, with a splay of 8

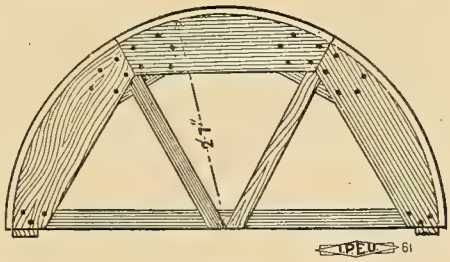


Fig. 3.

inches in 12-inch depth of jamb, which will be seen by measuring the side view of the completed center drawn to the right. This center, like all the others previously described, will require two frames, as "A" and "B," Figs. 1 and 2, each of which will be of a different diameter and struck from a different radii; that is, the smaller frame will have its edge made to a curve struck with a 1 foot, 11 inch radius, and with the larger struck with a 2 foot, 7 inch radius. The edges of these frames must be bevelled all round to the splay shown on the side view, in order that the battens will fit closely to them and make the necessary angle to which the arch will be turned. The reader will understand this better

by looking at the right side of the sketch (Fig. 1) at the elevation of the frames where the bevelled edges are shown, only one-half of them being covered with battens. The plan of the center, Fig. 2, also shows this more distinctly, and also the bevels of the frames wrought to the angle of the splay. Carpenters will require to exercise a little more care in constructing this form of center than is usually done, as it is for a special purpose. Fig. 3 is the elevation of the large frame, and is slightly different in construction from the smaller. Fig. 4 is the elevation of a Gothic window having jambs and soffit with a double flare or splay, which is done to break the excessive depth of surface consequent on a thick wall. As the plan shows, two centers, which flare at different angles, will be needed here, or one center with two flares of unequal angles. The first method is the best, however; that is, to make two separate centers and bolt them together so they will fit at the spring line, "A-B," in the manner necessary to enable the mason to properly turn his arch. There is very little difference between this appliance and the one described above, that is, taking each center singly, but as there is a double splay,

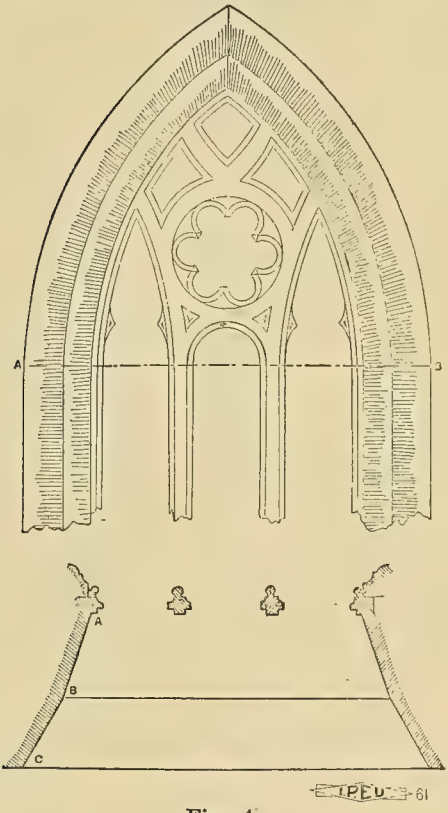


Fig. 4.

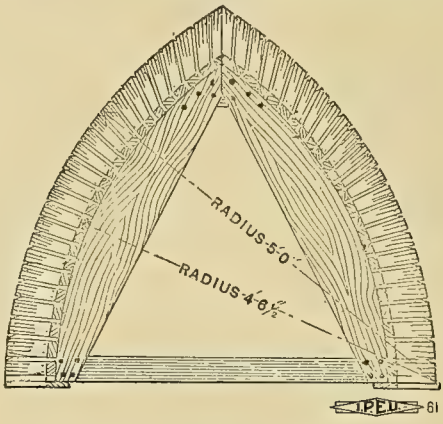


Fig. 5.

then there must be a double center in order to turn the arch. One may be seen by referring to Fig. 5 of the illustrations, and the reader will have no difficulty, from what has already been said, in making a center of this kind.

The Toiler's Day

"Please father, get a bucket
And mop the kitchen floor."
"Oh, father, fetch the hatchet
And mend this broken door."

"Now, father, move the bureau
And help me lift this rug;
Then run down to the cellar
And get the sirup jug."

"Please, favver, sew zis button
On my shirt waist," begs Jack.
"Oh father, won't you hook me,"
Says sister, "up the back?"

"The range is full of ashes.
Come, father, take them up."
"Won't you make me a collar,"
Cries Jack, "for my new pup?"

"Now, father, wash the windows
And wipe the parlor walls;
Then help me get the supper.
You make the codfish balls."

Dad labors in a foundry;
All year he toils away.
These lines tell how he dawdles
At ease on Labor day.

—From Judge.

Something About Stairs

As there are many readers of this Journal who have stairs to build either of a simple or difficult character, the following information will be found useful. Primarily, the simplest form of stairs for ascending or descending from the level of one floor unto another is the ordinary rung ladder too well known to need any description or illustration, so we will commence with the construction of a step-ladder shown in Fig. 1 which has a pitch of 4 feet and a height of 7 feet, this sketch being drawn to an approximate scale of ½-inch to 1 foot, so that the two side pieces or strings will each require to be about 8 feet, 3 inches long.

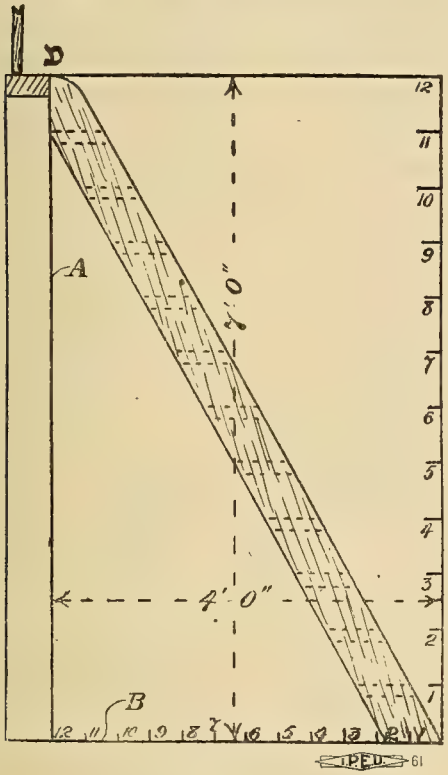


Fig. 1.

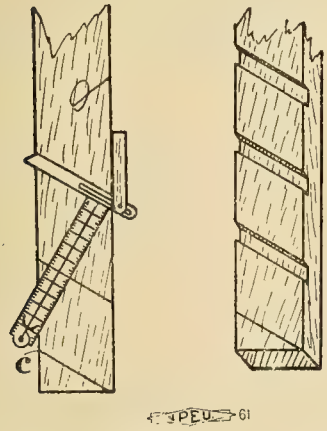


Fig. 2.

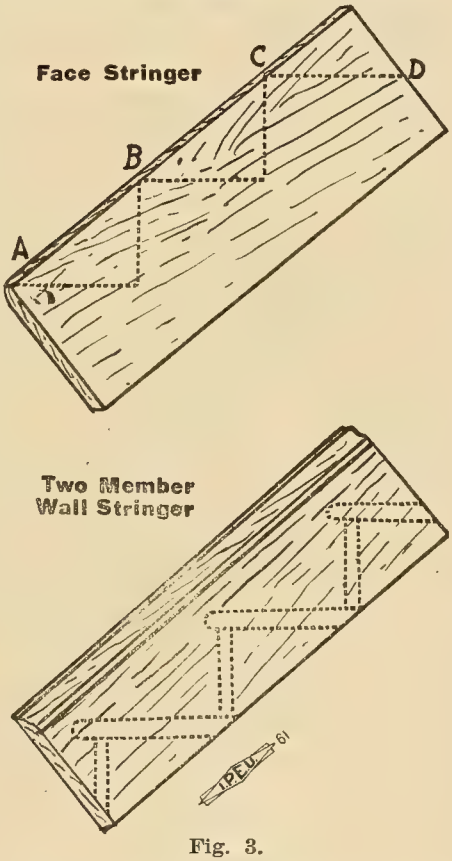


Fig. 3.

Each thread or step is 7 inches above the one below, so that there are twelve in all, including the top one which is the floor above on which the foot rests last, going up or first walking down.

The strings 1½ feet by 7 inches can be laid out as seen at Fig. 2 either using the 2-foot rule and bevel or the figures 4 and 7 inches on the steel square and

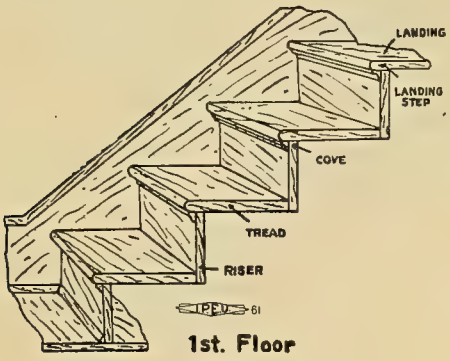
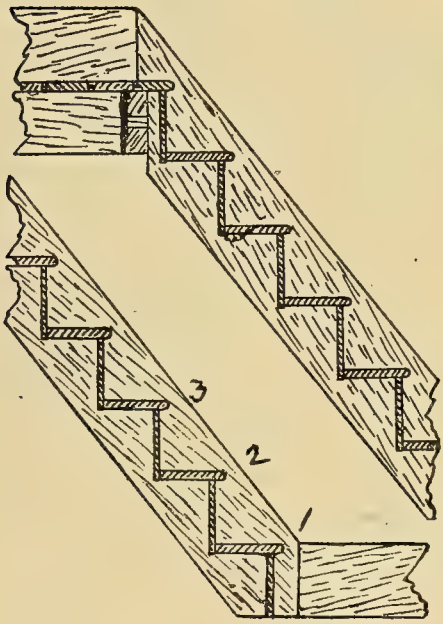


Fig. 4.



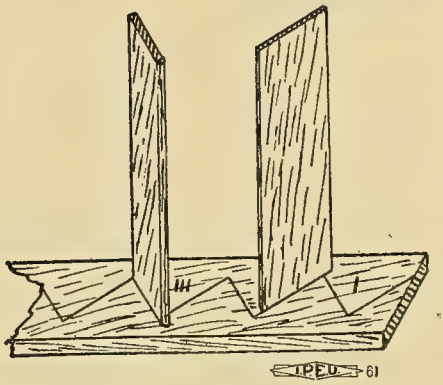


Fig. 5.

they are dadoed to a depth of half an inch as seen on the right to receive each step or tread. "C" is the bottom line sawn to fit to the floor, the top vertical cut being as at "D" in Fig. 1. Steps may be 8 inches wide, 1½ inches thick and the ladder from 14 to 20 inches wide.

For simple house stairs, the two sketches given in Fig. 3 will be a good guide say for a means of communication to an attic or cellar, generally 7 feet, 6 inches, or 8 feet in height, the top dotted lines give an 8-inch rise and a 10-inch tread, a good average easily walked grade and the stringer can be

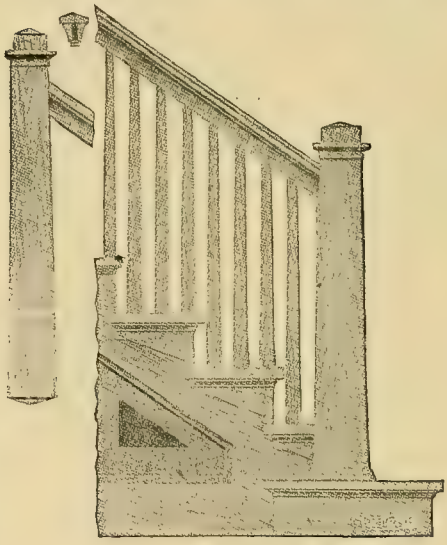


Fig. 6.

sawn or dadoed out to the dotted lines, the steps being nailed in after the strings are set up, or they can be fastened in beforehand as in Figs. 4 and 5, the latter being a section of the construction showing how all are put together.

But stairs do not always start from the first floor or bottom level in the way represented in Fig. 5, but have a platform or round projecting step outside the newel or balustrade post as shown in Fig. 6 and in this connection we might here note, that there are many plans of stairs a few of which the reader will understand by a study of those in Fig.

7, all of which have corner platforms at the turns and are comparatively easy for any of the readers of this Journal to

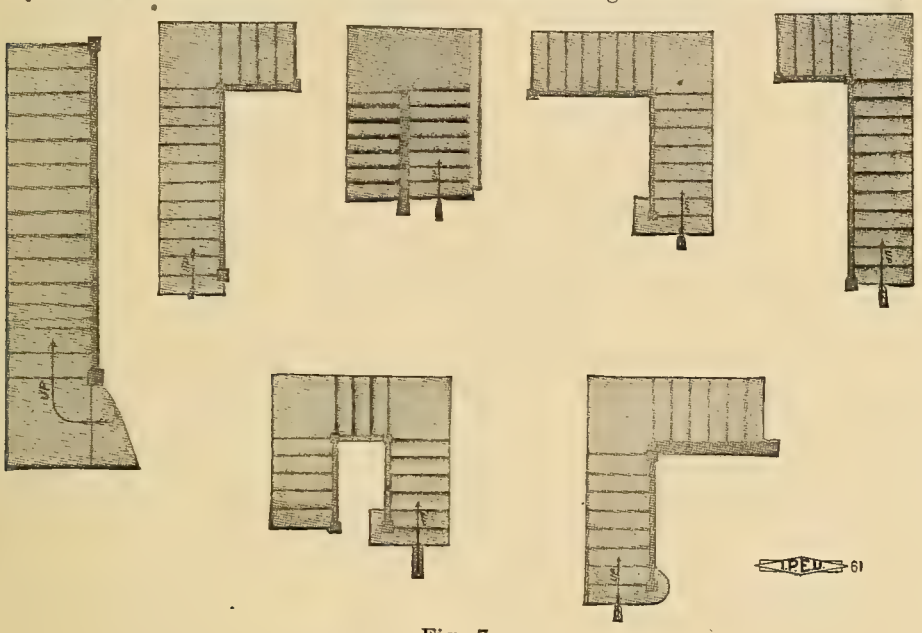


Fig. 7.

build, as both have dadoed or "closed" stringers.

Coming now to what may be termed "cut" or "open" stringer stairs we would

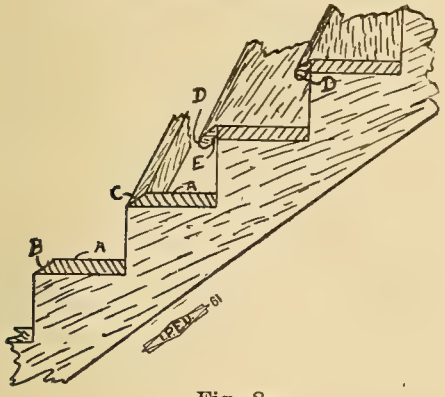


Fig. 8.

state that a "cut" stringer staircase is one where the stringes does not come close up to the wall, is cut to the outline of the several steps, each riser being mitred to the cut out part and the treads cut so as to nail directly on the outside stringer the nosings on same being continued longer and mitred so that return nosings can be nailed on the ends of the treads and returned on themselves at the opposite end in the way seen at Fig. 8, "A" being the level saw cut for the treads and "B-C-D" and "D" being the mitred risers and nosing.

(To Be Continued.)

The Price

It's another cent on the price of milk
And a cent on a pound of tea,
And a cent on this and a cent on that
To be paid by you and me—
To be paid by you and me, my man,
But it oughtn't to make us rage
Or to make us mad if they'd only add
A cent as well to our wage.

It's only a cent on a pound of meat,
On a loaf from the flour of the wheat,
And a cent on the clothes we've got to wear
And a cent on all that we eat.
Oh, they haven't forgot a thing, my man,
From your shoes and your coat to your hat,
Excepting the pay you earn each day—
They've added no cent to that!

But every cent they add, my man,
Is a cent they've got to pay
When a halt we call to their greed and all,
And that time will come some day,
And the cent that you pay today, my man,
Today when you're sore oppressed,
Will be yours when due—and it's up to you
To collect it with interest!

—New York World.

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements

Athol, Mass., L. U. 1095.—Our trade movement has been satisfactorily adjusted on a compromise basis, the men accepting 42½c instead of the 45c per hour demanded. The old scale was 40c. Working hours are 8 per day. A. L. Twichell, R. S.

* * *

Superior, Wis., L. U. 755.—Our new wage scale went into effect as advised on May 1st. Accordingly wages have been increased from the old scale of 50c to 60c per hour. Working hours are 8 per day. Trade conditions are good. John H. Hatch, R. S.

* * *

Eureka, Cal., L. U. 1040.—Our new wage scale became effective May 1st without trouble with the contractors. As a result our men obtained an increase of 10c per hour over the old scale of 50c. Working hours are 8 per day. Trade conditions are good and all members are busy. M. G. Greta, R. S.

* * *

Huntingburg, Ind., L. U. 1814.—Wages have been increased from 35c to 40c per hour as a result of our recent trade movement. New scale became effective May 1st. Working hours are 9 per day. Emil Berber, R. S.

* * *

Caldwell, N. J., L. U. 1515.—An increase in wages from the old scale of 47½c per hour to 56¼c per hour has been obtained as a result of the recent trade movement of this local. Working hours are 8 per day with Saturday half holiday. E. F. Neary, Secretary D. C.

* * *

Pittsburg, Pa. D. C.—Briefly summarized the result obtained through the successful termination of the recent strike included a minimum wage of 71c per hour; 8 hours per day; overtime—time and a half; doubletime for work from Saturday noon to Monday 8:00 a. m. and legal holidays; foremen to receive 50c in advance of journeymen rate where seven or less men are employed; where more than seven are employed, an advance of $1.00. The D. C. by rising vote thanked the General Officers for cooperation and assistance in bringing the strike to a successful conclusion. Wm. P. Patton, secretary.

* * *

Coatesville, Pa., L. U. 587.—Our spring trade movement became effective May 1st, the contractors agreeing to increase the wage scale from 40c to 50c per hour. A reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 per day was also obtained. W. O. Richards, R. S.

* * *

Ogden, Utah, L. U. 450.—The majority of the Ogden contractors have agreed to pay the scale demanded in the recent trade movement and wages have accordingly been increased from $4.00 to $5.00 per day. Working hours are 8 per day. H. W. Beckett, B. A.

* * *

Jefferson City, Mo., L. U. 945.—Our trade movement has been adjusted without trouble, an increase of 10c per hour having gone into effect April 1st. The scale now is 60c per hour and working hours 8 per day with Saturday half holiday. August Bruto, R. S.

* * *

Douglas, Wyo., L. U. 1773.—As a result of our trade movement an increase in wages from the old scale of 55c to 65c per hour was obtained April 15th from the contractors without trouble. Working hours are 8 per day. F. Paul, R. S.

* * *

Philadelphia, Pa., District Council.—Trouble at the shipyards of Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company was recently favorable adjusted, the employers signed an agreement for one year stipulating a wage of 53 1-3c

an hour for a 48 hour week and union conditions. This is regarded as a favorable settlement. Elmer E. Greenawalt and James L. Hughes, representing the Department of Labor helped to bring about the result obtained.

* * *

Texarkana, Ark.-Tex., L. U. 379.—Our trade movement for an increase in wages from the old scale of 50c to 60c per hour became effective here on June 1st, all the contractors having signed up. Trade conditions are good. G. C. Jones, R. S.

* * *

Franklin, Mass., L. U. 1230.—This local has signed an agreement with the contractors for the present year conceding an increase as demanded of 5c per hour. The present minimum scale therefore is 50c per hour and everything is satisfactory. Hugh Larmour, R. S.

* * *

Denton, Tex., L. U. 1526.—Our recent trade movement effective June 1, was entirely successful. We obtained an increase from 45c to 50c per hour. Working hours are 8 per day. Trade conditions in the district are good. W. H. Robinson, R. S.

* * *

Pomeroy, O., L. U. 650.—As a result of our demand for an increase in wages, the minimum scale, formerly 37½c per hour, is now 50c per hour and working hours are 8 per day. Pomeroy is not on the building list very extensively this season, so far it has been mostly repair work. John W. McIntosh, R. S.

A. F. of L. Suspends International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers

(Continued From Page 45.)

has failed to carry out the intent and purpose of the decision of the Baltimore (1916) Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

2. That the organization and the continuation of Local No. 189a is in violation of the intent and purpose of the Baltimore Convention's decision.

3. The Executive Council therefore decides that the officers of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers be called upon to revoke the charter and discontinue the organization of Local 189a.

4. That the officers of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers be called upon to carry this decision into effect on or before July 1, 1917.

5. That unless the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers complies with this decision on or before the date set, that is, on or before July 1, 1917, **the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers will on that date stand suspended from the American Federation of Labor until it complies with the decision.**

The International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers has not complied with the action of the Baltimore Convention and the decision of the Executive Council, and in accordance with the instructions of the Convention and the decision of the Executive Council, it stood suspended on July 2, 1917, from affiliation with the American Federation of Labor until such time as it complies with the above decisions.

The Baltimore Convention instructed that if the Bridge and Structural Workers failed to revoke the charter of No. 177, that the secretary of the American Federation of Labor notify all central bodies, building trades councils and state federations of labor affiliated with and chartered by the American Federation of Labor to unseat the representatives or delegates of that association until officially notified by the secretary of the American Federation of Labor that the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers has complied with the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

In accordance with the instructions of the Baltimore Convention your body is hereby directed to unseat the representatives or delegates of the local union or unions of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and not to again seat the representatives or delegates until officially notified by the secretary of the American Federation of Labor that the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers has complied with the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary, A. F. of L.

Death Roll

FREEMAN, F. C., of L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.

MASTERS, I. B., of L. U. 104, Dayton, O.

Information Wanted

Mrs. Harry Beal of Violetsville, Baltimore, Md., is anxious to locate her husband, Harry Beal, a union carpenter, who is probably working at the trade in a western city. Last year Beal planned to leave California and go east, sending his wife and their two children, aged six

and seven years, on before him and promising to follow in two weeks. Since December, last, however, no word has been received from him. Information concerning Beal's whereabouts should be addressed to Mrs. Harry Beal, Violetsville, Baltimore, Md., Care of Mrs. John Schwepfer.

* * *

Mrs. John Alexander of Minot, North Dakota, is very anxious to locate her husband who disappeared about June 1. He is square shouldered and blue eyed, has dark hair and wears a mustache. He weighs about 180 pounds and is 36 years old. His height is 5 feet, 11 inches. Send information regarding Alexander to E. C. McCombes, 700 Second Ave., Minot, N. D.

Due Book and Card Lost

Brother James Sullivan, a member of L. U. 1808 of Wood River, Ill., lost his due book and card recently. If presented to any local they should be taken up immediately and notification sent to W. A. Brien, R. S., L. U. 1808, Box 67, Wood River, Ill.

Industry's Patriotic Task

It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, on the farms, in the shipyards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever, and that they must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been; and what I want to say is that the men and the women who devote their thoughts and their energy to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly and just as effectively as the men on the battlefield on in the trenches. The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national, a great international, Service Army—a notable and honored host engaged in the service of the nation and the world, the efficient friends and saviors of free men everywhere. Thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands, of men otherwise liable to military service will of right and of necessity be excused from that service and assigned to the fundamental, sustaining work of the fields and factories and mines, and they will be as much part of the great patriotic forces of the nation as the men under fire.—President Wilson's Address to the Nation, April 16, 1917.

"Democracy" is a noble word, an inspiring word, a word of broad application. But our belief in democracy should first of all express itself intensively—in better living and laboring conditions for the masses of our people here at home.

Labor Day Approaches! Get Your Official Badges Now!

THESE strikingly beautiful and artistic badges, bearing the number and location of your local, should be worn by every member who will take part on ***September 3rd***, in celebrating Labor's National Holiday.

Mr. Secretary: Are all the members of your Local supplied with the official badge of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., for use not only in exercises connected with the forthcoming celebration, but for every occasion on which it is both desirable and fitting that members should display the insignia of their organization?

BEAR in mind that the present time is a very busy one for the manufacturers of these badges, therefore, to insure prompt delivery, order yours now.

PRICES

1 Badge -	$1.50 net	25 and over	.66 each net
2 and over	1.25 each net	50 and over	.65 each net
6 and over	.82 each net	100 and over	.62 each net
12 and over	.71 each net	250 and over	.60 each net
		500 and over	.58 each net

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FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary

Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street : INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Why are **The Taintor Positive Saw Sets** the Standard? It's no mystery. They are **practical** tools for **practical** men. Have you a **Taintor** in **your** tool box? Sold by leading hardware dealers. Send for book "Care of Saws." Free to members of the Brotherhood.

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Recording Secretary's Order Book, each copy	.35
Treasurer's Receipt Book, each copy	.35
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One 100-page Ledger	1.25
One 200-page Ledger	1.75
One 300-page Ledger	2.50
One 400-page Ledger	3.25
One 500-page Ledger	4.00
One 100-page Day Book	1.25
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Watch charms (with emblem, solid gold)	7.50
Rings (solid gold), each	5.00
Seals, rubber, Local Union or District Council	1.00
Seals, aluminum, Local Union or District Council	3.00
Business Agents' badges, each	1.50
Small transfer labels, per hundred	.75
Large transfer labels, per hundred	1.00
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Prices on special leather bound Ledgers, By-Laws, Working Cards, Letterheads, Envelopes, Etc., submitted by General Secretary upon request.

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Attractive, Appropriate and Acceptable Watch Charms, Badges, Lapel Buttons, Emblem Pins and Rings.

Emblem Pins, in rolled and solid gold, hard enamel, handsomely finished. Can be worn on the coat, vest, shirt or tie. *Rolled gold, 25 cents each. Solid gold, $1.00 each.*

Screw-Back Buttons, in rolled and in solid gold and hard enamel finish, with patent screw-bottom backs. For wear in the lapel of the coat; easily put on. Never come out. *Rolled gold, 25 cents each. Solid gold, $1.00 each.*

Watch Charms, in rolled and in solid gold, with hard enamel emblem on face; reverse side smooth for engraving if necessary. Handsomely finished in every respect. *Rolled gold, $1.25 each. Solid gold, $7.50 each. Engraving extra.*

Emblem Rings, beautiful design, solid gold and gold filled. Very much in demand by our members. *Solid gold, $5.00 each.*

Business Agents' Badges, of German silver and neat design, with U. B. emblem, enamel lettering and very substantial. *$.150 each.*

Official Badges. The official combination parade and funeral multiple badge, containing lithographic reproduction in colors of our Union Label as well as our emblem. Prices as follows: *One badge, $1.50 net; two and over, $1.00 each, net; six and over, 75 cents each, net; twelve and over, 60 cents each, net.*

In Ordering These Goods Send all Orders and Make all Remittances Payable to

Frank Duffy, Gen'l Sec'y

Carpenters' Building
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

News From "Frame-Up" Land

New light is constantly being shed upon the tactics employed by the San Francisco anti-unionists as witness the following news items:

Rufus Patterson and Louis Katkov have been sentenced to four months in jail for placing a bomb in the pocket of Nelson Carel, an aged laborer, that they might collect $1,000 reward for the apprehension of bomb throwers during the recent culinary workers' strike. Carel was arrested by Patterson and Katkov and was sentenced to six months in jail. Later the court became convinced that the old man was the victim of a "frame up" and he was released, while the plotters take his place in the county bastile.

The incident again calls attention to the methods employed by anti-unionists during strike times to capture public opinion.

No wonder Frank P. Walsh and others are at work in Washington trying to have an investigation made into the seemingly well-entrenched and highly developed San Francisco "frame-up" system.

Beautiful Oak Floors

EVERYWHERE—WHY

BECAUSE

—Oak Flooring by right of superior merit and conquest is "America's Best Flooring."

—Of all the hardwood flooring in use today Oak stands pre-eminent for color, texture, and durability.

—Keeps the "For Rent" and "For Sale" signs off of the property. Landlords know what is best in flooring.

—Keeps good company. Wherever Oak Floors are used you will find quality and character throughout.

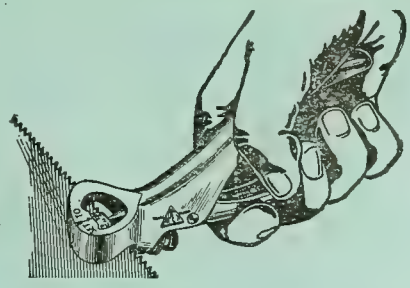
All reputable lumber dealers sell Oak Flooring.

Write for booklet.

"America's Best Flooring"

Oak Flooring Service Bureau

1603 Union Trust Bldg. Cincinnati, Ohio



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NO MONEY DOWN. Order any diamond from our catalogue: we will send it, all charges paid. After you have made a thorough examination and are satisfied as to the quality and value, pay 20 per cent of the price and only 10 per cent per month thereafter. If not satisfactory, return it at our expense. Don't pay a cent until you are satisfied. Certificate furnished guaranteeing the quality of every diamond. Your Diamond purchased from us can be exchanged at a yearly increased value of 7½ per cent on a larger purchase. Own a **genuine** Diamond. Send for our Catalog **DeLuxe No. 58A It's free. L. W. SWEET & CO., Inc., 2 & 4 Maiden Lane, New York City**

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Brothers beware of imitations. None genuine without bearing the name of F. Brais and Company.

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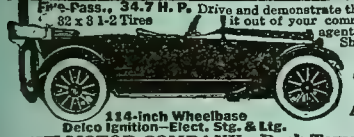

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Drive and demonstrate the Bush Car. Pay for it out of your commissions on sales, my agents are making money. Shipments are prompt. Bush Cars guaranteed or money back. Write at once for my 48-page catalog and all particulars. Address J. H. Bush, Pres. Dept. 3-EF

114-inch Wheelbase
Delco Ignition—Elect. Stg. & Ltg.

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Satin Prepared Wood Putty

Every cabinet maker, joiner or carpenter, should have the combination set on their bench, or in tool kit, either for checks, open joints, bruises, knicks, nail holes, and a great many other defects which you meet with daily, and which under the old glue way you lose time in waiting for your repair stock to dry. Some repair work you need quick, and use stick shellac. Why not use wood? Use Satin Prepaired Wood Putty.

WILL STAY WHERE YOU PUT IT

A wood ingredient, scientifically prepared in solvent cold glue form, to be used on cold stock, in any kind of weather, warm or cold. Will match to any finish, and a quick drier, the essential points in repair work. We will mail four shades, mahogany, walnut, oak and regular for $1.00. No stamps. Enough to last you for some time with full directions for use. Address

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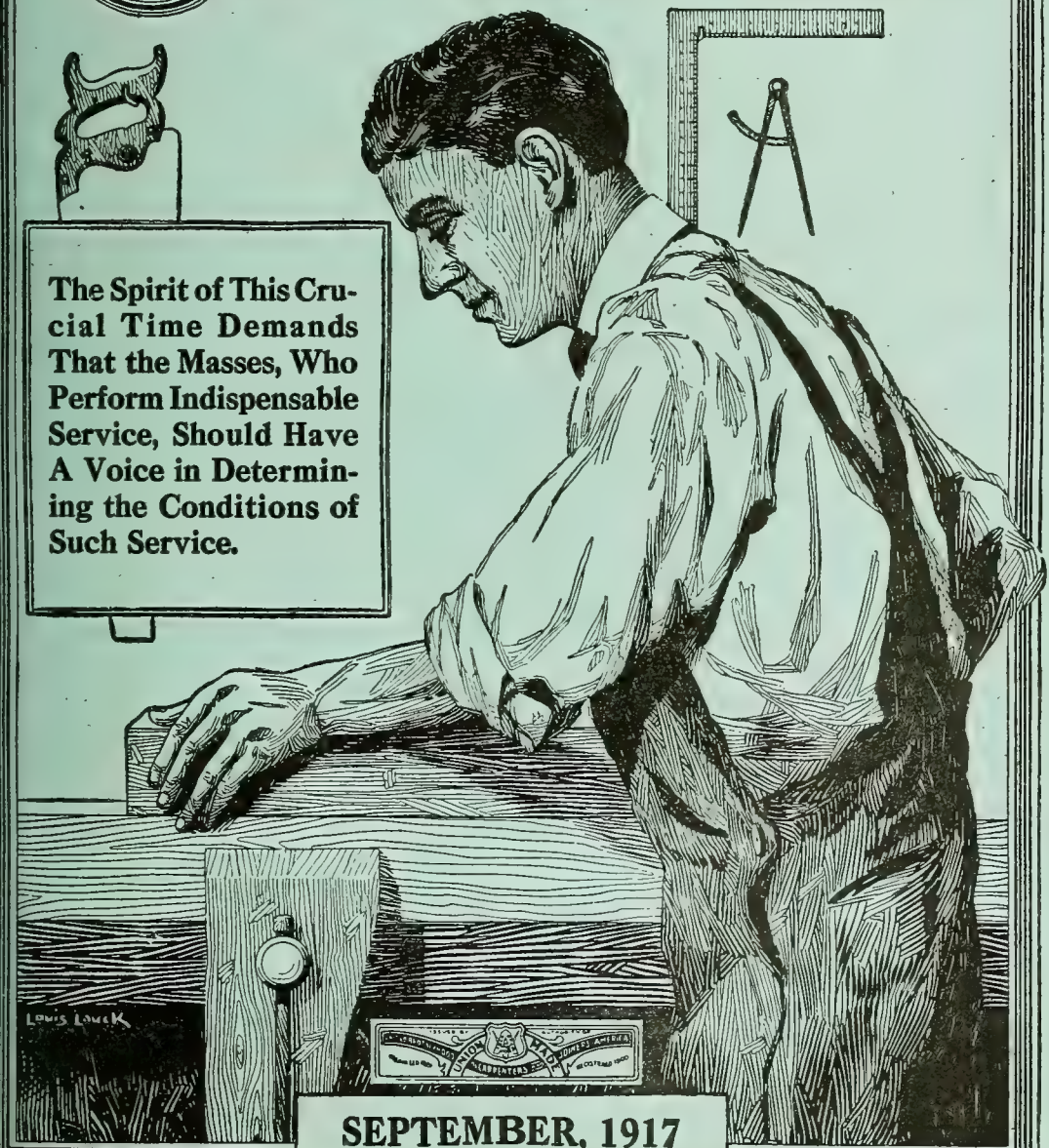

The Spirit of This Crucial Time Demands That the Masses, Who Perform Indispensable Service, Should Have A Voice in Determining the Conditions of Such Service.

SEPTEMBER, 1917

Protecting Those Who Trust Us

A little "inside story" (clipped from a leading lumber trade journal) about the reasons for — *and some deductions as to the results of*—

Trade-marked Cypress

"THE WOOD ETERNAL"

The following editorial item is from the May 10th, 1917, issue of the LUMBER WORLD REVIEW. (It is worth reading because it is *true*—and *worth reproducing here* because you probably don't read lumber trade papers.) We submit it without further comment.

Note the Emphasis it puts on the *Relative Value of Genuine*

"Tide-water" Cypress

Please do not be diverted by the small type—it's A STORY WORTH READING.

(From the "Lumber World Review," May 10th, 1917.)

"CYPRESS TRADE-MARK WINNING BIG.—*THEIR SLOGAN, 'SAFE BUYING MEANS EASY SELLING,' PROVES GREAT MARKET AID TO RETAILERS.*

"Cypress, 'The Wood Eternal,' was the first lumber to be exploited through a really large general advertising campaign, and now cypress has 'gone and done it again'—and is winning big by helping its retailers to an 'automatic' market by sponsoring to the ultimate user every piece of cypress made by an Association mill.

"When the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association began a campaign of advertising a few years ago, which was to exploit the virtues of cypress, little was known of this venerable wood by present day lumber users.

"But as the stories of its remarkable rot-resisting properties were told time after time, the interest of the lumber buying public in this new-old lumber was aroused.

"It was not long thereafter until the mills of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association were working to capacity to fill the orders for cypress which after more or less neglect had again come into its own.

"And then followed what usually follows any marked success in merchandising in these days of intensive buying and selling. Inferior, or upland, cypress (and some carelessly manufactured cypress) began to share unduly in the results of public faith, and it became necessary to protect the lay consumer and at the same time protect the conscientious manufacturer and the honorable and up-to-date preponderance of retailers.

"The general public was not aware that there was a considerable difference between 'tide-water' cypress and the cypress that grew too far inland—but experience began to teach them that while one was 'eternal' the other was more or less temporal and 'fleeting.' One was truly rot-resisting while the other failed to justify the confidence of the user in its rot-defying character.

"So the already famous cypress arrow trade-mark was devised as an insurance policy for both seller and user. The value of a trade-mark need not be dwelt upon. The manufacturer who won't sign his product will never get very far with it, in these days. The quality must be maintained if the product is to survive the fierce battle of business.

"And so now genuine 'tide-water' cypress (the most eternal of the Wood Eternal) is no longer bought by name alone or on faith—but by a brand back of which is a group of manufacturers including most of the larger and more responsible producers of cypress. As a further testimony of 'pride in their product,' the output of each mill is being identified by the serial number of that mill incorporated in the trade-mark as applied to each mill. The move is one in the right direction, the most important one ever taken by any lumber manufacturers, and is more than justifying, even this early, the well-known cypress slogan which recites that 'the only permanent safety for the seller is perpetual safety for the buyer.' This is the keynote.

"RETAILERS ARE ALREADY EXTENSIVELY REFUSING TO BUY 'ANONYMOUS CYPRESS,' AND ARE SHOWING THEIR UP-TO-THE-MINUTE ACUMEN BY SPECIFYING THE TRADE-MARK ON ALL THEIR CYPRESS ORDERS. THIS IS THE MARK WHICH IS NOW STAMPED ON THE TIDE-WATER CYPRESS—(THE 'WOOD ETERNAL')—MANUFACTURED BY THE ASSOCIATION MILLS.

"IT MARKS A NEW EPOCH IN LUMBER MERCHANDISING."

S C M A

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

Let our CARPENTERS' HELPS DEPARTMENT help YOU *MORE.* Our entire resources are at your service with Reliable Counsel.

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1252 HIBERNIA BANK BLDG., NEW ORLEANS, LA., *or* 1252 HEARD NAT'L BANK BLDG., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

INSIST ON TRADE-MARKED CYPRESS AT YOUR LOCAL LUMBER DEALER'S. • IF HE HASN'T IT, *LET US KNOW.*

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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Plaining Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Volume XXXVII—No. 9
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1917

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

THE CHALLENGE

By Paul Lyman Benjamin

The Toiler speaks—
"I will give my hands—my hands
Knotted with strain and toil,
Torn with labor of all the lands,
But you—will you give your spoil?

The Student speaks—
"I will give my brains and my soul,
I shall not wince at pain;
I will pay to the full the toll,
And you—will you give your gain?"

The Clerk speaks—
"I will give my life—nay breath,
Oh, God, I have no more,
I will laugh at a grisly death,
But you—will you give your store?"

The Poet speaks—
"I will give my dreams and my songs
I will write with the sword;
I will challenge kings for these wrongs,
And you—will you give your hoard?"

The Young Man speaks—
"I will give my youth—this youth,
The glad, full flush of health;
I will kindle the torch of truth;
But you—will you give your wealth?"

The Mother speaks—
"I will give my sons—these sons,
All—all that I hold;
I will give my flesh for the guns,
And you—will give your gold?"

THE CONDITIONS AND PROBLEMS OF MIGRATORY LABORERS

(By Richard Hazelton.)

THE problem of the migratory worker is one of the most perplexing that the student of industrial affairs has to face. It is a question that is fruitful of endless discussion and controversy, and that perhaps is one of the reasons why no practical and constructive action has been taken by individual states or the Federal government to aid those casuals of the industrial world whom conditions peculiar to various industries, or a species of inherent wanderlust, force to keep constantly on the move. As a component part in our industrial world they seem to have no standing and no rights. Employers tolerate, nay, very often welcome the presence of the migratory laborer, because they feel the latter keep the labor market in flux and bolster up the "reserve army of labor" upon which they can draw at pleasure.

So far, we have seen little publicity given to the action taken by the late Federal Industrial Relations Commission regarding the casual or migratory laborer though the commission went deeply into the subject and made a number of specific recommendations concerning the problem. In the commission's report, the result of investigations on the subject are tabulated as follows:

1. There are large numbers of American workers, in all probability several millions, who are not definitely attached either to any particular locality or to any line of industry. These migratory workers are continually moving from one part of the country to another as opportunity for employment is presented.

2. The number of these migratory workers seems to be increasing not only absolutely but relatively. There are no available figures to show this conclusively, but it is the general opinion of students of the subject and of the migratory workers themselves that a rapid increase in their number is taking place.

3. A considerable proportion of these migratory workers are, unquestionably, led to adopt this kind of a life by reason of personal characteristics or weaknesses, and these personal weaknesses are accentuated rather than diminished by the conditions under which they live and work. Nevertheless, even if the migratory workers were all men of the highest character and reliability, there would still be a demand from our industries for the movement of the population in almost as great numbers as at present, in order to supply seasonal demands and to take care of the fluctuations of business.

4. An increasingly large number of laborers go downward instead of upward. Young men, full of ambition and high hopes for the future, start their life as workers, but meeting failure after failure in establishing themselves in some trade or calling, their ambitions and hopes go to pieces, and they gradually sink into the ranks of migratory and casual workers.

5. The movement of these migratory workers, at the present time, is practically unorganized and unregulated. Workmen in large numbers go long distances in the hope of finding employment on the basis of a mere rumor, and frequently find that there is either no work or work for only a few. At the same time, the demand for labor in a given locality or industry remains unfilled, because the workers have failed to hear of the opportunity. In fact, a large part of the movement of migratory workers at present is determined not by the demands of industry for labor, but by the necessity to search for work.

6. The attempts to regulate the movements of migratory workers by local organizations have, without exception, proved failures. This must necessarily be true no matter how well planned or well managed such local organizations may be.

7. The problem cannot be handled except on a national scale and by methods and machinery which are proportioned

to the enormous size and complexity of the problem.

8. The conditions under which migratory workers live, both in the cities and at places of employment, are such as to inevitably weaken their character and physique, to make them carriers of disease, and to create in them a habit of unsteadiness and migration.

The provisions for housing and feeding workers in the labor camps are subject to severe criticism, while the lodging houses in the large cities are even worse, especially from the viewpoint of morals. One season spent in a city lodging house is generally sufficient to weaken the physique and destroy the moral fiber of even the strongest man. Numerous instances of the spread of dangerous diseases by migratory workers also have been brought to the notice of the commission.

9. The available information indicates clearly that even the most perfect distribution of workers, in accordance with the opportunities afforded at present by American industries, will still leave enormous numbers unemployed during periods of industrial depression.

10. The congregation of large numbers of migratory workers in large cities during the winter should be avoided, if possible, not only because they are an unjust burden upon the cities but because of the degenerating effects of city life during long periods of idleness.

11. The movement of migratory and seasonal workers is caused chiefly by the seasonal demand of industries and by the men's search for work, and, to a degree, by their aimless desire to move about. The conditions of their transportation have become grave. Millions of men annually have to, and are allowed to, resort to such a method of movement as stealing rides on the railways.

12. When the workers return to the city, from labor camps, for instance, either to rest or to spend the time between seasons, they not only meet the unhealthy and demoralizing influence of cheap lodging houses, saloons, houses of prostitution, and other similar establishments in the slums, but they fall easy prey to gamblers, small private bankers, and all sorts of parasites. As a result, what earnings they have left after deduction of their living expenses at work places, rapidly disappear, no matter how large these earnings may be.

The principal recommendations for dealing with the problem of migratory workers are outlined under the head of unemployment. In this immediate connection, however, it seems desirable to suggest three necessary measures:

1. The Interstate Commerce Commission should be directed by Congress to investigate and report the most feasible plan of providing for the transportation of workers at the lowest reasonable rates.

If special transportation rates for workers are provided, tickets may be issued only to those who secure employment through public employment exchanges.

2. The establishment by states, municipalities and, through the Department of Labor, the Federal government, of sanitary workingmen's hotels in which the prices for accommodation shall be adjusted to the cost of operation. If such workingmen's hotels are established, the Post Office Department should establish branch Postal Savings Banks in connection therewith.

3. The establishment by the municipal, state and Federal governments of colonies or farms for "down-and-outs" in order to rehabilitate them by means of proper food, regular habits of living, and regular work that will train them for lives of usefulness. Such colonies should provide for hospital treatment of cases which require it.

The above specific recommendations in addition to those outlined by the commission on the larger subject of unemployment generally would go far toward solving the problem of the migratory worker. Of course, strong opposition will always develop against any far-reaching plan touching the problem of unemployment or the migratory worker. After all, our present human commercial system, as the brilliant George Bernard Shaw points out, depends on the existence in the labor market of a number of men who cannot find purchasers—or employers. "There is always a fringe of unemployment," he says, "because business, as it is conducted, can only be profitably carried on thus, because as your business extends you can find an idle man to take on, or as it contracts, you can throw your industrious men in the street." It is this condition that gives us our problems of unemployment and migratory labor.

The Carpenter

ASPECTS OF THE SUPREME COURT DECISION IN THE PAINE INJUNCTION SUIT—A GREAT VICTORY FOR THE U. B.

(By Joseph O. Carson, Attorney for the Brotherhood.)

THE recently rendered opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the suit of the Paine Lumber Company and others against the officers and members of the New York District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America bids fair to become a memorable landmark in the history of trade unionism in our country, and there are many aspects of the case which are deserving of the thoughtful consideration of our members everywhere. This decision of the nation's highest legal tribunal, it may be said in passing, is in line with the earlier rendered opinions of Judge Mayer of the United States District Court of New York and the Circuit Court of Appeals, holding that a **private person cannot maintain a suit for injunction under Section 4 of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.**

The United States Supreme Court, speaking through Justice Holmes, held that we could not be enjoined as long as the Brotherhood of Carpenters refused as a body to handle any trim or material of a class not organized under the laws of the Brotherhood.

The court further held that not only would our business agent have a right to inform the journeymen that such trim was unfair, but we would have a right to go to others and tell them it was unfair, and that no injunction would prevent us from so doing; and, further, that the conspiracy, if any, was not directed especially against the plaintiffs and had caused them no special damage different from that inflicted upon all who were not organized under the laws of the Brotherhood.

Again the court says:

"The workmen of the United Brotherhood have adopted the policy complained of without malice towards the plaintiffs as part of a plan to bring about a nation-wide unionization in their trade."

This exposition of the law disposes entirely of the complaint made by the plaintiffs that we were instituting a boycott against their material.

The court puts its seal and approval on the proposition that a mill man is a carpenter and a carpenter is a mill man. In other words, the court says you cannot divorce the mill man from the carpenter and say the carpenters shall receive no benefits from helping their fellow members in the mills. They are all one organization and they have a right to act in unity and concert to assist one another, and as long as they do this without malice, as clearly disclosed in this case, then they are not liable.

Again the court says in part:

"The conspiracy was not directed especially against the plaintiffs and had caused them no special damage different from that inflicted on the public at large * * * and that no acts directed against the plaintiffs personally were shown."

This, as we interpret it, means that so long as we institute such actions to help ourselves and one another without malice and do not especially direct it for the purpose of vindictiveness, then we have a right to pursue the same course against any set of manufacturers as that adopted in this instance.

The court, in the last paragraph of its opinion, used these identical words:

"Certainly the conduct complained of has no tendency to produce a monopoly of manufacture or building, since the more successful it is the more competitors are introduced into the trade."

This would be interpreted to mean that it might be a monopoly if only one manufacturer of trim in a large city had signed our rules and we were putting up his trim, but that if all the manufacturers of trim in that particular locality were parties to the agreement then it destroys monopoly entirely since the more successful we are in having manufac-

turers sign the more competition there would be.

This decision is far-reaching, and is undoubtedly the first big case ever decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of organized labor. It means not that there were no other cases ever put before it, but this case was presented squarely and intelligently, and in such a manner that the court could not do otherwise than consider the real questions involved and not go off on a tangent on some superfluous point.

These large cases in the state of New York and particularly those before the United States Court have been going on for practically fourteen years, and our final victory speaks well for the manner in which all of them have been handled by Lawyer Charles Maitland Beattie of New York, who defended the Brotherhood.

As we have said before, the "meat of the whole case lies in the approval of the court of the doctrine that we were not instituting a monopoly but that the more manufacturers who sign up the more competition there would be.

It is indeed a great victory not only for the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, but for organized labor in its entireity as well!

LABOR'S PROGRESS

(By John Mitchell.)

THE student of history and the close observer of events must feel a strong sense of hopefulness for the future when he compares the present conditions of life with those which obtained in the past. The contrast is not marked, of course, if yesterday is compared with today. As a matter of fact development and evolution among great masses of people are so slow as to be scarcely perceptible unless one generation is compared with another. And while at times we become restless and impatient for greater progress and are even discouraged by temporary setbacks, I feel sure that the permanent gains we make, the fuller and the growing recognition which is given to our efforts, justify the hope that advancement will be more rapid in the future than it has been in the past.

Now, as never before, the working men and women of our country recognize the potency of united effort and the real value and purpose of their trade unions. These unions have given the workingmen more money, more leisure, greater safety, and better conditions of work and life. The average workingman now leaves his work an hour or two earlier than formerly, there is more money in his pay envelope, and the mill or factory in which he toils is better lighted, better heated, better safe-guarded, and in every way better to work in.

All these things lie on the surface, however; there are other things deeper and more important. Man does not live by bread alone and the trade union has helped the workman spiritually as well as physically. It has taught workingmen to act together, to unite for a common end, to make joint sacrifice, to abide by the will of the majority, to struggle against great odds for the sake of an ideal. It has taught workingmen that they are related to one another, and it has preached and practiced solidarity.

Workingmen are now united where they were once disunited; it is no longer, "Each for himself and the devil take the hindmost"; it is "Each for all and all for each." Ten thousand men will strike for one man, not only because the one is dependent on the ten thousand but because if the rights of the one are invaded the rights of all are invaded.

Trade unionism is not a thing which has sprung out of nothing and will end in nothing; it is not a thing which belongs only to this generation; it is a part of the evolution of the race.

There was a time when workingmen had nothing to say about wages, hours, or conditions of work; they were slaves,

subject to the lash, and they worked when, where, and how their masters decreed. At another time they were serfs attached to the soil and disposed of with the land, like an old farm building. At another period they worked for whom they wished and at what wages they could obtain, though even then it sometimes happened that the law forbade them to ask more than so and so many farthings for their day's work.

At the present time the trade union is necessary to the real freedom of the workingman. During the latter part of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth century there occurred one of the greatest revolutions in the history of the world. It was a silent movement; the newspapers did not speak of it and the wise men of the time did not even know that it was happening. This revolution changed manufacturing, introduced the steam engine, and transformed little workshops where the master had worked with his journeymen and apprentices at the same bench into huge factories where one man holds dominion over thousands of employes.

The employer can no longer know all the men in his employ and few, if any, of those men can hope or expect to become employers. Each workingman is dependent upon his employer for his job, but the employer can dispense with the services of any one of the thousand men in his establishment. If the workingmen are to be protected at all they can do so only by coming together in a union and by making a contract for all.

Trade unionism stands for the right of all workmen in an industry to defend the interest of all. Those who oppose trade unions do so on the ground that they are defending the freedom of contract. The freedom which they are defending is that of a billion dollar trust contracting with a single Polish or Italian laborer; the freedom for which the union stands is that of all the employers in an industry contracting on equal terms with all the workmen in that industry. The first freedom means sweating, poverty, and the destruction of the poor; the second freedom means increased wages, shorter hours, better conditions of work, the moral elevation of the workingman, and amicable relations between employer and employed.

New York, June 28, 1917.

BRIEF STATISTICAL REVIEW OF BUILDING SITUATION

THE following figures showing building activities in various sections of the country in June, 1917, as compared with June, 1916, are taken from the current issue of "The Building Age." As gleaned from reports received from 121 cities of the country the value of building permits issued in June shows a falling off of 33.21 per cent. as compared with June of last year. Of the cities reporting, twenty-eight show increased activity in building operations. It is well to note that June, 1916, showed a gain of 30.3 per cent. over the same period of 1915, thus rendering the falling off this year less significant than first thought might indicate.

In the eastern section of the country, thirty-four out of forty-seven cities report a loss of 38.55 per cent. for June, as compared with June, 1916, the heaviest shrinkage being reported from the borough of Manhattan, New York City, contributing largely to the unfavorable situation in the east. It will be remembered, however, that June, 1916, saw a large artificial activity in this borough, owing to the anxiety of intending builders to file plans before the passage of the zoning law. Cities showing an increase include Harrisburg, Hartford, Brooklyn, Pittsburgh and Utica.

—Cities In Eastern States—

	June 1917	June 1916
Albany	$173,615	$307,455
Allentown	65,870	165,730
Altoona	19,997	45,578
Atlantic City .	67,646	154,821
Auburn	147,990	159,235

Bayonne	228,470	102,594
Binghamton ..	76,997	175,123
Boston and suburbs	4,608,000	5,634,000
Bridgeport ..	744,915	523,300
Brockton	174,710	256,905
Buffalo	1,344,000	1,691,000
East Orange ..	118,405	112,398
Elizabeth	104,088	250,464
Erie	511,215	353,989
Harrisburg ...	792,805	126,155
Hartford	1,330,002	814,703
Hoboken	10,493	16,480
Holyoke	133,025	146,250
Irvington	19,760	68,640
Lawrence	50,005	127,100
Newark	1,210,817	1,307,541
New Bedford .	478,075	210,925
New Haven ...	220,475	257,580
New York:		
Manhattan .	2,185,353	18,322,110
Bronx	608,458	2,322,278
Brooklyn ...	7,855,466	4,102,609
Queens	1,293,660	1,474,843
Richmond ..	254,178	523,362
Niagara Falls .	149,136	234,102
Passaic	140,350	163,520
Paterson	127,147	120,914
Philadelphia ..	2,328,755	5,147,115
Pittsburgh....	976,259	940,762
Portland	69,260	130,155
Quincy	157,913	266,589
Reading	104,500	69,750
Rochester	560,032	672,042
Salem	17,303	283,300
Schenectady ..	139,016	118,493
Scranton	137,290	231,386
Springfield ...	424,125	898,918
Syracuse	310,993	533,495
Trenton	71,017	286,249
Troy	50,400	55,753
Utica	133,820	129,725
Wilkes-Barre .	35,346	117,351
Worcester	478,857	660,152

The middle section of the country shows a loss of 33.39 per cent., there being 40 cities reporting. The most notable decreases are in Chicago, Detroit, Grand Rapids, and other large cities. Increased activity is reported in Cleveland, South Bend, Topeka, and Youngstown.

—Cities In Middle States—

	June 1917	June 1916
Akron	$914,970	$1,323,455
Canton	160,335	343,445
Cedar Rapids .	114,000	237,000
Chicago	4,630,400	11,050,700
Cincinnati ...	658,940	1,082,580
Cleveland	2,848,550	2,742,570
Columbus	469,510	557,370
Davenport	66,775	115,572
Dayton	273,719	340,913
Decatur	95,000	125,000
Des Moines ...	161,893	204,220
Detroit	3,683,315	4,936,210
Dubuque	22,000	45,134
Duluth	319,072	420,573
East St. Louis.	33,380	68,635
Evansville ...	64,478	115,452
Ft. Wayne ...	113,400	335,575
Grand Rapids .	174,558	460,153
Indianapolis ..	720,705	779,792
Kansas City, Kans.	649,300	117,547
Kansas City, Mo.	623,630	974,425
Lincoln	50,305	144,935
Milwaukee ...	489,953	929,336
Minneapolis ..	756,300	1,686,835
Omaha	624,830	604,900
Peoria	173,430	116,625
Saginaw	46,880	34,950
St. Louis	73,016	35,310
St. Louis	910,994	1,215,520
St. Paul	687,429	1,206,075
Sioux City ...	265,275	526,250
South Bend ..	208,502	66,721
Springfield, Ill.	46,725	95,135
Superior	64,940	187,120
Terre Haute ..	29,420	74,615
Toledo	534,523	595,104
Topeka	70,840	37,625
Wichita, Kan..	242,470	194,685
Windsor	138,035	196,545
Youngstown ..	835,675	279,025

The southern section of the country is the only one reporting a gain, the percentage of increase being 0.85 per cent., seventeen cities reporting. Cities showing gains include Atlanta, Huntington, Oklahoma City, and Washington.

—Cities In Southern States—

	June 1917	June 1916
Atlanta	$673,557	$252,776
Baltimore	380,436	541,791
Birmingham ..	79,504	179,560
Chattanooga .	49,738	58,645
Dallas	300,365	311,440
Ft. Worth	133,262	87,138
Huntington ..	333,084	76,451
Louisville	142,600	260,490
Memphis	161,090	320,640
New Orleans ..	213,281	614,932
Norfolk, Va. ..	204,400	245,324
Oklahoma City	249,265	113,675
Richmond	213,659	359,096
Savannah	32,990	97,050
Tampa	30,897	64,330
Washington ..	1,835,198	1,304,363
Wilmington ..	129,503	231,575

The western section of the country shows a loss of 15.8 per cent., with seventeen cities reporting.

—Cities In Extreme Western States—

	June 1917	June 1916
Berkeley, Cal..	$135,500	$254,475
Colorado Spr'gs	21,895	16,583
Denver	220,400	370,250
Fresno	94,707	96,616
Los Angeles ..	696,742	1,037,332
Oakland	362,382	423,193
Pasadena	45,207	103,064
Pueblo	33,490	14,275
Sacramento ..	86,543	303,012
Salt Lake City	214,635	219,650
San Diego	28,536	98,725
San Francisco.	1,796,613	2,046,756
San Jose	13,494	77,086
Seattle	371,260	447,390
Spokane	393,770	138,415
Stockton	71,216	60,800
Tacoma	118,555	204,617

DRUGGING LABOR WITH A BONUS

(By John M. O'Neill.)

THERE has been much said in the daily press of late relative to the humanitarianism displayed by great banking institutions and giant industrial combinations. Some writers of national repute who have learned to look at almost everything through the same glasses as the man who is powerful in the realms of capital, have declared that the world is growing better, and that the brute in man is slowly but surely being expelled by Christian civilization of the twentieth century. Some of these writers have elaborated at length upon the philanthropy of trusts and corporations, and with beautiful diction have paid tribute to the humane sentiment which prompted men of millions to throw a few crumbs annually to the struggling slaves, whose sweating and suffering in the industrial hells built palaces for the comparatively few on capitol hills.

A number of the large industrial combines of the United States with tens of thousands of employes, have paid a bonus to such men on the payrolls as were able to meet the requirements laid down by the industrial Caesar or Napoleon of finance, who yearned to reach the light of publicity by flinging a few picked bones, in the shape of bonuses, to the hovel-sheltered army of workers, who by being overworked and underpaid increase more rapidly the wealth of the exploiting glutton, than if such workers received for their labor an honest and living wage.

Take all the great combinations in this country which pay annually a small bonus to their employes, and upon investigation it will be found that the employes of such combinations are denied the right to belong to a labor organization, and to preach the gospel of unionism or brotherhood among the workers is to meet the penalty of immediate discharge.

The terms laid down by the combine or corporation, that promises to pay a bonus providing the employes can meet the requirements of the terms dictated by the king of finance or the czar in industry place the bonus beyond the reach of the majority of employes, for only the few of extraordinary physical energy or mental capacity, are equal to the standard required by the terms stipulated by the despot in industry or the shylock in finance.

The bonus is offered, not as a matter of generosity on the part of the employer, but as a stimulant to keep alive the "speed up" system, that now prevails in many of the great industries of the United States.

The paying of a bonus to an employe, furnishes no evidence of benevolence on the part of the employer, but raises a strong suspicion that the employer uses the bonus system to conceal the fact from the public that he is paying a wage that merely sustains a hand-to-mouth existence. The very fact that the bonus system only prevails in large industrial plants that have established the "closed shop," and the fact that the scale of wages is far lower in the "closed shop" than in the industrial plants where labor

is organized, prove conclusively that the bonus system was spawned from the lust for profit, and that the few dollars paid to employes during the Christmas holidays or at the beginning of a new year, were but the incentives offered by greed to the worker, to hurry himself to the scrap heap in the production of dividends, that might to some extent satiate the inordinate appetite of his economic master.

If the employer paid an honest living wage there is no need for the distribution of a bonus among employes.

The steel trust is one of the most dehumanized combinations of capital in this country, and yet, the steel trust pays a bonus to those employes who possess such physical power that they can meet the requirements of the bonus system, but the many in the employ of this soulless octopus fall short of performing the arduous duties imposed by the hope of the miserable annual reward. Again, the bonus system has been established by corporations to delude the laboring man into the belief, that his master's heart is overflowing with "the milk of human kindness," and that while the slave worked for such a benevolent captain of industry it was not necessary for the disinherited member of society to seek association with the members of a labor organization.

The corporations and combines that have established the bonus system, own and control powerful organs in the field of journalism and engage the cleverest of writers to portray that growing fraternity that is gradually manifesting itself between the Croesus who dwells in the mansion, and the horny-fisted pauper who exists in the hut. The salaried scribe who paints verbal pictures of the benevolence of great, big-hearted employers, uses the slimy slander of the professional detractor to poison the mind of the worker against the missionary who preaches the gospel of unionism, and reaches the climax of furious denunciation as he paints the expounder of economics as a breeder of discontent and a fomenter of class hatred.

Unfortunately, there are a vast number among the ranks of toil whose vision fails to penetrate the duplicity of the hired hypocrite, who makes a business of selling his brains to the highest bidder.

When the purchased chattel of capital strangles his honest convictions to become the defender of the rules and terms established by employers to enslave labor and to raise the barriers against the worker intrenching himself behind the breastworks of the labor movement, he dips his prostituted pen into the repulsive slime of calumny and covers the victim of his paid vengeance with vile epithets and invectives, in the hope that his Judas work will please his paymaster and that the worker will continue to remain blind to the fact, that only through organization can he hope to break the fetters whose iron is covered by the velvet or corporation benevolence.

The bonus system will disappear just as rapidly as the intelligence of the working class understand the ulterior motives which prompted employers to drug labor with an opiate, known in industry as a bonus.

SOUND ADVICE FOR RUSSIA

WHEN Russia, with one magnificent master - stroke, threw off the yoke of the Romanoffs and proclaimed itself a republic, lovers of liberty the world over rejoiced exceedingly. Many were stunned with the apparent suddenness which marked the stupendous event. It seemed scarcely within the bounds of possibility that that citadel of old world autocracy could crumble over night and emerge in the light of dawn a full-fledged democratic state, imbued with lofty ideals of national and international duty. Yet the unexpected happened and Russia stands today as the world's youngest republic.

To Americans especially does the advent of a Russian republic bring feel-

ings of joy for it heralds the further triumph of American ideals and to them appears as a sign or portent of that dream that finds a place in the minds of many—the republicanization of Europe and the redemption of the world from the wiles of king-craft and imperialistic ambition.

And there is no denying the warmth of affection with which Americans regard our new sister republic. It has been demonstrated to a large extent in the volume of solicitous advice which we have poured into the ears of Russia's new political leaders, much of which we are forced to say seems of a very dubious character when we consider our own political and industrial imperfections. Especially clamorous in their gratuitous advice to the Russian government are our leading conservative daily newspapers who voiciferously counsel the Russian leaders to go slow in their reforms, to deal gently with the status quo ante, and to be particularly careful lest radical tendencies, unloosed by the revolution, prevail to the detriment of home and foreign capital.

Far different, however, is the wholesome advice which Frank P. Walsh, of Industrial Commission fame, gives the Russian people. In response to a request recently from the "Russian Weekly" published in Chicago, Mr. Walsh issued the following clear-cut statement on the lessons and warnings that Russian democracy can gain from America today. He said:

We find after more than a century of constituted democracy in America, that we have the letter but not always the spirit of an inspirational and genuinely progressive form of government.

The Constitution of the United States, following the bill of rights, promised much and has performed much, but stealthy inroads have been made upon its finer provisions, usually through bald legalistic sophistries, so that its substantial guarantees have been destroyed so far as the great mass of the people of the United States is concerned. The result is that democracy, as understood by many of us, has disappeared in great measure and probably will not return except through travail, suffering and finally a readjustment of our national thought to the sane and hopeful view that the well-being and happiness of all the people is the momentous thing in national government, and not the superficial and hollow prosperity of a few of us.

The hope of America lies not alone in the splendid struggle of the producing masses for justice, but also in the valiant and self-sacrificing spirit of the thousands who see clearly the menace to the republic and who having independent means of living in many instances, yet are working against an order of things which insures them wealth and comforts denied to the countless majority. Throughout our land there are hundreds of intelligent and forceful labor leaders, students of government and so-called radicals, possessed of vision and courage, who are turning into the fight their personal abilities and fortunes to stem the tide of privilege which threatens to engulf our beloved republic. They work for that ideal through which democracy shall endure, and labor, the source of all wealth, shall reap the harvest which it sows.

New Russia should heed these plain lessons. America paved the way for a world democracy. It was the fulfillment of a glorious dream, dreamed by forceful and resolute men intent upon a newer dispensation that should bring the greatest measure of peace and happiness to all of the people; a flaming torch in the darkness of autocratic misrule. American democracy has not entirely fulfilled its prophecy. But it has helped lighten a world darkened by cruelty and injustice. Let the men and women of New Russia join the hopeful souls of our own country who vision nations encompassed by truth and everlasting justice and humanity between man and man, and trim the wick which will make brighter a world fast falling into the darkness of greed and callous selfishness.

New Russia has learned the lesson that

life is governed at its springs and not at its flood. Where democracy has miscarried in America it has been subtle and unknown to all except the thoughtful and discerning. So far it has aroused but comparatively few and these the victims usually of the insidious conspiracies against their freedom of thought and action. New Russia should strive to adjust its government at the start so as to eliminate and make impossible those features which have proved a menace to American freedom. The flavor of equality must never perish; equality of opportunity in life; equality in the profits of human effort.

New Russia should not permit life tenures in office, judicial or otherwise. Its first national charter should abolish and make impossible forever all forms of privilege. It should see that the peasants get the access to the land which they desire. It should own every means of transportation, communication and intelligence, leaving to private initiative only those channels which are not necessary to the comfort and convenience of all. It should carefully supervise profits; it should not allow corporations to have charters beyond actual investments, nor stockholders in business corporations to escape the full responsibility for every condition which surrounds the business or industry in which they are engaged. Its constitution should provide that no man should be deprived of life, liberty or property except through the finding of a jury composed of men and women drawn from the entire citizenry. It should deny its judges the right of punishment for alleged contempts of court committed out of its presence, or the disobedience of court orders, except after trial by a jury so constituted. It should make the passage of laws by the national congress or the assemblies of minor dividends final and not subject to the review of any court. It should incorporate woman's suffrage in its constitution. It should exercise to the full its police power to conserve the health and well being of present and future generations. It should limit the wealth of any individual to a sum which would give him ample comfort and luxury and nothing more. It should provide for home rule to the absolute limit. It should allow all men and women to have and bear arms for their own protection and should prohibit private corporations and persons from hiring gunmen and armed guards. It should provide that labor must be represented upon every public board, of whatever nature, automatically.

In a recent article I made bold to offer seven suggestions for ameliorating industrial conditions in the United States and looking toward the strengthening of democracy in the republic. They may be useful in a suggestive capacity. They will, at least, arouse thought and criticism. Seriatim, they are:

1. That the Supreme Courts of the United States and of the several states should at once abdicate the autocratic powers they usurp of declaring laws passed by the representatives of the people to be null and void.

2. That a general amnesty be declared liberating all prisoners of industrial wars now confined in jails and penitentiaries of the nation. The number of these is appalling and nearly all were imprisoned on trumped up charges following industrial conflicts.

3. That thereafter no man shall have been held to have lost his liberty or property unless all questions of fact in his case shall have been considered by a jury of his peers democratically selected from among all the people in the district in which the trial is held.

4. That laws should be enacted making it a criminal offense to discharge workers because they belong to or join labor organizations.

5. That the trade commission shall declare any corporation or manufacturing concern guilty of unfair competition in trade unless it has contractual relations with organizations of its workers democratically selected along the lines of present labor unions and with which contracts governing wages, hours and working conditions are made.

6. That no person be allowed to work

more than eight hours a day, six days a week, for wages.

7. That the tariff commission withdraw the benefits of the tariff from any articles manufactured by firms which do not have contractual relations with their workers, with organizations of unions, or other labor organizations in which hours, wages and working conditions are stipulated.

KEEPING DOWN FOOD COSTS

(By H. C. Douglas in "The Sidney Times.")

STATE control of food and necessities need not be the delicate and difficult problem that friends of the old, happy-go-lucky, laissez-faire school would have the public believe. Many apologists for unrestricted individualism postulate that our whole social order would totter upon its foundations if a few callous speculators in food and fuel, with all the instincts of ravenous wolves eyeing a defenseless flock of sheep, were to have their natural greed curbed in the interest of the greater public at large. It may be argued that the wolves are well able to look after their own predatory hides in any case; it may be asserted that the only safe procedure is to legislate against, and not for, them; leaving aside such theories, there remains the timorously advanced suggestion that perhaps any general adoption of national—or state—control of the necessities of life savors too much of the Utopian, the socialistic, the impractical. To this there is one certain answer: "It has been done. It is being done now—and it works."

Most European nations have put food and other commodities under government control: their action was dictated by a set of abnormal circumstances. But Australia has tackled the same problem under conditions very nearly approximating those in the United States. When the war broke out, a group of Australian speculators got very busy indeed. They thought they saw a splendid opportunity to send the prices of food and necessities skyrocketing to unheard-of heights. So they started in to corner supplies, firm in the belief that if they could not "hold up" their own people, at least England would be glad to pay their extortionate prices. Their case looked a pretty sound one—to them. There did not seem to be a flaw in it. But they had overlooked one thing—the labor government. The labor government had not overlooked anything, not even the food speculators. The labor government had had a very wary weather eye focused upon the speculators from the beginning. And so the cards were stacked against the food gamblers, the long-suffering wheat pool men, who only found out when it was too late.

At that the speculators had worked with great efficiency and despatch. They had lost no time. As soon as the dogs of war were unleashed, up soared the price of wheat—thirty cents a bushel Soon the vicious circle was completed. The flour manufacturers boosted the price of their product. The master bakers played ducks and drakes with the public's bread supply. The grocers, faithfully tagging along behind the bigger men, joined in the orgie of price boosting. The situation was much as it was in New York last fall and early winter, when the cost of fuel, the cost of milk, the cost of groceries—in fact, the cost of everything people had to have—began the upward climb that ended by thoroughly arousing the public to the need for protective, prohibitive legislation.

Less than a month after the price-boosting sharks got busy, the labor government of New South Wales got a little busier. It planned, drew up, passed and put on the statute books its reply. And that reply was a law authorizing the appointment by the governor of the state of a necessary commodies control commission, in which was vested practically unlimited powers to fix the maximum prices to be charged for nearly every-

thing except limousines, steam yachts and Turkish carpets. "Necessary commodities" was given a wide interpretation, the term being held to include all fuel, gas—whether supplied to householders or manufacturers—all articles of food and drink, and the ingredients used in making such articles, and, finally, any article which, after investigation, the commission might persuade the government to add to the list. A daily bulletin fixed the maximum prices for necessities within the act.

It was recognized that some speculators, bolder or more defiant than the rank and file, might go ahead and charge their own prices despite the fixed dead lines; that others might retaliate by withholding the supplies they had accumulated. The labor government provided against these contingencies by ordering a penalty for such evasions of the strict letter of the law. Any offenders faced a fine of almost $500.00 for each offense, a year in jail—or both. The commission was empowered to enter forcibly any premises of suspected persons.

The scheme worked like a charm. The following prices ruled the day before the first price-fixing government bulletin was issued: wheat, $1.26 per bushel; flour, $56.01 per ton; bread, on the point of being boosted from 7c to 9c for a 2-pound loaf. After the bulletin was issued the prices were: wheat, $1.00 per bushel; flour, $46.37 per ton; bread, ordered to remain at 7c.

In New South Wales, after the appointment of the commission, butter fluctuated in price between 35c and 40c a pound. In the neighboring state of Victoria—which is the only state in Australia that has not a labor legislature, and which had no food control commission—butter was around 60c a pound.

The New South Wales government went even further in its determination to enforce obedience from recalcitrant speculators. A group of the biggest operators in the state had 400,000 bushels of wheat stored on the waterfront ready for instant shipment to London. The governor issued an order in which the speculators were named, and which gave the state the power to seize the whole consignment. Directly after this drastic action the wheat speculators threw up the sponge; some 3,000,000 bushels of wheat, held for huge profits, were put on the market at the legally fixed price of $1.00 a bushel. That broke the back of price-boosting. No one wanted to "sit in" such a losing game. To cap the climax, the government entered upon a scheme of state bakeries.

Practical socialism has gone a long way indeed in New South Wales. The state owns and operates a fleet of trawlers, which bring plentiful supplies of fish into Sidney some three times a week. Furthermore, the state owns and operates a chain of fish stores in which are marketed the catches of the government trawlers. Prices charged, of course, are just enough to cover operating expenses. An inexhaustible quantity of wholesome, palatable food is thus assured the people at all times of the year. Drouths on the sheep and cattle "stations" need worry the general public only in a general way. The troubles of butchers are their own affair. "We'll make every day Friday, if we have to," one man said to me. So well is the scheme working out that the minister responsible for it recently informed the government that a further $500,000 would have to be spent to buy more trawlers.

An unique innovation—even for Australia—was the establishment lately in New South Wales of a Fair Rents Court, to which all tenants who believe they are being mulcted by grasping landlords may take their tales of woe. At the opening of the court, D. R. Hall, state attorney-general, said:

"The experiment which begins today will be watched with the keenest interest, not alone in this state, but throughout Australia, and, indeed, the older countries of the world. Students of social problems, not less than rack-rented tenants, will interest themselves in the history of this court."

In the very first case tried in the

court it was laid down by the presiding judge that a return of 6 per cent. upon his investment was all that the landlord had a right to expect.

Railways, street car and telephone systems, and other public utilities are publicly owned. The number of private franchises for public services in Australia is an ever diminishing quantity. The state of Queensland has gone into the brewing and hotel business; at least, it probably has by now—the scheme was well on its way to realization when I left Australia a few months ago. The public do not get service at remarkably cheap rates—not because municipal and state ownership has proved a failure, but because the cost of labor is so high. There is no doubt, however, that the public are served more cheaply by their own government than by the old private companies.

THE STATUS OF THE SOLDIER

(By Samuel Gompers in "The American Federationist.")

THE feeling of power which a gun brings to a raw recruit often stimulates all the arrogance and the animal side of his nature. Soldiers long accustomed to militarism and to secure results through force, come to think there is no other way to do things. There comes a feeling that the gun constitutes a differentiation between the soldier and the civilian that authorizes the soldier to act as custodian of public morals and to settle all the troubles of the unarmed.

Even at this early stage of the war we find soldiers breaking up a public meeting and destroying the property of those with whose beliefs they disagree. We find troops usurping the right to act as policemen and as custodians of peace.

Employers of workers have been quick to discern in the war emergency a spirit and opportunity that can be used to their own advantage. They have urged as a justification for forcing upon workers onerous terms and conditions the fact that the work was in some way connected with the conduct of the war. Some have even sought to connect the term "treason" with men who resented the imposition of onerous tasks and injustice. Injunctions have been sought against striking workmen on the ground that they were "interfering" with production.

Such a spirit among employers is doubly deplorable because it injects private greed into an effort of the government to unite all elements of the nation in furtherance of interests and welfare through socialized methods. Men and women cannot be expected to make the ultimate sacrifice for the selfish profit of another.

A deep grounded suspicion of military force has been imbedded in the minds of workers because the military was too often used against them. It was the hope of all that in the present war, waged for international democracy and freedom, there would be nothing that would alienate the wage earners of this country from whole-hearted participation for the protection of our republic. But deplorable things have happened in many sections of the country. In Newark, New Jersey, last August, iron molders made a demand for increased wages. This was granted by all firms except one. A strike began, the shop was picketed, there were no disorders or arrests, and all pickets kept absolutely within the law. However, after war was declared, on May 19, a detachment of United States soldiers, belonging to the First Regiment of the National Guard of New Jersey, which had been mustered into the Federal service, was sent to guard the foundry. The corporal in charge of the soldiers ordered the pickets away and then put the plant under guard during working hours but not after working hours or from Saturday to Monday morning. Plainly the purpose of this guard was to encourage and "protect" strike-breaking. When the attention of the War Department was called to the fact that Federal troops were being used to do partisan service in an industrial dispute,

an investigation was ordered and the troops removed. The Secretary of War expressed regret that anything should have happened which would so materially retard the efforts of the government to mobilize the good will of all citizens.

Another foundry of Newark, New Jersey, secured a sub-contract for government work. When the workers asked that wages be increased in order to help them in some way meet the enormously increased costs of living, the firm refused their request unless the men would surrender their membership in their organization. A strike followed. The firm, because they were engaged on government work, requested that they be allowed to have secret service men to secure evidence against the strikers. It was their thought that the evidence of secret service men would carry greater weight than the evidence of police in securing a permanent injunction.

Another request for secret service aid came from a Des Moines (Iowa) cap manufacturer who was hostile to organized labor and was bidding for a government contract to make prisoners' caps. When a strike occurred in his factory, picketing of his shop was ordered and two men held for treason.

The street car workers of Salt Lake City a few weeks ago were holding a conference with the street railway company over the renewal of agreement for the coming year. The chairman of the county commissioners of Salt Lake City called the conference committee of employers and employes before the board of commissioners and threatened that if the controversy over the agreement led to a strike and the strike interfered with the government using the road to transport prisoners to Fort Douglass, which was about a mile and a half from the city, the strikers would find themselves in prison, without bond, to remain there during the war. The commissioners claimed government authority for their threat. When the matter was taken up with the governor of the state, the threat was declared to have been made without authority.

During a strike of smelter men at Salt Lake, an officer arrested one of the strikers for making a slighting remark. Federal soldiers placed placards on his breast and back bearing the words, "I made a mistake," and tied tin cans to him. The soldiers then marched the man through the streets rattling the tin cans with their bayonets.

When the chemical workers of New Jersey struck, a representative of employers suggested that the governor be advised to have the sheriff, who was on the ground, indicate through proclamation or otherwise that such interference with production was treasonable.

These, a few illustrations of many similar occurrences throughout the country, are submitted to fair-minded, intelligent citizens with the query—by what warrant do these things happen and what will be the result if they are not prevented as well as disavowed by the responsible agents and prohibited in the future?

It may be an easy matter to threaten, force and secure a temporary advantage through intimidation. It may mean for the employer profits, but it will mean to the government and to the nation a serious if not an insurmountable barrier to their securing the co-operation of the entire citizenship in the terrific conflict in which our country is engaged. Now of all times our government cannot afford to permit anything that creates a feeling of discrimination or injustice. If the term "disloyal" can be used in connection with the above incidents, the majority of the citizenship of this country will apply that term to the employers who have been using a national calamity for personal, private profit.

In addition it may be said that since the entrance of our country in this world-wide war for freedom and democracy the masses of our people, have looked upon our soldier boys and their uniforms with increasing respect and admiration. Nothing should be done or left undone to mar that thrill of pride and confidence in the men who are to fight, and perhaps die, that freedom and justice shall live.

The Carpenter

LABOR'S PRESENCE AND POWER IN THE WAR

(By John B. Powell.)

NO racial or national war, no history has ever known or recorded a similar distinction than that which already is seen of the mechanical and physical power of the various trades and lines of labor in the present European struggle still raging.

Ancient inventions have slowly passed into delegacy and have been superseded by things from advanced science and rising genius. Former wars, though terrific, called only for the physical fighting power of man, his ability to endure hardship, and his agility to handle and manoeuvre with instruments that were so rude that a child of today might easily manipulate them. The weaker combatants drew upon vigorless age and sprouting approaches to maturity, the former to assume the heavy duties of endurance, the latter light, low, menial service. Stand-to-hand conflict and brute force were mighty factors. River and ocean power offered floating aid, which, however, was at the mercy of nature's whims and her erratic and destructive moods, her transportation assistance thus being unreliable, while time and land availabilities were more difficult than certain for the movement of armies and equipments. The brain, however, was resourceful and active but largely dependent upon declared loyalty and numerative strength.

But the old wars are in history, with the present opening a new volume with almost the world claiming space. The profane, not the Christian, stamps unholy war, no matter what age it has raged or may rage, as the seething of the inferno, the moral mind regarding it as the boiling pot of hate, malice and avarice, and an endeavor to overthrow the Divine command "nations shall not lift up sword against nations; "neither shall they learn war any more," thus building higher the hope of "peace on earth; good will to men," though every nation knows the first aim of war is to triumph regardless of feeling, sentiment or mercy.

Nevertheless and notwithstanding, as in all wars, there is in the present one a remarkable contrast to be seen in the contributory attitude and the loyalty and interest, the patriotism and the power of the wage earning as against the wage paying classes of the country. That contrast places one of these two elements as representing the machinery and labor that moves the wheels of action, and the other the wealth of the land that pays for, as it were, the lubricants assisting that movement; and thus are the two factors before all eyes.

But the peculiar feature of this appearance is that one of these elements is that the industrial factor is in the war, with its mechanical and muscular powers to effect success, and the other offering its loyalty and patriotism conditioned that it receive from one hundred to a thousand per cent. for every dollar it lays down to aid in securing the same result, for only a minimum of that element in companys, batallions and regiments.

True, the power of money is essential; greed never, loyalty and patriotism always. But do not for a moment say that in the present struggle money has not come freely from its affluent and tremendous vaults. No, no; but the world knows that never before have such vast sums been requisitioned to meet current and contingent expenses. But the world knows also, that never before has the industrial and mechanical power of labor been called upon to offer aid and assist the inventive mind along the powerful and progressive lines of military genius, science and efficiency; why should the inventive brain and the mighty brawn go unrewarded? Can a more calamitous event be imagined than that skilled and common or muscular labor should yield its skill, energy and strength and all its fruits and resources of happiness and peace, the loved ones to contend with

(Continued On Page 42.)

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, *PUBLISHERS*

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1917

Britain Looking to the Future

Despite the rigorous exigencies of the war and the great sacrifice of men and money entailed thereby Britain has not lost sight of the very vital problem of labor after the war and the relationship between employers and employes, rather indeed is it obtaining particular attention in official as well as trade circles. In this regard a report issued by the subcommittee of the reconstruction committee for the permanent improvement of relations between employers and workmen which has just been published contains much that will be of interest to American trade unionists.

The report recommends the establishment of an organization for each industry representative of employers and employes to consider matters affecting the trade from the point of view of all those engaged in it.

One of the chief factors of the demobilization problem consists of the guaranties given by the government with parliamentary approval to restore trade union rules and customs suspended during the war. The report considers that the definite co-operation and acquiescence by both employers and employed must be a condition of any setting aside of these guaranties and undertakings and that if new arrangements, satisfactory to all parties but not in strict accordance with the guaranties, are to be reached, they must be the joint work of employers and employed.

National industrial councils are advocated in order to obtain co-operation by granting to working men and women a greater share in the consideration of matters affecting their industry. The following questions are mentioned as being specially suitable for consideration:

Better untilization of practical knowledge and experience.

Means to obtain for workers a greater share in and responsibility for determination and observance of conditions of work.

Settlement of general principles of employment including methods of fixing, paying and readjusting wages. Establishment of regular methods of negotiation with a view to preventing differences between master and man.

Means of insuring to workers the greatest possible security of earnings and employment.

Technical education and training. Industrial research. Provision for full consideration of inventions and improvements designed by workers and for the adequate safeguarding of the rights of the designers.

Improvements of processes, machinery and organization and full consideration of workers' point of view.

No suggestions are offered in the report on profit-sharing co-partnership or particular systems of wages. "We are convinced," says the report, "that a permanent improvement in the relations between employers and employed must be founded on something other than a cash basis."

Wood For Aeroplanes

A matter of increasing interest to the members of our craft is the subject of aeroplane construction because of the growth of this new industry as a result of the war. Regarding lumber suitable for aeroplane manufacture, "The American Lumberman" says that there is nothing constructed of wood in which the requirements are more trying than an aeroplane. The design and materials must stand up under any emergency, although the requirements of the design necessitate the cutting down of the factors of safety very materially. The walls and beams of a building may be five times as strong as the load they are calculated for, but the wings of an aeroplane cannot be because of weight limits.

This feature of airplane designing therefore calls for the one kind of wood that best answers the purpose, and that one kind of wood has hitherto been considered to be spruce. Both eastern spruce and the Sitka spruce of the Pacific coast are used, although chief attention is being turned to the Pacific coast because of the large quantities of high-grade clear stock there available.

Only about 7 to 15 per cent. of the spruce cut, however, is of suitable quality for airplane manufacture, and the statement is a somewhat staggering one that of this high quality of spruce the manufacturer of airplanes considers that one thousand feet is necessary for each machine, although the amount as entered into its construction would measure in board measure only about two hundred feet. The program for building 20,000 airplanes, therefore, would call for 20,000,000 feet of this high-grade spruce lumber, on which the lowest contract price is at the present time $105.00 a thousand for government use. This is of course not an extremely large lumber bill for a machine that, completed, will be worth anywhere from $5,000 to $20,000 but these facts would appear to suggest that the standardization of sizes in airplane manufacture and standardized methods of sawing out the material ought to be able to accomplish some conservation of this important and none too plentiful material.

The Forest Products Laboratory is investigating the suitability of some other woods for airplane manufacture and it is quite likely that there are other woods that would be equally serviceable. Spruce is a light wood, the Sitka spruce weighing about twenty-seven pounds per cubic foot, while the eastern spruce is rated at about twenty-five pounds. It is also a fairly strong wood in proportion to its weight, although in this respect the figures of the Forest Products Laboratory list incense cedar, western red cedar, white fir, amabilis fir, western hemlock and redwood as stronger in proportion to their weight. Redwood is the strongest wood in proportion to weight among the soft woods that the Forest Products Laboratory has so far discovered and only black locust exceeds it in the hardwood list. It weighs twenty-six pounds to the foot, in lightness closely comparing with the spruces, but differs from them materially in being rated as a brittle wood, whereas the spruces are very elastic. Inasmuch as the stress on an airplane wing under the trying evolutions that war airplanes often indulge in is in effect an impact stress, the quality of elesticity is a very important one. Indeed, it would seem to a lay observer as though this quality of elasticity should be provided for in some way in the design of an airplane wing. The wing and tail feathers of a bird are designed to stand up well under air pressure, but nevertheless these feather tips will yield before too strong a pressure and thus relieve the stress. In the same way a tree resists a gale by bending before it; but the air surface of airplane wings is rigidly guyed, and instead of yielding when the strain becomes too great and springing back into place again they collapse.

It is probable that building of airplanes on a large scale will result in further standardization and conservation of material which will relieve the drain upon our supplies of suitable available timber. It is also quite probable that other woods will be substituted to some ex-

tent as expert investigation demonstrates their fitness for this trying requirement.

* * *

Keep Rents Down!

President Wilson's plea for low prices during the war will lose its effect unless it is taken to heart by landlords in fixing the price at which persons engaged in industrial and commercial enterprises will be permitted the use of the necessary land according to the view taken by the Joseph Fels International Commission.

Without a check to the upward trend of rents, all the saving due to low prices will be absorbed by the landowners. This is the only conclusion possible to those who have studied the effect on real estate values and rents of such concessions in price as lowered car fares, or concessions in higher wages, which, like lower prices, mean increased buying power.

In Cleveland, 3 per cent. fares merely increased the values and rents of outlying residence property. In Lawrence, Mass., the wage increases that followed the great strike of 1912 were entirely absorbed by the landlords, who raised the rent to the employes of the woolen mills.

Already rents more than any other factor are responsible for the high cost of living and the consequent oppression of the great majority of working people. In New York City, for instance, Commissioner Dillon of the state department of foods and markets points to the high rentals for places used in wholesale and retail food distribution as the key to a situation in which the people are charged prohibitive prices for food that hardly pays the farmer to raise.

Food prices and prices for every commodity can be brought down automatically by a reduction in rents. This will not only lower the fixed charges on every pound or article of food and clothing, but it will break the privileged monopoly hold on the supply of the comparatively few favored dealers who can afford the prevailing high rents and prefer to pay them rather than see free competition.

No other method of lowering prices will accomplish the desired result, for the saving will be appropriated in higher rents.

Mr. Hoover could do nothing better in his campaign for economy in food than appeal to the owners of property used in food distribution and handling to keep rents down.

Patriotic appeals will be listened to at this time. But adequate treatment of the high cost of living question requires something more. It requires a change in our methods of taxation by which industry and enterprise will be released from taxation and public revenue secured from taxes on the rental value of land, this value to be based on the potential value of each piece of land, whether it is being used or is being held out of use by the speculator.

Only by taking this step can we put the slacker acres and the slacker lots to work and break the power of the landowner to tax us at every turn.

* * *

Wood As a War Aid

According to R. S. Kellogg of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, the total quantity of lumber for all purposes of national defense may amount to as much as two billion feet within the next twelve months. This is a big figure, but after all it represents only 5 per cent. of the annual yearly lumber production of the United States, while behind it is the vast amount of 2,800 billion feet of standing timber. The lumber industry has the raw material, the machinery for conversion and the finished product ready for service. There is at least eight or ten billion feet of lumber already manufactured at the sawmills and perhaps as much more in the many retail yards and distributing centers throughout the country.

There is no other material used for construction purposes that combines in such a high degree the qualities of universal availability and workability. Wood can be had everywhere on short notice and carpenters with chisel, saw and plane can quickly fit it for a multitude of purposes.

Steel Trust Favoritism

The profits of the steel trust, though partly due to the efforts and enterprise of its managers, are to a far greater extent the result of government favoritism, according to "The Public," which reminds us that some six years ago Herbert Knox Smith, then Federal commissioner of corporations, showed in an official report that only $250,000,000 of the trust's capitalization of $1,400,000,000 represented investments in manufacturing properties. Tangible property represented by the rest of its capitalization consisted principally of mineral lands, and Commissioner Smith said in comment on its holdings or iron ore beds:

> The industry itself rests physically on the ore. The corporation based one-half of its capitalization on the ore. * * * The ore is of primary significance in the corporation's dominance, and in that resource chiefly is involved the industry's problem of public interest.

Shortly after this report appeared, a committee of Congress headed by Mr. Stanley of Kentucky investigated the trust. Among the witnesses called was Charles M. Schwab. With commendable frankness he explained why his concern had no cause to fear competition, saying:

> It is not now possible, so far as I know, to get control of sufficient iron ore and other raw materials to justify the great expenditure necessary to create large modern steel works.

Being asked by Chairman Stanley as to the possibility of building steel works in the south, Mr. Schwab said:

> Those owning the iron ore there could. Any others would have to draw their ore from the few owners.

In permitting monopolization of these and other natural resources the government has given the trust control of the steel industry. Its extraordinary profits result from the monopoly, and every dollar may be taken for public use with less injustice than the levies on coffee and tea or on moderate incomes, provided by the pending revenue bill.

* * *

Labor Accidents In the Empire State

What New York state loses in accident expense is told in part tersely and concisely by William C. Archer in his annual report on the bureau of compensation of the state industrial commission.

There are in New York state 200,000 employers and 2,000,000 employes under the compensation law. They receive an annual total wage of $1,000,000,000.

There are 315,000 accidents a year excluding those which cause no loss of time other than the day, turn or shift in which the accidents happen or that require no other medical aid than first aid. This is 1,000 accidents a day. Of these all require medical aid. The average cost of medical aid is $10.00 per case. There are annually 60,000 claims for cash benefits. This is 5,000 a month. The average cash benefit received is $160.00 No cash benefits are paid for the first two weeks of disability.

There are 1,200 deaths a year. The average death benefit is $3,250. The total annual benefits are now running $12,000,000, including medical. This is $1,000,000 a month. The average compensation wage is $9.00 a week.

The State Industrial Commission conducts its own insurance department, the state fund, which does a business of from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 a year. The compensation bureau employs about 300 people, including the state fund. About 70,000 people visit the bureau each year. There are, besides the principal office in Albany, branch offices in New York, Brooklyn, Rochester, Buffalo, and Syracuse. The cost of handling claims is less than 3 per cent. of benefits and less than 2 per cent. of premiums. The commission maintains its own Post Office, information bureau, telephone exchange, etc. There are two general claims offices. There are six deputy commissioners besides the deputy commissioner in charge, and there are also the very important offices of chief of claims, manager of the state fund, chief actuary and cashier.

* * *

The thoughts that change the world come on doves' feet. The world revolves around the inventors of new values, noiselessly it revolves—Nietzsche.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First General Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second General Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 1056 14th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chembord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of First Vice-President Cosgrove for Quarter Ending June 30, 1917

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President, U. B. of C. & J. of A., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother: I herewith submit my report as First General Vice-President for the second quarter, ending June 30, 1917.

On April 24 I visited Minneapolis, and upon my arrival in that city immediately held a conference with Business Agents Leaf and Nelson, as well as Secretary Martin of the Twin City District Council in reference to the proposed trade movement that was then under way for our local unions in Minneapolis. On the following day (April 25) accompanied by Brothers Leaf and Nelson I met a committee representing the Employers' Association, at which time the committee representing the employers offered us an increase of 5c per hour, making the scale 55c per hour on and after May 1, and a Saturday half-holiday during the months of July and August. This was the same proposition that had recently been presented to our local unions in St. Paul and accepted by them. The proposition of the employers was submitted to our membership in Minneapolis for a referendum vote, resulting in the same being accepted by a vote of 790 "for" to 209 "against."

While in Minneapolis I also attended a meeting of L. U. 1644 and took up with them a complaint previously lodged with you in reference to the members of the above local union doing lump and sub-contract work and reported to you in detail on this matter upon my return to the General Office.

On April 30 I visited Peoria, Ill., and attended a special meeting of L. U. 183, and upon the following day accompanied by the arbitration committee of that local union, met a committee represent-

ing the Carpenter Contractors' Association in an endeavor to reach a working agreement in conformity with the proposed trade movement that was under way in that city. The committee from the Contractors' Association was agreeable to the proposed increase of 10c per hour, provided L. U. 183 would embody an unsympathetic strike clause in the agreement. This proposition of the contractors was submitted to L. U. 183 at its meeting on May 2 and rejected, resulting in our membership being obliged to go on strike the day following.

On May 10 I left the General Office for Galveston, Tex., and arrived in that city on May 12 and conferred with the officers of L. U. 526 in reference to the differences existing between our organization and the army officials in charge of the work at Fort Crockett. Upon my return to the General Office I made a written report to you on this matter.

I proceeded from Galveston to Houston, at which city I held a conference with General Organizer Olsen in reference to a dispute between our members and the Sheet Metal Workers in reference to the installation of metal trim on the Herman Building and learned arrangements had been made for our members to install this work.

From Houston I proceeded to Austin and had the pleasure of attending the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Texas State Council. This convention was fairly well attended and the delegates were unanimous in an endeavor to adopt legislation beneficial to our membership in the state of Texas. One of the most important matters of the convention was the adoption of a resolution obligating the membership of the affiliated locals to encourage the use of our label on all sash, screens, doors, moulding, etc. Brothers Wm. B. McNeely of Denton and J. E. Proctor of Houston were re-elected as president and secretary-treasurer respectively.

On May 19 at the request of several members of L. U. 183 I again visited Peoria, Ill., and accompanied by the arbitration committee of L. U. 183, again conferred with representatives of the Carpenter Contractors' Association. While this conference was of a friendly nature, yet we failed to bring about an adjustment of the existing difference.

On May 21 I visited Atlantic City, N. J., at which city the New Jersey Building Trades Council was holding its annual convention, and where a movement was under way to seat L. U. 189-A (Pile Drivers and Dock Builders) of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union. The convention refused to seat the delegates representing this local union until the legality of same was passed upon by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, resulting in that official being wired accordingly. No answer was received from President Gompers until after the adjournment of the convention. The answer was to the effect that the work being performed by the members of L. U. 189-A of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union was work that rightfully belonged to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

On May 23 I visited New York City and conferred with President Judge and Secretary Rice of the New York District Council on matters of importance regarding the use of the label in that city.

On June 12 I again visited L. U. 183 of Peoria, Ill., and am pleased to report that I was successful in bringing about a satisfactory agreement with their employers. This agreement carried with it an increase of 10c per hour, (making the wage scale 70c per hour) a closed shop for our members, and the right of L. U. 183 to retain its affiliation with the Peoria Building Trades Council and support other crafts in conformity with the laws of the Building Trades Department. During the six weeks that this trouble lasted L. U. 183 did not lose a single member and the strike was conducted in a creditable way by them.

During the quarter just passed one hundred and eighty-seven (187) sets of By-Laws, Trade Rules, Amendments and Working Agreements were submitted to

this office for approval, as follows, local unions, one hundred and sixty-six (166), District Councils, twenty (20) and one (1) State Council.

During this period, nine thousand, nine hundred and sixteen (9,916) transfer labels, forty-three (43) rubber mill stamps and two (2) brass dies of the United Brotherhood label were furnished by this Office. One firm that previously used our label on their products suspended business for some unknown reason and two firms were deprived of the use of our label for failure to comply with the provisions under which they were granted. Thirty-five (35) firms were granted the use of our label for their products, who previously had not been entitled to the use of same.

Trusting that my report will meet with your approval, and with best wishes to yourself and our entire membership, I remain,

JOHN T. COSGROVE,
First General Vice-President.

Report of Second Vice-President Lakey for Quarter Ending June 30, 1917

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President, U. B. of C. & J. of A., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother: I herewith submit my report for the quarter ending June 30, 1917.

Pursuant to your instructions, I proceeded to Evansville, Ind., where L. U. 90 was making a demand for increased wages and improved working conditions, and meeting with stubborn resistance from the contractors. After meeting the contractors I ordered the men out to enforce the demands. The strike lasted a few days, when their demands were met by the contractors. At this writing the 55c scale is firmly established.

From Evansville I proceeded to Des Moines, Ia., where I found our members on strike. After several days' effort an agreement was reached with the Contractors' Association, giving L. U. 106 a wage scale of 62½c per hour from April 14th to July 1st, and from July 1st, 1917, to April 1st, 1919, 65c per hour.

From Des Moines I proceeded to Pittsburgh, Pa., where several meetings were held with the contractors, but no agreement was reached. I was forced to order the men out on May 1st and on May 9th the contractors signed an agreement giving the Pittsburgh District Council 71c per hour. I have only words of the highest commendation for the officers and members of the Pittsburgh District for the loyal co-operation given me during my stay there.

From Pittsburgh I went to Boston, Mass., to take up matters in connection with the injunction suits pending there. While in Boston I found considerable dissatisfaction existed over the water front work. I have reported in detail on this subject previously.

From Boston I proceeded to New York City where I met Board Member Guerin and other District Council officials.

From New York I went back to Pittsburg, Pa., to clean up some details that were unfinished.

From Pittsburg, Pa., I proceeded to Cincinnati, O., to take part in the arbitration of the dispute existing on the Hamilton County Court House job. This dispute has been on for many months and at this writing is still in controversy.

From Cincinnati I proceeded to Dayton, O., where a picnic was held and I had been invited to speak. The weather was very inclement, and as a result the crowd was small, but enthusiastic.

During the quarter I have handled much detail work in connection with army cantonment work, and the general routine work at the General Office. These matters I have reported to you in detail on under separate cover.

With best wishes to yourself and our entire membership, I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,
GEORGE H. LAKEY,
Second General Vice-President.

The word carpenter, which today means a wood worker, originally meant a carriage-maker, and is derived from the Latin carpentum, "a two-wheeled covered carriage, coach, or chariot."

Local Unions Chartered In July

Chester, Pa. (Shipwrights and Joiners.)
Netcong and Stanhope, N. J.
Little Rock, Ark. (Colored.)
New York City (Machine Hands and Wood Turners.)
Tacoma, Wash. (Ship Carpenters and Joiners.)
Aberdeen, Wash. (Millwrights.)
Dallas, Tex. (Millmen.)
Raymond, Wash. (Ship Carpenters.)
Akron, O.
Pensacola, Fla.
Washburn, Wis.
Dubois, Idaho.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Soda Springs, Idaho.
Caldwell, Idaho.
Payette, Idaho.
Sandpoint, Idaho.
Glassboro, N. J.
England, Ark.
Total 19 Local Unions.

Proceedings of the Third Quarterly Session, 1917, of the G. E. B.

(Continued From Last Month.)

During the interim between the second and third quarterly sessions, the following matters were acted upon by the Board by correspondence:

Orlando, Fla., L. U. 1765.—Movement for wage increase of 10c per hour and reduction in working hours from 9 to 8 per day, effective August 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Miami, Ariz., L. U. 1538.—Movement for wage increase of $1.00 per day, effective August 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction asked for.

Bisbee, Ariz., L. U. 1648.—Movement for wage increase of $1.00 per day, effective August 6, 1917. The matter is referred to the General President for investigation.

Clifton, Ariz., L. U. 1264.—Movement for increase in wages and other improved working conditions referred to the General President for investigation.

Richmond, Va.—Brother James J. Rankin, properly credentialed by L. U. 388 of Richmond, Va. and L. U. 727 of Petersburg, Va., appeared before the Board relative to work now under construction in Petersburg, Va. The matter was referred to the G. P. for adjustment.

Brothers Obergfell, Kugler and McGraw, of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America, appeared before the Board relative to entering into an agreement covering disputes existing between that organization and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. A sub-committee of three members of the Board—Brothers Guerin, Potts, and Duffy—was appointed to confer with the Brewery Workers and report back to the G. E. B. the result of said conference.

The report of the G. P. for the quarter ended June 30, 1917, was read and referred to the G. S. for publication in "The Carpenter," also the reports of the First and Second General Vice-Presidents for the same period.

July 12, 1917.

Bay City, Mich.—Request of L. U. 967 for financial assistance for men on strike. The matter is referred to the G. P. for investigation.

The sub-committee appointed to confer with the Brewery Workers reported that the following agreement had been reached.

Agreement entered into this 12th day of July, 1917, between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, Covering Differences Existing Between the Members of Both Organizations.

1. The Brewery Workers' International Union to use its best efforts with the employers in the breweries and bottling establishments to have only members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America employed in their buildings for building repairs, saloon repairs (when under control of the brewery), and for the manufacture of bar fixtures and boxes for bottled beer.

2. The Brewery Workers' International Union agrees to appoint a committee to co-operate with a like committee from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in unionizing the factories manufacturing boxes and cases for the breweries and soft drink establishments, and that on and after a date agreed on by the Executive Boards of both organizations the Brewery Workers will refuse to place bottles in new boxes or cases not bearing the label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

3. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America agrees that all running repairs on bottle boxes in breweries and bottling establishments to done by the bottlers, members of the Brewery Workers' International Union of America.

4. The Brewery Workers' International Union of America agrees that members of their organization shall remain neutral in any jurisdiction disputes between the Carpenters and any other trade union on work in or about the breweries or other bottling establishments.

This agreement was approved by the G. E. B., and the G. P. and the G. S. authorized to sign it on behalf of the United Brotherhood.

Bisbee, Ariz.—Communications from L. U. 1648 and members of said local union relative to strike in that city were read and referred to the G. P. for investigation.

The Board received as information a communication from the secretary of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor relative to changing the date of the annual Convention of the department.

Winnipeg, Man., Can.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 10c per hour. The request is denied, inasmuch as the provisions of Section 58 of our General Laws have not been fully complied with.

Buffalo, N. Y.—On a report received from the D. C. relative to progress of strike in that city, the Board appropriates the sum of $912.00 for the relief of the men involved.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Communications were received from Jacksonville soliciting a charter for the colored carpenters of that city. The request is denied and the question of re-organization of the colored carpenters will not be considered until the approval of L. U. 627 is given.

New Albany, Ind.—The appeal of L. U. 436 for financial aid for members affected by the tornado in that city last spring was read and laid over awaiting additional information.

Glen Park, N. Y.—A communication from L. U. 439 relative to a jurisdictional dispute over men in the paper manufacturing industry classed as repairmen and repairmen's helpers was considered and referred to the G. P.

Kansas City, Mo.—Request of the D. C. for permission to circulate among the local unions of the U. B. an appeal for financial aid for the striking non-union box makers. The request is denied and the question of organizing referred to the G. P.

Oshkosh, Wis.—Request of L. U. 946 for an appropriation to pay per capita tax due the G. O. The request is denied, and the reply made by the G. S. to the local union concurred in.

New York, N. Y.—A communication from L. U. 697, asking for an itemized accounting of moneys expended for strike benefits for the members of the Furniture Workers' local unions in April and May, 1917, and for a list of the shops and firms in which the men were on strike was considered. The reply made by the G. S. is approved by the G. E. B., and the local union is referred to the Furniture Workers' District Council of New York for the information wanted as to shops on strike.

New York, N. Y.—The following letter of thanks from the Furniture Workers' District Council was read and ordered spread on the minutes:

"New York, June 15, 1917.

"Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary,
"222 East Michigan St.,
"Indianapolis, Ind.

"Dear Sir and Brother: Enclosed please find receipt for $402.00 for last weeks' strike donation for the Furniture Workers' District Council. As to the action taken by the District Council in calling off the strike, I wish to say that the District Council is sure that as soon as the present conditions in the trade will improve, we will be in a position to get our conditions in the rest of the shops.

"Kindly convey our thanks to our General Executive Board for supporting so generously our movement.

"With best wishes and kindest regards, I am,
"Fraternally yours,
"(Signed) BARNETT SUPPIN,
"Secretary-Treasurer."

Jackson, Tenn.—A communication from L. U. 259, requesting that a portion of the funds of the U. B. be deposited in one of the Jackson banks, was received and filed for future reference.

July 13, 1917.

Everett, Wash.—The Board received and filed as information a telegram from L. U. 562 notifying the G. O. of a successful trade movement for a wage increase from $4.50 to $5.00 per day.

Seguin, Tex.—A communication was received from L. U. 796 notifying the G. O. of a successful trade movement for the union shop. Filed for future reference.

Birmingham, Ala.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase from 45c to 55c per hour, effective September 1, 1917. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

The G. S., as historian of the organization, reported that in compliance with the action of the Fort Worth Convention held in September, 1916, he had begun the work of compiling a full and complete history of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. He reported that the task would be a long and tedious one, that painstaking, exhaustive and careful research must be made in order that the information gained may be reliable and correct, and that along with his routine duties it would scarcely be possible to have more than one-fourth of the history completed by the time of the next Convention. He felt sure, however, that when the history is written it will fill a long-felt want and give satisfaction to our entire membership, as they will then have authentic and official information long desired.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Appeal of J. W. Montgomery, member of L. U. 142 of Pittsburgh, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing claim for disability donation in behalf of said J. W. Montgomery. The decision of the G. T. is reversed and the claim ordered paid.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Appeal of L. U. 1015 from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing claim for funeral donation on behalf of O. Burke, late a member of L. U. 1015. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely, that the deceased had not been a member of the U. B. two years—the period necessary under our laws before a semi-beneficial member is entitled to donations—and the appeal is dismissed.

Camden, N. J.—Appeal of Nathaniel Horner, member of L. U. 393, from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of said Horner. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely, that Horner was not legally a member of the U. B. at the time his wife's death occurred. The appeal is therefore dismissed.

Chicago, Ill.—Appeal of L. U. 1786 from the decision of the G. T. in disapproving claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of John Rezabek. The decision of the G. T. is sustained and the appeal dismissed, inasmuch

as the claim for donation was not filed with the G. T. within six months from date of death.

Corsicana, Tex.—Appeal of L. U. 731 from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing claim for disability donation in behalf of J. F. Wellons, a member of L. U. 731. The decision of the G. T. is reversed and the claim ordered paid.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Appeal of L. U. 26 of Syracuse from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Cornelius J. Hilkert vs. L. U. 26. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

The G. P. submitted to the Board correspondence with the Wyoming Valley, Pa., D. C. relative to a jurisdictional dispute with the Miners in that locality. A committee of three members of the Board—Brothers Duffy, Post and Guerin—was appointed to confer with the national officers of the Mine Workers on this matter.

Tullahoma, Tenn.—Communication received from L. U. 1378 relative to members involved in law suit. The G. P. is authorized to see to it that our members are properly defended.

Owing to the high cost of living, the increased hotel rates and the extra expenses incurred in organizing work the general organizers asked for some measure of relief in this matter. After careful consideration of the subject and realizing that the representatives of the U. B. are put to more expense than formerly, the G. E. B. decided to allow an additional $1.00 each per day.

The G. S. asked consent of the G. E. B. to dispose of all reports and correspondence of lapsed local unions, old voucher books containing bills and receipts, old receipt books, old order books, old remittance blanks for tax and supplies up to July 1, 1915. The Board concurred in his request.

July 14, 1917.

Cleveland, O.—The G. P. submitted to the Board a communication from Floor Layers' Union No. 1242 relative to a controversy over their right to work on certain flooring jobs. The matter is referred to the G. P. and the member of the Board from the Third District to take up with the D. C. and make an investigation.

Chicago, Ill.—Request of Automobile, Carriage and Wagon Woodworkers' Union No. 1 of Chicago for interchange of membership cards. Inasmuch as this union is not in position to send a committee to confer with the Board, the request is received and filed.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Board considered a communication from the D. C. of Memphis, suggesting that the requirements of Section 46 of our General Laws be temporarily discontinued during the war. Request denied.

New York, N. Y.—Request of the D. C. of Marine Woodworkers for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates the sum of $300.00, same to be expended under the supervision of the G. P.

Hyde Park, Mass.—The G. P. submitted to the Board a communication from L. U. 1543 relative to a misunderstanding with the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. The matter is referred to the G. P. and G. S. to take up with the Carmen's International Union.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Request of L. U. 74 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates the sum of $100.00 to be expended under the supervision of the G. P.

Quebec, Que., Can.—Request of L. U. 730 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates the sum of $200.00 to be expended under the supervision of the G. P.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Application of L. U. 169 for an appropriation for organizing purposes in East St. Louis. Request denied.

New York, N. Y.—A communication from L. U. 791 relative to a controversy with the Longshoremen over work done on ships in the port of New York and known as "bull-stalling" was referred to the G. P. for conference with the New York D. C. and the International Longshoremen's Association.

July 16, 1917.

Lansing, Mich.—Full accounting from L. U. 1449 for money appropriated for strike relief in May, 1917, received and filed.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Full accounting from L. U. 783 for money appropriated for strike relief in May, 1917, received and filed.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Full accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated for strike relief in April, 1917, received and filed.

Lawrence, Mass.—The D. C. submitted a full accounting for moneys appropriated for strike relief in May and June, 1917. Received and filed.

Gardner, Mass.—The Board received and filed as a full accounting strike rolls submitted by L. U. 570 covering moneys appropriated for strike relief in May, 1917.

Shamokin, Pa.—Full accounting from L. U. 37 for moneys appropriated for strike relief in May, 1917, received and filed.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—Full accounting from L. U. 297 for money appropriated for strike relief in May, 1917, received and filed.

New York, N. Y.—Full accounting from the Furniture Workers' D. C. for moneys appropriated for strike relief in the spring of 1917, received and filed.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Full accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated for strike relief in May and June, 1917, received and filed.

Boston, Mass.—Full accounting from the D. C. for moneys appropriated for strike relief in the summer of 1916, received and filed.

Middlesex, Mass.—Full accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated for strike relief in July, 1916, received and filed.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.—Full accounting from L. U. 713 for money appropriated for strike relief in September, 1916, received and filed.

Newton, Mass.—Full accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated for strike relief in July, 1916, received and filed.

Montgomery Co., Pa.—Full accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated for strike relief in the summer of 1916, received and filed.

Thetford Mines, Que., Can.—Full accounting from L. U. 1854 for money appropriated for strike relief in October, 1916, received and filed.

Ajo, Ariz.—Full accounting from L. U. 1723 for money appropriated for strike relief in December, 1916, and January, 1917, received and filed.

Muncie, Ind.—Full accounting from L. U. 592 for money appropriated for strike relief in January, 1917, received and filed.

Baton Rouge, La.—Full accounting from D. C. for money appropriated for strike relief in June, 1916, received and filed.

St. Catherines, Ont., Can.—Full accounting from L. U. 38 of money appropriated for strike relief in the summer of 1916, received and filed.

New York, N. Y.—Full accounting from Boat Builders' Union No. 1801 for money appropriated for strike relief in March, 1916, received and filed.

New York, N. Y.—Full accounting from Boat Builders' Union No. 1801 for money appropriated for strike relief in April, 1917, received and filed.

El Dorado, Ark.—Request of L. U. 1101 for official sanction in support of movement for a wage increase from 45c to 50c per hour, effective September 1, 1917. Official sanction granted.

Sacramento, Cal.—Request of L. U. 1618, endorsed by the Sacramento D. C., for official sanction in support of a movement for a wage increase from 50c to 56¼c per hour. Official sanction granted.

Denton, Tex.—A communication was received from L. U. 1526 notifying the G. O. of a successful trade movement for a wage increase of 5c per hour, effective June 1, 1917. The movement having been successful, the papers are received and filed.

Santa Rosa, Cal., L. U. 751.—Movement for wage increase from $4.50 to $5.00 per day, effective September 4, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Eau Claire, Wis.—Communication received from L. U. 1074 requesting strike pay for men involved in strike. The Board appropriates the sum of $30.00.

The report of the Tabulating Committee, dated June 30, 1917, on the changes to the Constitution affecting the benefits of members enlisting in the army or navy was submitted by the G. P. to the G. E. B. The report was accepted and the changes ordered to be in effect from July 1, 1917.

The result of the conference between Secretary Duffy of the U. B. and President Alpine of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers relative to complaints made as to questions of jurisdiction was reported to the G. E. B. The matter is referred to the G. P. for adjustment where such complaints occur.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Complete accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated for strike relief in January and February, 1917, received and filed.

A sub-committee of the G. E. B., consisting of Brothers Duffy and Post, conferred with Brother J. M. Gavlak of the Slate and Tile Roofers' Union, who came to the G. O. for the purpose of entering into an agreement covering the putting on of asbestos and asphalt shingles. Secretary Green of the United Mine Workers of America represented the A. F. of L. No agreement was reached, as under our claim of jurisdiction the putting on of asbestos and asphalt shingles belongs to the carpenter.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—A communication from the D. C. of Niagara Falls was submitted to the G. E. B. The matter is referred to the G. P. for investigation, and if he finds that it is for the best interests of the organization that the two unions in Niagara Falls consolidate he is authorized to have them consolidate as soon as possible.

On the request of the Ontario, Canada Provincial Council for an interpretation of the amendment lately carried by referendum vote relative to the payment of death and disability donations to our membership who are affected by reason of their enlistment in the army or navy during the period of the present crisis in Europe, the Board decided that the law cannot be construed as retroactive to cover members who, previous to the enactment of this law, suffered the loss of their lives or became totally and permanently disabled, but will apply to all members in the service at the time the law became operative, or joined at some later period.

Brother Guerin made a lengthy report relative to the transfer of the membership of the New York consolidated local unions. A complete detailed report cannot be made at this time, owing to the fact that the books of transfer only closed on June 30, 1917, therefore, the time is extended until the next meeting of the Board.

New York, N. Y.—A communication from L. U. 697 of New York, requesting that the January dues collected from its members be returned to the local union, was considered. When a full and complete accounting is made to the General Office, the G. S. will be able to supply the information desired. The dues for the month of January, 1917, belong to the G. O., inasmuch as clearance cards were issued for that month by authority of the G. O.

New York, N. Y.—Complaint received from L. U. 697 because information asked from an organizer relative to suspended members was not given. The Board decides that information relative to suspended members should be secured from the G. O., and not from an organizer.

New York, N. Y.—A request for a charter for the Hungarian carpenters of New York City was considered and referred to the G. P.

New York, N. Y.—Request of L. U. 569, endorsed by the Furniture Workers' D. C., for change of title of the charter of local union. The Board agrees to the change as follows: "Machine hands and wood turners engaged in wood working manufacture other than building material."

The regular examination of the books and accounts was taken up at this time.

July 17, 1917.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts occupied the entire day.

July 18, 1917.

Examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

July 19, 1917.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts was continued and completed, the report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the G. O., and the books and accounts found to be correct.

The G. S. was instructed to destroy all out-of-date Rituals, Constitutions, etc., now in the G. O.

The G. T. was instructed to cancel all outstanding checks over one year old.

Utica, N. Y.—The Board received and filed as information a communication from L. U. 125 notifying the G. O. of a successful trade movement for an increase in wages.

Fresno, Cal., L. U. 701.—Movement for wage increase of 7½c per hour, effective September 15, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Tampa, Fla.—Communication received from L. U. 696, notifying the G. O. of a successful trade movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour.

Kalispell, Mont.—Official sanction granted, as per request, to L. U. 911 in support of a movement for a wage increase from 62½c to 75c per hour.

Kansas City, Mo.—Appeal of the Kansas City D. C. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of S. B. Sharpe et al. vs. the Kansas City D. C. The decision of the G. U. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Boston, Mass.—The G. P. submitted to the Board a communication relative to the efforts being made by Box Makers' Union No. 394 to get better working conditions. The Board requests all members of the U. B. to see that our label appears on boxes of cigars before purchasing same.

Shawnee, Okla.—A communication from L. U. 292 asking for an interpretation of their local working rules was referred to the G. P.

July 20, 1917.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—A communication from L. U. 1555 relative to a strike involving its members was received and referred to the G. P., in conformity with the previous action of the Board.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Telegrams and communications from the Arizona State Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Council of Phoenix relative to the labor trouble existing in that state were read and referred to the G. P.

New York, N. Y.—Communications from L. U.'s 791, 298, 522 and 488 of New York City, requesting that the District Council of New York be instructed to submit their laws to referendum vote without further delay were submitted to the Board. On July 18th the G. P. ordered the D. C. to have its laws ready to submit to referendum vote by August 1, 1917; the communications are therefore received and filed.

A communication was received from the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America, notifying the Board that the agreement entered into on July 12, 1917, had been concurred in by the International Executive Board of the Brewery Workers.

Having received notification from the American Federation of Labor that the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers has been suspended by the A. F. of L., the G. S. is instructed to communicate with the secretary of the Building Trades Department requesting him to notify all local building trades councils and state building trades councils to unseat the representatives of the Iron Workers.

The G. S. is instructed to notify all local unions, District, State and Provincial Councils of the action of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in suspending the Iron Workers.

The sub-committee appointed on July 13th to confer with the officials of the United Mine Workers of America relative to a jurisdictional dispute reported the result of their conference to the Board. The matter is referred to the G. P. for a full investigation.

It was decided that the plans and specifications for the Kirby monument be submitted by the resident officers at the next meeting of the G. E. B.

There being no further business, the minutes were read and approved, and the Board adjourned to meet at the G. O. on October 10, 1917.

FRANK DUFFY.
Secretary, G. E. B.

'Twas Ever Thus!

The belief which existed upon our entrance into the war that the expense of it would in large measure be borne by the very wealthy seems to have been merely but another illusion; as usual the great burden falls upon the masses in the shape of increased taxes on articles of general consumption.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1917,

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
29381	Maud Cornell	8	17	2	Suicide	75.00
29382	Henrietta McNeill	33	12	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
29383	John Van Bortle	72	11	1	Burned	300.00
29384	Calvin P. Jenks	193	14	2	Nephritis	300.00
29385	Michael Borystouski	359	2	3	Pneumonia	200.00
29386	Elza Neal	712	8	4	Fall	300.00
29387	Alfred Olsen	808	24	5	Tubercular laryngitis	300.00
29388	Mark J. Kelly	1439	12	6	Pneumonia	300.00
29389	Tita Tata	6	6	1	Pneumonia	300.00
29390	Alice M. Harrison	19	17	1	Apoplexy	75.00
29391	Catherine Knerr	78	2	10	Pneumonia	50.00
29392	Otis Summerville	467	11	..	Pneumonia	300.00
29393	Geo. W. Redding	696	17	3	Tetanus	300.00
29394	R. D. Keller	948	4	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
29395	Edith M. Guptill	1673	7	1	Septicemia	75.00
29396	J. D. Fallon	33	..	..		86.60
29397	George Eckert	124	19	..	Gun shot	300.00
29398	Treadwell Ireland	516	18	6	Mitral insufficiency	125.00
29399	Minnie R. Ryan	791	31	..	Phthisis pulmonalis	75.00
29400	John Dougherty	22	7	1	Myocarditis	75.00
29401	Ida K. Geekie	73	2	6	Cancer	50.00
29402	A. W. Carlberg	141	11	1	Pneumonia	300.00
29403	W. W. Cleaver (Bal.)	610	7	2		275.00
29404	Paul Finnegan	646	17	1	Apoplexy	180.50
29405	Julia Sanders	1354	10	4	Apoplexy	75.00
29406	Nelson O. L'Ecuyer	1653	15	11	Nephritis	300.00
29407	John A. Anderson	1922	6	6	Pneumonia	75.00
29408	Martha Johnson	7	13	11	Diphtheria	75.00
29409	Lela Evans	495	16	8	Cancer	75.00
29410	John W. Hanson	1367	7	5	Heart disease	300.00
29411	Fanny McMahon	117	23	2	Cancer	75.00
29412	Nicholas Young	125	22	11	Endocarditis	125.00
29413	R. V. Cremer	167	18	..	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
29414	Roxie B. Nebel	200	15	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
29415	Frances Hummer	355	27	9	Heart disease	75.00
29416	Malcom Martin	366	7	4	Nephritis	300.00
29417	James B. Cassidy	395	17	7	Heart disease	300.00
29418	Charles Koontz	900	11	5	Oedema of lungs	125.00
29419	Danville D. Morse	988	11	1	Cerebral embolism	125.00
29420	Wm. H. Huntington	1214	4	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
29421	Henry T. Jeffrey	1573	14	..	Heart disease	300.00
29422	George Link	25	15	2	Myocarditis	300.00
29423	Nicholas Knoll	42	16	2	Nephritis	300.00
29424	Squire Ivison	67	17	..	Erysipelas	300.00
29425	Charles H. Rector	144	4	8	Paralysis	50.00
29426	Emanuel Beightley	165	31	6	Nephritis	300.00
29427	Louis F. Beitzer	242	1	..	Cerebral apoplexy	50.00
29428	Joe Self	276	7	..	Gun shot	300.00
29429	John Meyers	306	14	11	Nephritis	300.00
29430	Mary E. Wilsher	571	11	8	Pneumonia	75.00
29431	Wm. H. Harvey	791	17	4	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
29432	Hilma C. Anderson	791	26	6	Endocarditis	75.00
29433	Mary A. Weatherup	1856	3	7	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
29434	A. S. Reed	257	14	6	Homicide	300.00
29435	Henry Ottinger (Dis.)	1248	14	4	Accidental injuries	400.00
29436	Edward H. Sloan	1	19	11	Cancer	300.00
29437	Albert E. Taylor	10	12	2	Sclerosis of liver	300.00
29438	Frederick Miller	31	2	10	Pulmonry tuberculosis	25.00
29439	David Endrizzi	47	14	..	Myocarditis	300.00
29440	Katherine Goodson	1274	2	7	Peritonitis	50.00
29441	Christine M. Morris	8	7	2	Heart disease	75.00
29442	Daniel Madigan (Dis.)	9	5	11	Accidental injuries	400.00
29443	John E. Lonquist (Dis.)	10	12	..	Accidental injuries	400.00
29444	Abraham Suisman	43	14	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29445	James D. Best	62	6	11	Pneumonia	300.00
29446	W. A. Linville	171	5	3	Pneumonia	300.00
29447	Alfred P. Fletcher	177	31	3	Nephritis	300.00
29448	Carrie A. Spear	226	6	11	Lues	75.00
29449	Margaret Oberneifemann	295	7	9	Phthisis pulmonalis	75.00
29450	Chas. Hoerschelmann	585	6	11	Cancer	75.00
29451	Katie Wagner	612	22	3	Myocarditis	75.00
29452	Mary Jordan	680	15	11	Pneumonia	75.00
29453	Isaac Fugere	683	15	6	Mitral regurgitation	125.00
29454	Timothy F. Conley	755	16	1	Cerebral embolism	300.00
29455	Eva Ekroth	787	10	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
29456	Stella Mae Scott	1171	5	11	Anthritis	75.00
29457	Glasco H. Roth	1285	3	..	Apoplexy	200.00
29458	Wm. H. Hanley	26	10	7	Pneumonia	300.00
29459	J. C. Williams	28	14	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
29460	Axel Dahl	58	15	..	Septicemia	300.00
29461	George W. Bennett	111	12	10	Fracture of skull	300.00
29462	Charles Samuelson	141	12	10	Cancer	300.00
29463	Olaf Olson	284	3	11	Pneumonia	150.00
29464	Henrietta Torongo	334	17	3	Septicemia	75.00
29465	Owen E. Scallin	342	6	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
29466	Anna F. Mackin	393	11	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
29467	David Mather (Dis.)	553	15	2	Accidental injuries	400.00
29468	Amelia Matzat	713	12	1	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
29469	Harry W. Tozar	972	11	4	Pneumonia	300.00
29470	Edward W. Murphy	974	1	9	Pneumonia	50.00
29471	Pearl Moon	987	6	1	Pneumonia	75.00
29472	Bertha Kley	1473	4	11	Cancer	75.00
29473	Ida Friedrich	1566	13	10	Cancer	75.00
29474	James Flanagan	16	17	9	Myocarditis	175.70
29475	Charles H. Osborn	750	1	9	Fracture of skull	50.00
29476	William J. Rudolph	1410	11	2	Nephritis	125.00
29477	Lizzie B. Brunet	1584	4	5	Pneumonia	75.00
29478	Arthur W. Green	52	18	..	Nephritis	300.00
29479	Frank Gustafson	58	15	2	Apoplexy	300.00
29480	Isabella Schock	228	3	4	Mitral regurgitation	75.00
29481	Jacob Hufnagel	299	7	10	Heart disease	75.00
29482	Thomas Haddow	299	28	7	Nephritis	300.00
29483	John T. Geiger	492	7	9	Nephritis	75.00
29484	Adam Schlereth	585	13	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29485	Patrick Gilhaney	632	10	8	Fracture of femur	300.00
29486	Charles W. Wetzel	905	4	9	Myocarditis	50.00
29487	G. H. Allen	213	17	8	Typhoid fever	300.00
29488	Nora C. Brown	282	14	5	Nephritis	75.00
29489	George W. Reynolds	477	4	2	Endocarditis	200.00
29490	E. R. Kendrick	753	3	3	Nephritis	150.00
29491	Frank W. Storey (Dis.)	98	17	2	Accidental injuries	400.00
29492	Frank Baugher (Dis.)	215	2	1	Accidental injuries	200.00
29493	August Pierson	101	11	1	Cancer	125.00
29494	Rowland Martin	115	5	10	Locomotor ataxy	75.00
29495	James Dodds	115	1	7	Pneumonia	50.00
29496	Silas A. Storm	165	12	1	Tumor of brain	300.00
29497	Louis Zimmerman	530	12	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29498	Robert E. Graham	846	4	11	Nephritis	200.00
29499	William P. Kelly	985	4	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
29500	Chas. A. Reese	1835	7	1	Endocarditis	300.00
29501	Joseph Phillips	78	17	2	Cancer	125.00
29502	Hattie E. Ingram	667	17	4	Senile dementia	75.00
29503	Kalle Maattala	1001	1	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
29504	Elias Feaman	1362	7	9	Cancer	75.00
29505	J. W. Montgomery (Dis.)	142	12	10	Accidental injuries	400.00
29506	J. F. Wellons (Dis.)	731	12	3	Accidental injuries	400.00
29507	A. M. Uber	8	2	3	Congestion of lungs	100.00
29508	Wm. C. Frazier	8	4	8	Apoplexy	200.00
29509	Henry B. Walter	122	30	4	Hepatites	300.00
29510	H. M. Price	198	7	9	Blood poison	300.00
29511	Otto Twele	317	22	4	Cancer	300.00
29512	Patrick J. Dunn (Dis.)	539	10	2	Accidental injuries	400.00
29513	John Wishoski	808	11	11	Myocarditis	300.00
29514	James Clarkson	1002	15	4	Endocarditis	300.00
29515	Caroline Krueger	10	19	3	Cancer	75.00
29516	Robert Relyea	25	3	5	Drowning	150.00
29517	James Walsh	73	20	7	Hypostatic pneumonia	300.00
29518	Adolph Reisser (Dis.)	73	12	..	Accidental injuries	400.00
29519	Katheryn Hayton	532	1	..	Pneumonia	25.00
29520	John Barth	539	22	6	Asphyxiation	300.00
29521	Olive M. Walker	696	13	8	Peritonitis	75.00
29522	Charles E. Baker	1016	15	1	Senility	125.00
29523	John McQuarrie	177	12	2	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
29524	Wm. H. McConnell	301	26	3	Cancer	300.00
29525	Joseph Leberge	342	5	7	Pneumonia	300.00
29526	John F. Landseadel	366	20	8	Myocarditis	300.00
29527	Alice D. White	384	12	2	Peritonitis	75.00
29528	C. E. Hanna	716	18	6	Fall from scaffold	300.00
29529	Emma C. Heinz	1082	7	9	Sepsis	75.00
29530	James E. Power	554	3	9	Abscess of liver	300.00
29531	George McGimsie (Bal.)	36	..	..		172.50
29532	John D. Matillo	75	9	1	Heart disease	300.00
29533	Charles Kreidler	199	14	1	Cancer	300.00
29534	Thomas W. Howe	380	16	..	Angina pectoris	300.00
29535	F. H. Ruthemeyer	1602	16	..	Duodenal ulcer	300.00
29536	August Lucas	1784	9	2	Suicide	300.00
29537	Mary Bruchhauser	1784	2	..	Cancer	50.00
29538	Olga Schack	1795	1	1	Nephritis	25.00
29539	Ella Willhite	16	16	5	Cancer	75.00
29540	Paul Cruse	75	3	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Paid
29541	James Clements (Dis.)	119	15	8	Accidental injuries	400.00
29542	Walter G. McCartney	131	11	6	Drowning	300.00
29543	Levi Ryter	361	20	4	Bronchitis	300.00
29544	Mary A. Cristman	380	15	7	Pneumonia	75.00
29545	John Krug	434	13	10	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
29546	Samuel K. Heft	492	17	1	Myocarditis	300.00
29547	Faustina Pickle	829	15	11	Cerebral apoplexy	75.00
29548	Anna M. Olsen	875	3	3	Heart disease	75.00
29549	Mary M. Peebles	941	4	3	Tubercular laryngitis	75.00
29550	Gottlieb Fischer	1784	8	1	Myocarditis	75.00
29551	Edward Weber (Dis.)	5	18	3	Accidental injuries	400.00
29552	James M. Strader	225	8	..	Abscess of lungs	300.00
29553	David W. Boyer	239	17	8	Nephritis	300.00
29554	Caroline Pond	257	10	3	Peritonitis	75.00
29555	Anna Johnson	359	15	3	Cancer	75.00
29556	Augusta Hagberg	488	23	10	Cancer	75.00
29557	Carl Haese	488	18	11	Aneurysm of arch of aorta	300.00
29558	Albert R. Nichols	595	8	8	Heart disease	75.00
29559	Elbert E. McClure	743	5	1	Endocarditis	300.00
29560	Ivan B. Camblin	943	7	5	Typhoid fever	300.00
29561	Godfrey Haas	1014	15	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
29562	Aristide Gauthier	1021	15	4	Nephritis	300.00
29563	Olava Johansen	1456	13	11	Peritonitis	75.00
29564	Jan Subrt	1786	14	4	Diabetes	300.00
29565	Margaret Bach	125	10	10	Heart disease	75.00
29566	Frank B. Cressman	125	13	1	Bright's disease	125.00
29567	William E. Perkins	25	17	2	Myocarditis	300.00
29568	William L. Carroll	177	19	11	Pneumonia	300.00
29569	F. C. Freeman	993	3	5	Brain disease	200.00
29570	Emily A. Keasler	1134	11	1	Cerebral apoplexy	75.00
29571	Frank Gutowski (Bal.)	1367	..	..		92.50
29572	Chas. J. Grobe	9	7	..	Milary tuberculosis	300.00
29573	Mary A. Oblender	9	14	6	Cancer	75.00
29574	Johanna Weisensel	36	14	1	Heart disease	75.00
29575	Carl H. Freedel	97	16	3	Typhoid fever	300.00
29576	Lucy A. Barber	177	8	1	Pneumonia	75.00
29577	Nellie O. Hulme	277	1	1	Nephritis	25.00
29578	Evia P. Sawyer	283	5	11	Eclampsia	75.00
29579	Peter Rose	298	31	3	Endocarditis	300.00
29580	Edward J. Wurtenberger	298	14	2	Pneumonia	300.00
29581	Mike Stolpa	307	3	11	Drowning	50.00
29582	Margaret A. Rouse	311	15	11	Pneumonia	75.00
29583	Leonilda Dallara	317	7	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
29584	Matilda Maske	361	17	4	Peritonitis	75.00
29585	Ann V. Helfer	369	16	5	Cancer	75.00
29586	William Devia	483	4	9	Subphrenic abscess	200.00
29587	Elva G. Weldin	626	2	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
29588	Mary Gerenger	701	4	11	Rupture	75.00
29589	John Christopher	1096	4	10	Suicide	200.00
29590	Sigrid Fredrickson	1113	1	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	25.00
29591	Anna Overgard	1367	8	10	Peritonitis	75.00
29592	Henry Koehl	1367	19	9	Peritonitis	300.00
29593	Magdaline Kunz	1371	9	9	Dysentery	75.00
29594	Josephine Marovich	1856	1	3	Peritonitis	25.00
29595	Maria Kerkowicz	1784	10	8	Endocarditis	75.00
					Total	$40,132.80

104	Full beneficial claims	$28,382.80
68	Wife claims	4,725.00
29	Semi-beneficial claims	2,625.00
11	Disability claims	4,400.00
	Total	$40,132.80

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR JULY, 1917

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
3145	John H. Hausberry	352	..	11	Not one year a member	
3146	Charles McCaw	1877	1	5	Three months in arrears	50.00
3147	Lenora D. Barham	1029	4	10	Semi-beneficial	75.00
3148	Edward Billington (Dis.)	573	..	..	Dis. not result of accident	400.00
3149	Rose Beaudreau	1831	2	2	Six months in arrears	50.00
3150	Allen Ferguson (Dis.)	1326	10	2	Three months in arrears	400.00
3151	Anna L. Clossin	1465	6	2	Three months in arrears	75.00
3152	Park S. Reveal (Dis.)	1207	10	5	Dis. not result of accident	400.00
3153	Soren Johnson	485	1	2	Three months in arrears	50.00
3156	Christine Welden	1093	3	1	Three months in arrears	75.00
3154	Loyal Ives	1256	14	8		125.00
3155	H. Borel	610	7	4	Three months in arrears	300.00

Correspondence

From President Donlin of the Building Trades Department

Editor, The Carpenter:

As president of the Building Trades Department, I feel it my imperative duty before a further lapse of time, to call to your attention, in the hope of reaching your general membership, to one feature which with its ramifications is impeding our progress.

After many years of indifferent success, venturing and experimenting, you will agree with me that the organized building trades are in the channel which should bring ultimate success. In other words, our present plan of organization is befitting the time when craft organizations are imperative. A Building Trades Department, a composite organization of the unions of that industry, and local Building Trades Councils, too, are necessary to complete our plan. This form of organization is in keeping with that of every great government, only governments can compel while labor organizations, being voluntarily in character, cannot. But we must succeed and can only do so by united effort which today is lacking.

I wish to avoid the many phrases used by men in our movement, such as the spirit of unity, etc., as I feel that ours is a strictly material proposition and we should individually understand now and in the future that the success of each is dependent upon the other in the most matter-of-fact way—that brotherly feeling handed to us like other platitudes, lasts while humans are not in competition—fraternally or as brothers in the blood.

Capital and labor mean simply different walks of life, while the nature of the individual is the same in its weaknesses and virtues, cravings and ambitions. He who today represents labor tomorrow may represent capital, and vice versa. The opinions of each change with his position. Capital has the same trouble as labor in the protection of its interests, and the same method must be employed by it as by us in order to make its efforts successful. The combinations of interests that have reached an understanding today are reaping good returns. Other industries which have no existing understanding are still going along with the old "dog eat dog" system, deriving no returns for their investments.

Organized labor has an understanding and plans to govern, but the methods of today would not indicate so, in spite of the fact that our future is dependent upon ourselves.

Now for the story that could be told in a few words, except that it may be better to gradually approach the subject: We have our plan of organization perfected. Our local unions do not all belong to the local councils, and why? If we were devoid of intuition, we would be guided by instinct, nature's organizer, but humans will not be guided by nature's edict. No worker has a right to say, "We are not affiliated with the adopted plan of organization," but they do say they are not affiliated, because the councils are not run as they should be, or just such an excuse which is the same old stereotyped reason of the non-union man for failure to affiliate where he is eligible.

I am sure you would not allow any other injustice to be inflicted on you without resentment. Do you smilingly submit and allow a continuance of abuse to exist without protest in civic affairs, or perhaps where you are interested for profit, or your right to worship as you choose, if you choose. No! Nor would any other man with red blood in his veins. There is resentment every time. As a worker your interest is in the organization intended to better your condition, and is paramount to any other in-

stitution, and an injury to same should be resented as if your inalienable rights were deprived you. Many of our councils like all human institutions are mismanaged, I must admit, but the absentee is more responsible for this than the other fellow. We must and we will correct existing abuses. Men must be elected to administer to our councils who have an understanding of, and the interest of our movement at heart. Every man cannot successfully manage a council, though every man thinks he can. We have many councils which are successful, but these exist only where they are administered to by men of experience, understanding and integrity, all predominant factors and as necessary in our movement as the same qualities are in the success of any other institution or concern. The success of any institution is dependent upon its management. We must have men who can and will avoid promiscuous and jurisdictional strikes—men who will assume leadership and be guided by that virtue justice, and not be susceptible to criticism, malignity, condemnation, yes and even hatred, which are the penalties of success in our movement.

The situation in Russia, Mexico, China and elsewhere continues to afford an object lesson owing to the absence of effective government or recognized authority. Common sense people with mutual interests such as ours should recognize that sooner or later there must be unity of action, and when wrangling groups do nothing but menace, opinions turn instinctively to some one man hoping for a leader to dominate the situation. The cries of individuals are laid aside in hope of results. The will of one man leading to action is preferred to interminable friction and debate, while interests drift to ruin. If the man chosen commands confidence and support and has the qualities for emergency, we are in consequence united to protect ourselves from that which is injurious and to put into effect that which may be advantageous to our common lot.

Get in your council. Leave petty prejudices outside, insist that common sense and reason will prevail, settle your troubles inside, not on the building. Do not quit and do not admit that organized building trades in any locality cannot find a man who can manage a council for the best interests of all concerned. Do not let our movement for protection and betterment perish for lack of common sense.

JOHN H. DONLIN,
President, Building Trades Department.
August 14, 1917.

"Lumberjack" Troops At Full Strength

The government recently made the very interesting announcement that the new regiment of lumbermen, officially known as the Tenth Engineers (forest), and nicknamed the "lumberjack" regiment, has been recruited to full strength, and that the Forest Service which has been securing the men, has been notified by the War Department to list no more candidates for service with this regiment. In anticipation, however, of a possible call soon for another regiment of the same character the listing officers all over the country have been instructed to continue listing names of suitable men who may be summoned when needed.

The "lumberjack regiment" is not a fighting force, but will be employed in woods operations in France, getting out material for army use. The recruits are now being assembled in Washington, where they are drilled daily by the officers assigned to command them.

Col. Woodruff, of the Regular Army, who will head the regiment, is in charge and with the assistance of a staff, made up of practical lumbermen and foresters, is providing an equipment of the most up-to-date character for the type of woods operations called for in the list of the experience of the allies. The regiment will take with it both stationary and portable sawmills, with everything necessary for logging and sawmill work and for transporting the product.

Nobody ever achieved greatness by bragging about his ancestors.

Chicago District Council

The annual installation of the newly elected officers of the Chicago District Council took place July 7, at Carpenters' Hall before a large attendance of delegates and members of the organization and the proceedings largely partook of a demonstration in honor of John A. Metz, upon his retirement from the presidency of the Council, a position which he creditably filled for the last twelve years. Following a brief business session, Brother Flynn, on behalf of the committee arranging for the installation of officers, stated invitations to attend the installation had been extended to the General Officers of the U. B. and that Second Vice-President Lakey, General Secretary Duffy and General Treasurer Neale were present representing the General Office.

Brother Flynn in suitable words then expressed his regret at the retirement of President Metz and presented him with a bouquet of flowers. He was followed by Brother Woodbury who presented the outgoing president with a beautiful signet ring with the insignia of the organization inscribed thereon. In making the presentation, the speaker alluded to the years of faithful service BrotherMetz had given the organization first as a member, then as business agent of L. U. 10 and afterward as president of the Council. In reply Brother Metz thanked the members of the District Council and the delegates for the many honors bestowed upon him during his tenure of office and said he would never forget the friendly and loyal spirit in which it was given. He closed by earnestly requesting the delegates and the membership to give unlimited support to his successor, Brother Wm. Brims, and other officers.

General Secretary Duffy installed the officers and afterward President Brims, Vice-President Christiansen, Secretary-Treasurer Daniel Galvin and the others elected thanked the organization for the honor conferred upon them and pledged themselves to work unstintedly for the greater welfare of the Council.

General Secretary Duffy, General Treasurer Neale and Vice-President Lakey spoke at considerable length regarding the organization in Chicago, felicitated the Council upon its accomplishments and wished the newly elected officers every success, urging the members at all times to be willing to assist them in the discharge of their duties.

—Tribute to Brother J. A. Metz—

The following tribute to former President Metz was paid by Dr. Ernest C. Blanck, M. D., a member of L. U. 80 and medical examiner for several Chicago locals:

"From every newly elected officer we have heard words of praise upon the faithful performance of duty by the president of the Council, Brother John A. Metz. Every speaker, including our honorable guests from the General Office, reflected warming rays of brilliant light from the life of Brother Metz by holding the mirror at many different angles.

"And of all the good things said, one note sounded through them all. Our ex-president has under all conditions and circumstances performed his duties as a brother and president of the Council. His re-election each year has proved such. He has been the balm and the base of this body of men, wherein every officer's thought and action submerged and were emulsified for the benefit of the whole. This faculty of his was brought out by his willingness to serve his brother members with equal courtesy.

"He was a faithful servant, wise in action, sound in judgment, never careless, not even with trifles; and as men are moulded more or less by their surroundings and associates, it was he who gave our Council harmony and steadfastness. His character has made the Council in the past years what it is today: a massive stronghold of unionism in the United States.

"The highest efficiency that any officer can achieve in a democratically organized community is by service, by giving more than he receives. A man may be gifted by nature or by fortune, but if he keeps his ability to himself, he hides

his light under a bushel; or if he uses his office for selfish purposes, he acts like a miser. Such men are failures and without friends. Another class is composed of those that constantly strive for honors and use all means to get them; but they must fail because of their pride and even their intimate friends cannot prevent them falling by the wayside some time, used up, worn out and forgotten.

"Not what we have but what we give makes us rich and mark us as a valuable asset to our community, and our ex-president, retired from office on account of his poor health, has promised to stay with us and among us in the future.

"May his character, his individuality, his ability and influence dwell in the Chicago District Council for many, many years. May all present officers and especially those that worked with him, hold that spirit in their breast which Brother Metz has planted and cultivated and may a steady stream of life-giving waters flow from this glowing spirit and may there on its banks many fruit-bearing trees (our local unions) grow and bloom."

Censure for Navy League

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has followed up his request that Colonel Thompson and other officials of the Navy League resign their offices, by giving public notice that no representative of the league shall hereafter be admitted to any naval station or ship and that nothing whatever shall be accepted by the navy from the league as at present officered and managed.

Thousands of women throughout the country are knitting sweaters, wristlets and other articles for sailors under the auspices of the Navy League, but the secretary's action means that these will not be accepted unless tendered through some agency other than the present officers of the league.

The league has no official connection with the navy. It is a civilian organization formed several years ago to work for the enlargement of the navy. The present controversy arose over the league's public statement that the investigation of the explosion at the Mare Island (California) navy yard, last July, has been held up by orders from navy officials, "acting under influences exerted by powerful labor interests."

Secretary of the Navy Daniels answered this charge "as too contemptible of notice" and called on the officers to resign, quoting a letter from the league's executive, Colonel Thompson, that resignations would be forthcoming any time the affairs of the league were not conducted to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

The request to resign was answered by Colonel Thompson with what he termed "a sporting proposition" to the secretary of the navy—that they both resign. The debarment order followed.

Since Secretary Daniels took the above action we note the publication in the official government bulletin of the following telegram from Commander Ellis of the Mare Island Navy Yard. The missive speaks for itself. It says: "The public statements that investigation was blocked by labor here are not true. Such imputations slander the brave and heroic men here who risked their lives to save this plant in successfully fighting the fire. The board of investigation was not hampered by the laboring men, but was assisted by every employee here wholeheartedly."

Hope On

There was never a day so misty and gray
That the blue was not somewhere above it;
There is never a mountain top so bleak,
That some little flower does not love it.

There was never a night so dreary and dark
That the stars were not somewhere shining;
There is never a cloud so heavy and black
That it has not a silvery lining.

There is never a waiting time, weary and long,
That will not some time have an ending;
The most beautiful part of the landscape is where
The sunshine and shadows are blending,

Into every life some shadows will fall,
But heaven sends the sunshine of love;
Through the rifts in the clouds we may, if we will,
See the beautiful blue above.

Then let us hope on, though the way be long
And the darkness be gathering fast;
For the turn in the road is a little way on,
Where the home lights will greet us at last.

—Exchange.

Casual Comment

Now, for an autumn drive!

* * *

And, remember, our membership is now the greatest ever.

* * *

No less than 247,240 in good standing in the organization.

* * *

This is certainly encouraging and should urge us on to greater things.

* * *

Locals everywhere should lose no time in making plans for fall and winter activity.

* * *

Let us hit the high spots during the coming months by doing our best to increase the organizing average everywhere.

* * *

The old adage "nothing venture, nothing win," still holds good; the progress of the organization is in our hands.

* * *

The executive officers and organizers cannot of themselves insure progress without the aid and co-operation of the membership.

* * *

Every member of the U. B. should be willing to sacrifice a little of his time and thought and energy in the interest of organizing work.

* * *

War work has given an impetus to trade conditions in many centers, a circumstance which coupled with organizing efforts on our part should get results. Great strides are being made in the building of the great fleet of wooden ships by the government, the ratio of steel ships in comparison being rather small.

* * *

General Goethals humorous remark about birds still nesting in the trees from which the great wooden fleet was to be made seemingly had more than humorous possibilities.

We noted recently in connection with the erection of army cantonments that within five days trees growing in the Mississippi forests were transformed into lumber, kiln dried and ready for use.

* * *

Mechanical wizardy of this kind in the lumber industry once more emphasizes the adaptability of wood, the staple material, whose possibilities were even recognized in antediluvian days when Noah became a ship carpenter.

* * *

The great circle of industry engaged in the task of making the world safe for democracy extends from our soldier boys somewhere in France to our ship carpenters along the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards.

* * *

The Anti-Boycott Association has been keeping very quiet since the United States Supreme Court rendered its decision in the famous Paine case and shattered the fond dream they clung to of wrecking the United Brotherhood.

* * *

Now that the food control bill has been finally passed by Congress and seeing that Mr. Hoover is in the saddle, with full power to act, we trust he will go after the food speculators might and main.

* * *

Strong efforts should be made by local officials and members to make the fall and winter meetings attractive and to strive by every means in their power to inject enthusiasm and pep into indifferent and careless brothers.

* * *

The American trade union movement has little or nothing in common with the I. W. W. propaganda—in methods and policies the two are as far apart as the poles—but the labor hating element as often as possible seek to confuse the two.

* * *

The anti-I. W. W. agitation in the western states presents a number of dis-

turbing factors none the least of which is the probability that unscrupulous employers are likely to turn it upon legitimate trade unionism to suit their own ends.

* * *

What is more likely than that legitimate trade movements for better wages and working conditions, undertaken by the unions after due deliberation, are apt to be branded as evidence of I. W. W. activity in districts where feelings are inflamed.

* * *

Mob rule, with its accompanying violence, terrorization and intimidation, in the guise of "law and order" committees is contrary to all conceptions of law and in direct violation of the inalienable rights of American citizens.

* * *

Organized labor has always stood for the rights of free speech and a free press and for all the rights guaranteed to citizens by the constitution of our country; at the present time, more than ever, it is necessary to uphold them and assert them.

* * *

Miss Jeannette Rankin, Montana's first Congresswoman, is making a good record for herself in the House of Representatives. Recently in discussing unfavorable labor conditions in the Montana copper mines she urged Federal control as the only reliable remedy for the situation.

* * *

James Duncan, first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, gave a very good account of himself as the union labor member of the United States Commission to Russia. Brother Duncan can always be depended upon to uphold the dignity of labor at all times.

* * *

The opportunity is always present by which we can keep brother unionists busily at work and that is by giving our whole-hearted support to the union label. Let us decorate all our purchases with the label or know the reason why from the clerk who serves us.

The low-paid or volunteer woman worker—usually of the well-to-do leisure classes—who enters the labor market and volunteers her services or underbids the self-supporting and family supporting woman or man must have a very peculiar idea of patriotism.

* * *

In its suit against West Virginia coal operators the government smashed the pet theory of these employers that "high wages" are responsible for present coal prices. It was conclusively shown that the miners received a total increase of but 13c a ton in the last three years as against a price boost ranging from $1.75 to $2.25 a ton.

* * *

Of the arduous and painfully slow manner in which the above small increase was obtained by the miners, 3c were fought for and got at one time, 5c at another time, and another 5c was granted under the April, 1917, wage agreement. When it comes down to brass tacks, the theory that higher prices are the result of high wages invariably proves a fallacy.

* * *

"Scarcity of labor" is the great cry of the employing interests at the present time and no opportunity is lost to impress the public with the belief that production is being retarded as a result of it. But nothing could be farther from the truth. Anyone with eyes to see can realize that the unemployed are still with us and that labor is now as always, to use the old phrase, "the cheapest of commodities."

* * *

Eight hat companies have withdrawn from the Hat Manufacturers' Association and this organization has received its hardest blow in its long series of combats with the United Hatters of North America.

The strike started last June when the hatters refused to change their system of setting prices after they had altered their constitution in conformity with an agreement between their representatives and hat manufacturers.

The Carpenter

At the annual convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards held in Milwaukee recently it was noted that considerable progress had been made in connection with the "Buy-A-Home" movement in the United States. Plans were also made for a more extensive campaign this year.

* * *

Now, what is there to prevent the membership of the United Brotherhood in every locality from carrying on a parallel campaign to that of the real estate dealers and having for its slogan "buy a union built home." The two movements would mutually help one another. What do you think of the idea?

* * *

The "buy a union built home" campaign which was started in Seattle, Wash., sometime ago and to which we referred in recent issues of "The Carpenter" has been eminently successful and a large number of bungalows and houses are being built by union labor as a result of it.

* * *

Mrs. Mooney was, as we predicted she would be, acquitted of alleged complicity in the San Francisco bomb outrage. Any unbiased individual who followed the testimony in the case could come to no other conclusion. The astounding thing now is that Prosecutor Fickert is holding the woman for another trial.

* * *

Technically, Mrs. Mooney may be tried on one of the seven remaining indictments representing each one of the victims who were killed in the explosion but surely it stands to reason that if she were not guilty on the one charge upon which she has been tried and acquitted she could not possibly be found guilty on the others.

* * *

Mooney, himself, is to get the new trial so long denied him, and that is well; but it will not cleanse 'Frisco of the shame of these cases. As "Organized Labor" of San Francisco says: "The Mooney trials are the worst and most debased cases on record in this or any other state." That is a very temperate description of them.

* * *

That progressive western labor paper, the "Denver Bulletin," recently published a convention number to mark the annual meeting of the Colorado Federation of Labor convention at Boulder, Colo., which in size and attractiveness was something unique in the annals of labor journalism. Of course, they do everything on a large scale in the west, but, even so, a labor paper of 120 pages, in fifteen sections brimful of interesting matter, is something of an achievement.

* * *

It is worthy of notice in connection with the Colorado Federation of Labor convention that it called upon all affiliated unions in the state to ignore the "can't strike" law in operation in that state which is administered by a state industrial commission. The law is modeled on the Canadian pattern, except that it applies to all classes of workers, who are prohibited from striking before they submit their grievance to the commission and for thirty days afterward.

* * *

This denial of the right to quit their employment has been bitterly contested by the organized workers of Colorado who justly condemn the law as an infringement of their constitutional rights. In Denver many unions make no pretense of obeying this section of the law, which is regarded as "involuntary servitude." The resolution adopted by the convention urges all local unions "to completely ignore the industrial relations commission of Colorado in the settlement of their business affairs."

* * *

The first of the present month saw the long expected and much to be desired Federal child labor law become effective. According to the law children under fourteen years of age are prohibited from working in mills, canneries, factories, etc., and children employed there between the ages of fourteen and sixteen must present Federal or state permits.

Children engaged under permit are not permitted to work more than eight hours per day or more than six days a week.

* * *

A contemporary, the "Tacoma Daily News," speculating recently upon how far the shorter work day has increased the intelligence of the people, observes that if a man is overworked all his life he is quite likely to be a chump whereas if time be given him for a reasonable amount of recreation and reading he is almost sure to become a useful citizen. This is all very true. Long hours of arduous toil sap energy and ambition and make a man a mere machine.

* * *

The sixty-third annual convention of the International Typographical Union took place last month at Colorado Springs, Colo., and found that organization in a flourishing condition. The I. T. U. resolved to take care of the union dues of all members called to the colors, the necessary fund to be raised by a per capita tax of ten cents a month. This will protect the enlisted men in their death and old age benefits and in their right of admission to the Printers' Home.

* * *

The British Labor Gazette reports a further decline in 1916 in labor disputes causing a stoppage of work, and the figures recorded were less than in any of the six previous years, whether as regards number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, or aggregate duration. The total number of disputes recorded was 525, involving 268,376 workpeople, directly and indirectly, at the establishments concerned. The aggregate duration of these disputes amounted to two and one-half million working days, or less than a quarter of the average for the nine preceding years.

Dance to the beat of the rain, little Fern,
And spread out your palms again,
  And say, "Tho' the sun
  Hath my vesture spun,
He hath labored, alas, in vain,
  But for the shade
  That the Cloud hath made,
  And the gift of the Dew and the Rain."
  Then laugh and upturn
  All your fronds, little Fern,
And rejoice in the beat of the rain.
—Rev. John B. Tabb.

Collective Bargaining Winning

The successful onward march of collective bargaining in the coal mining industry, despite the war, is voiced by President White of the United Mine Workers in a Labor Day message which he gave to the press of the country last month. "In the anthracite coal fields," he says, "where recognition of the union was gained in 1916 and the 8-hour day substituted for the nine, with a shortage of upwards of 20,000 miners who have gone to the munition plants, to subway work in New York, and others called to the colors, coal production increased 6,000,000 tons for the first seven months of the year. In the organized industries, where employer and employe are possessed of each other's confidence, like increases of production have resulted.

"No matter how difficult it may seem or exacting the task, labor must strive to preserve intact during the war the principles of collective bargaining. When the curtain falls on the world's most deplorable slaughter in history, when the sound of shot and shell shall be heard no more, and reconstruction begins to rehabilitate the shattered areas of the world to a normal state, let it be said of organized labor that every measure of industrial democracy enjoyed when we started out to make the 'world safe for democracy' has been maintained.

"There is no sound reason for pessimism in the ranks of labor, if we are awake to opportunities."

Information Wanted

Information is wanted concerning J. B. Auterburn, who used to be a member of the U. B. in Memphis, Tenn. He went to Texas about three years ago but subsequently disappeared from there and his family and children are anxious to learn of his whereabouts. He is 51 years of age, dark haired and blue eyed; he is about 5 feet, 7 inches tall and weighs about 140 pounds. Information will be appreciated if sent to O. L. Briggs, Business Agent, Carpenters' D. C. of Memphis and Vicinity, Carpenters' Hall, 95 South Second St., Memphis, Tenn.

Labor's Presence and Power in the War

(Continued From Page 18.)

possible penury and deprivation and exchange comfortable for narrow homes, just to aid in wiping out inhumanity, tyranny and despotism, while capital piles up millions and millions of profits and does no personal service on the field of probable battle, perhaps certain death, but sits in its golden chair of luxury and ease.

Attach no blame to the government for levying taxes against wealth or requisitioning the highest standard of labor—which is unquestionably organized or union labor—nor for conscriptively calling its eligible citizens from business, for if it did not it would not be loyal to its people. Nor should it be said it is favoring capital by paying enormous prices, yielding enormous profit for manufactures and productions but the realization should prevail that manual, mechanical, skilled and inventive labor, lends its worth as it does its life, to the government with unselfish, pure and loyal patriotism.

Nevertheless, it may be consistently asked whether this valuable industrial asset is not receiving but an atomic proportion of the increments which capital is reaping. In the new army and navy this splendid asset is already found. Nor has it withheld its financial power. Astounding as it is, an admission is upon record from a great national bank that its subscription to the Liberty Loan was made up from authorization of 76 per cent. of those whose deposits were savings from wage receipts; and it may be eventually found that the instance was not rare but rather one of hundreds of banks all over the land.

Nay, more; that day may come if final triumph and victory sees the universal menace buried in the tomb of defeat, when it will be found that the American mechanic and the American laborer and their comrades in battle and companions in trade and toil, will be entitled to 100 per cent. to capital's 24 of loyalty and patriotism.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every local get the correct street address of every member of his local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office at once.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month.

Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We also desire to call attention to the fact that it is not necessary to furnish each and every month a complete roster of your membership, and their addresses, only the changes in same being necessary.

By carrying out the foregoing instructions you will not only assist this General Office in facilitating the delivery of our official Journal, "The Carpenter," but you will do a favor to the membership at large.

Cypress Trade Mark

Cypress, "The Wood Eternal," was the first lumber to be exploited through a really large general advertising campaign, and now Cypress has "gone and done it again"—and is winning

big by helping its retailers to an "automatic market" by sponsoring to the ultimate user every piece of Cypress made by an Association mill.

When the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association began a campaign of advertising a few years ago, which was to exploit the virtues of Cypress, little was known of this venerable wood by present-day lumber users.

But as the stories of its remarkable rot-resisting properties were told time after time, the interest of the lumber public in this new-old lumber was aroused. People wanted to know what sort of wood it was that would defy the ravages of wind and weather and decay germs for centuries, as in the case of the roof of a house in Brooklyn which was covered with Cypress shingles laid over two hundred and fifty years ago, which were still giving excellent service.

It was not long thereafter until the mills of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association were working to capacity to fill the orders for Cypress, which after more or less neglect, had again come into its own.

And then followed what usually follows any marked success in merchandising in these days of extensive buying and selling. Inferior, or upland, Cypress (and some carelessly manufactured Cypress) began to share unduly in the results of public faith, and it became necessary to protect the lay consumer and at the same time protect the conscientious manufacturer and the honorable and up-to-date preponderance of retailers.

The general public was not aware that there was a considerable difference between "tidewater" Cypress and the Cypress that grew too far inland—but experience began to teach them that while one was "Eternal" the other was more or less temporal and "fleeting." One was truly rot-resisting while the other failed to justify the confidence of the user in its rot-defying character.

So the already famous Cypress arrow trademark was devised as an insurance policy for both seller and user. The value of a trademark need not be dwelt upon. Trade-marked goods dominate the markets of the world. The manufacturer who won't sign his product will never get very far with it, in these days. A trade-mark not only identifies the goods, but insures a uniform quality to the purchaser. The quality *must* be maintained if the product is to survive the fierce battle of business.

And so now genuine "Tidewater" Cypress (the most eternal of the Wood Eternal) is no longer bought by name alone or on faith—but by a brand back of which is a group of manufacturers including most of the larger and most responsible producers of Cypress. As a further testimony of "pride in their product," the output of each mill is being identified by the serial number of that mill incorporated in the trademark as applied by each mill. The move is one in the right direction, the most important one ever taken by any lumber manufacturers, and is more than justifying, even this early, the well-known Cypress slogan which recites that "the only permanent safety for the seller is perpetual safety for the buyer." This is the keynote. Retailers are already extensively refusing to buy "anonymous Cypress," and are showing their up-to-the-minute acumen by specifying the trade-mark on all their Cypress orders. This is the mark which is now stamped on the Tidewater Cypress—(the "Wood Eternal")—manufactured by the Association Mills. It marks a new epoch in lumber merchandising.

S C M A

Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Office

One must be somebody if one wishes to appear so.—Beethoven.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

Colorado—President, F. H. Knollman, 1325 W. Alameda ave., Denver, Colo.; secretary-treasurer, A. N. Despain, 1212 Grant Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Connecticut—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, P. O. Box 673, New Haven, Conn., secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Georgia—President, F. A. Morton, Waycross, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, G. Elmgren, Box 251, Savannah, Ga.

Indiana—President, W. F. Wilson, 401 E. Southern ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary, James L. Tate, 1009 Extension Main st., Evansville, Ind.

Iowa—President, C. L. Beck, 19 Jim Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, T. P. Menton, P. O. Box 185, Boone, Iowa.

Louisiana—President, G. W. Moore, New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer, O. G. Fernandez, 3020 Royal st., New Orleans, La.

Massachusetts—President, John Morgan, 30 Hanover st., Boston, Mass.; secretary, A. Jay Bromley, 59 Palmer Ave., Springfield, Mass.

Michigan—President, Garrit Verburg, 7 Oakes st., Grand Rapids, Mich.; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, 1317 W. High st., Jackson, Mich.

Montana—President, Jas. T. Nealon, 3012 Second ave., Billings; secretary-treasurer, James B. Finlay, Box 623, Butte, Mont.

New Jersey—President, George W. Adams, 653 S. Older Ave., Trenton, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 642 Newark Ave., Jersey City.

New York—President Frank M. Connor, 78 Sanford st., Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, John T. O'Brien, 627 W. Brighton ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Ohio—President, Ode J. Grubb, 259 W. Federal St., Youngstown, O.; secretary-treasurer, Arnold Bill, 307 Superior Ave., W., Cleveland, O.

Oklahoma—President, M. M. Morgan, Box 726, Henryetta, Okla., secretary-treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E. Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.

Ontario Provincial Council—President, John Briggs, 59 Chatham st., Hamilton, Ont., Can.; secretary-treasurer, Tension Jackson, 529 Pape ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.

Pennsylvania—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main st., Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Ryan, 1712 S. 18th st., Philadelphia.

Quebec Provincial Council—President, Arthur Martel, 1399 St. Denis st., Montreal, Can.; secretary-treasurer, Pierre Lefebvre, 301 St. Dominique st., Montreal, Can.

Rhode Island—President, A. M. Aldrich, 78 Crescent Road; Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, Thomas F. Shea, 42 Waldo st., Pawtucket, R. I.

Texas—President, W. B. McNeely, Box 320, Dallas, Tex.; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Tex.

Supreme Court Upholds Union Decision

Last month the Supreme Court of Connecticut affirmed the decision of Judge Milton A. Shumway of the Superior Court of Hartford County in the case of the Cohn & Roth Electric Co. against the affiliated union bodies composing the Hartford Structural Building Trades Alliance and in which L. U. 43 and its Business Agent, John J. Mulcahy, were named among the defendants. It will be remembered Judge Shumway refused to grant an injunction sought by the Cohn & Roth Co. on the plea of alleged conspiracy, boycott and monopoly on the part of the unions.

The allegations made by the plaintiff set forth that with an intent to compel them to employ only members of the Electrical Workers' Union and to submit to the dictates of Dermont, the union's business agent, and to compel Cohn & Roth to discharge all of its employes not members of the union, the defendants had boycotted Cohn & Roth and all owners for whose buildings or other structures the firm furnished labor or materials, and all contractors or builders by whom Cohn & Roth had been employed, directly or indirectly, to supply labor or materials, and had threatened to institute strikes of all members of all the unions mentioned on all work on which union men were engaged for any owner or by any contractor for whom Cohn & Roth had furnished labor or materials, unless such owner or contractor prevented Cohn & Roth from furnishing such labor or materials, and it was charged that all defendants had instituted strikes in all cases where the demands had not been complied with promptly.

Judge Shumway held that the by-law under which the members of the unions acted in concert were not in themselves an illegal conspiracy for the purpose alleged.

The judge went into a recital of the grievances set up by the Cohn & Roth Electric Company, and as to these he said it did not appear that there were any threats other than that the workmen so employed would not continue to work upon a building where non-union men were employed. It seems, said the judge, that practically the same question arose in the case of White & Whitmore against Martin J. Spellacy. Judge Shumway quoted liberally from Judge Case's opinion in the latter case and then said:

"Upon the evidence which has been offered before the court, I am unable to find that the business agents of the defendant unions or the Trade Alliance, have gone outside the powers properly delegated to them by the unions, or that the men themselves have been coerced. And I must also find that there has been proven no unlawful combination among these defendants any further than that their agreements as stated in the by-laws hereinbefore quoted, may be evidence of any such unlawful combination.

I hold and rule that the by-law above quoted, is not, in itself, illegal and does not in itself, constitute an unlawful conspiracy for the purpose of obtaining by each of the defendant local unions of a monopoly of all the employment in each of the several building trades in which members of any of the several unions are engaged, nor is it an unlawful combination for the purpose of excluding from employment in such several building trades of persons who are not members of one or another of said defendant unions, neither has there been any conspiracy or agreement among the defendants that no person not a member in good standing of one or more of said unions shall be employed on any building or structural work in the city of Hartford or its vicinity; that the evidence before the court does not warrant the court in finding that there has been any other agreement among the defendants than that they will not work upon any building in company with workmen who are not members of one or the other of the unions who are defendants in this case."

The action of the Connecticut Supreme Court in sustaining the decision of Judge Shumway was welcomed by L. U. 43, the members of the other building trades

and trades unionists generally in Hartford and vicinity as a victory that goes far to affirm the legal rights of trade unionism in that state.

Information Wanted

J. F. Houston of 3901 Oakwood Ave., Pine Lawn Station, St. Louis, Mo., is anxious to communicate with T. E. Andrews, a member of the U. B., who was born in Vandalia, Ill. Andrews will be 32 years old on September 27; he is about six feet tall and of fair complexion. Anyone knowing of his present whereabouts will confer a favor by notifying the above-named.

Mrs. Louise Hoag is anxious to find her husband, Walter R. Hoag and her son, George Dewey Hoag, whom she last saw in Chicago on June 6, 1908. The elder Hoag is a carpenter and a concrete building constructor and formerly belonged to a local of the U. B. in New York City which met at Greenwich and Christopher St. He is thought to be at present in California. Hoag is about 55 years old, of light complexion, medium height and has part of thumb and first finger missing on the right hand. The son is also of light complexion and is 18 years old. Information concerning them will be thankfully received by Mrs. Hoag, whose address is care of Mrs. M. Wasp, 299 E. 157th St., Bronx, New York City.

Information is wanted concerning H. K. Barker, a member of the U. B. who left his wife and family in Ardmore, Okla., and was last heard of in Oklahoma City. He is tall, of light complexion, has grey eyes and black hair; his nose is slightly Roman and he stands about six feet tall. Particulars as to his present whereabouts should be sent to his wife, Mrs. Maud Barker, 420 West Main St., Ardmore, Okla.

Miss Florence Starrat of Jacksonville, Fla., wishes to communicate with her father, F. N. Starrat, regarding her mother's death. Address care of General Delivery, Jacksonville, Fla.

Information is wanted concerning the present whereabouts of Joseph Junger, a member of L. U. 1644. In January of this year he left his wife and one child,

2 years old. He is 30 years old, dark, about 5 feet, 5 inches tall. Send particulars to Andrew Leaf, Business Agent. 26 Washington Ave., S. Minneapolis, Minn.

A Girl's Song

The Meuse and Marne have little waves;
The slender poplars o'er them lean.
One day they will forget the graves
That give the grass its living green.

Some brown French girl the rose will wear
That springs above his comely head;
Will twine it in her russet hair,
Nor wonder why it is so red.

His blood is in the rose's veins,
His hair is in the yellow corn;
My grief is in the weeping rains
And in the keening wind forlorn.

Flow softly, softly, Marne and Meuse;
Tread lightly, all ye browsing sheep;
Fall tenderly, O silver dews,
For here my dear Love lies asleep.

The earth is on his sealed eyes,
The beauty marred that was my pride;
Would I were lying where he lies,
And sleeping sweetly by his side!

The spring will come by Meuse and Marne,
The birds be blithesome in the tree,
I heap the stones to make his cairn
Where many sleep as sound as he.

—Katharine Tynan.

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movements

Everett, Wash., L. U. 562.—The new scale demanded by our recent trade movement, an increase from $4.50 to $5.00 per day of 8 hours, has been successful and everything is now O. K. We also have the Saturday half-holiday. Wm. Davis, R. S.

* * *

South Framingham, Mass., L. U. 860.—Our spring trade movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 60c per hour was most successful, not one contractor holding back. Working hours are 8 per day with Saturday half-holiday. Trade conditions are good. Edward L. Hand, R. S.

* * *

San Francisco, Cal., District Council.—As a result of a satisfactory adjustment of all demands made on contractors, builders and planing mill owners on May 21, a 50c increase for carpenters went into effect, making present wage scale $5.50 per day. At the same time the Saturday half-holiday became effective in the shops and mills together with a 25c increase for the millmen; on July 2, they received a further 25c, making their net increase 50c per day. The present scale on all machines, therefore, is as follows: stickermen, matcher hands, layerouts for bench and cabinet makers and shaper hands, $5.50 per day; band sawyers, turners, rip sawyers for stickers, bench hands and cabinet makers, stock cutters for cabinet work and trim, trim sawyers, smoothers and moulders on veneered and hardwood sash and doors, $5.00 per day; sash and door layerouts, $5.25 per day; planer men, sash stickers, stock cutters on sash and doors, roller sanders, $4.50 per day; smoothers and moulders on stock sash and doors, putters-up on sash and doors, $4.00 per day; mortisers, tenoners and elbow sanders, $3.75. H. N. McLean, secretary.

Geneseo, Ill., L. U. 1887.—As a result of our recent trade movement we have succeeded in obtaining an increase of 5c per hour which brings our present scale to 45c. Working hours are 9 per day. We have no agreement with the contractors. At present trade conditions are not very favorable and several of our members have left town to work elsewhere. There is also a possibility of our having trouble in the near future with some contractors who may try to enforce the "open shop." J. F. Hughes, R. S.

* * *

Seguin, Tex., L. U. 796.—The spring trade movement of this local for union shop conditions has been conceded by the contractors. The present minimum scale is 50c per hour and working hours are 8 per day. Trade conditions are good. R. F. Parrish, R. S.

* * *

St. Petersburg, Fla., L. U. 531.—Our demand for an increase in wages from the old scale of 45c to 50c per hour became effective without trouble and we have a contract signed with the Master Builders' Association, also with all outside contractors, except three, for one year from July 1. Working hours are 8 per day. J. Stephenson, R. S.

* * *

Quanah, Tex., L. U. 704.—Our trade movement for an increase in the wage scale from 47½c to 50c per hour became effective July 5 as scheduled without any opposition. Working hours are 8 per day. Everything is running along nicely here at present. M. G. Davis, R. S.

* * *

Tampa, Fla., L. U. 696.—An increase in wages of 5c per hour over the old scale of 45c per hour was obtained as a result of our recent trade movement, same became effective July 7.

* * *

Stockton, Cal., L. U. 266.—Our recent trade movement has been noticeable for

the fact that it is the first time in the history of our local that a new scale was put into force without trouble. As a result an increase has been obtained which makes the current scale for carpenters $5.00 per day instead of $4.40 as heretofore. Working hours are 8 per day. J. A. Feeley, R. S.

* * *

Galveston, Tex., L. U. 874.—As a result of our recent trade movement an increase in wages from $4.00 to $5.00 per day has been obtained. Working hours remain as heretofore, 8 per day. The increase met with no opposition from the contractors. J. R. Patterson, R. S.

* * *

Vernon, Tex., L. U. 1706.—On July 1 our demand for an increase in wages became operative and went into effect without opposition. As a result our scale is now $4.00 per day of 8 hours instead of $3.00, as heretofore. C. E. Capps, R. S.

* * *

Visalia, Cal., L. U. 1484.—An increase in the wage scale from the old minimum rate of $4.50 to $5.00 per day has been obtained as a result of our recent trade movement. Working hours are as heretofore, 8 per day. New rate was granted without protest on the part of the contractors. E. A. Jones, R. S.

* * *

Alexandria, Va., L. U. 1665. — Our trade movement for an increase in wages to 55c per hour and 44 hours per week was successful and became effective on July 16, as scheduled, all employers granting the demands of the outside men without trouble. The old scale was 46 2-3c per hour. T. R. Fones, R. S.

* * *

Petaluma, Cal., L. U. 981.—As a result of our recent trade movement, journeymen carpenters are receiving $5.00 per day of 8 hours and 44 hours per week. The old scale was 50c per hour. Stair builders are now obtaining $5.50 per day and millmen's wages have been increased also. The old sliding scale of 37½c to 50c per hour now becomes 40c to 62½c per hour. John H. Frahm, R. S.

Tucson, Ariz., L. U. 857.—Our trade movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour became effective July 1, as scheduled.

* * *

Utica, N. Y., L. U. 125.—We have reached an agreement with the contractors to the effect that the wages of carpenters in this jurisdiction from July 1 shall be 57½c per hour. On October 1, next, our original demand for 60c per hour shall become effective. Former wages were 55c per hour. Working hours are 44 per week. Our men were out only two days when an agreement was reached. J. H. Brown, R. S.

* * *

Sault Ste Marie, Ont., Can., L. U. 446. —Our recent trade movement was successful and as a result of it we obtained the conditions which we required, namely: 50c per hour, a 9-hour day and complete recognition of the union. J. W. Heacock, R. S.

Aeroplanes a War Need

Capt. de la Grange of the French aviation corps, says that Uncle Sam's greatest aid to the allies can be accomplished by aeroplanes, built of American spruce of which large quantities are being shipped from the forests of the Pacific Coast both to American and English manufacturers. He says:

"If the government wishes to, before the 1st of April, 1918, it can have a tremendous aero fleet. Suppose it decided to have only 5,000 planes and 10,000 motors. In order to keep that number of aeroplanes always at the front it will be necessary to build 2,000 planes and 4,000 motors per month, viz., 18,000 planes and 36,000 motors during the next nine months. Therefore, between January 1, 1918, and December 31, 1918, the United States must build 22,000 planes and 46,000 motors. This means a great effort on the part of the American factories. They can make this effort, as they have already the buildings, the workmen, and part of the machinery needed. They have also a large number of the best scientists and technicians.

Successful Trade Movements

Sault Ste Marie, Mich., L. U. 40.—Our movement for higher wages was a decided success, both contractors and millmen being in favor of it. As a result the new scale now being paid is as follows: outside carpenters, 50c per hour, 8 hours per day, 48 hours per week; millmen, $4.00 per day of 9 hours, 54 hours per week. This makes an increase of 40c per day for outside and 45c per day for inside work. W. T. Stevens, R. S.

* * *

Red Bank, N. J., L. U. 1405.—The new wage scale of this local of 50c per hour went into effect July 1, as scheduled without any trouble. Working hours are 8 per day. H. B. Sylvester, R. S.

* * *

Bend, Ore., L. U. 1277.—The minimum wage scale for carpenters in this district is now $4.50 and not $5.00 as previously published. G. H. Baker.

Arizona's Fake "Loyalty" Leagues

John Murray of the Typographical Union, and Richard C. Rigg, of the Globe, Arizona, Miners' Union, are in Washington as representatives of the Arizona State Federation of Labor to acquaint the American Federation of Labor with the work of the Arizona "Loyalty" leagues, which are running rampant in that state and overthrowing all semblance of law.

Following the deportation of over 1,000 workers from Bisbee, on July 12, last, the Arizona State Federation of Labor, at its annual convention at Clifton, appointed a committee of five to go to Bisbee and report on conditions. The committee carried credentials from the governor of the state. When the committee arrived at Bisbee it was met by a board of armed vigilantes in five automobiles who stopped the unionists in full view of a regiment of Federal troops and commanded them to "get out of Bisbee." The committee returned to Clifton and the convention assigned Murray and Rigg to go to Washington, after declaring against I. W. W. tactics, but demanding the protection of the law for every citizen. Every Arizona official, from the governor down, has acknowledged that the stand of the unionists is correct, but refuse to do anything.

The Bisbee strike started a short time prior to July 12. The men demanded safety conditions, higher wages, and protection against a blacklist which operates through physical examination. The men were put on trains and deported to Columbus, N. M. A large percentage has no affiliation with the I. W. W. Bisbee is under armed guards to stop them from returning. The guards are members of a so-called "Loyalty" league, financed by the copper interests. Every worker must join the league or lose his job.

The league gives permits to work and has branches in almost every town and city in the state where there is a mine. Its officers are mine managers and foremen.

The Phelps-Dodge corporation, acknowledged to be in the control of Standard Oil interests, dominates Arizona and extends from Sonora, Mexico, through Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado into one vast copper mine combination.

At Globe, Arizona, recently 42 members of the Miners' Union were picketing on the county road and were arrested for "rioting" by members of the "Loyalty" league. Among these were all the officers of the union, except Recording Secretary Rigg, who is now in Washington. These men are under $1,000 bail. Their trials are in September and they expect to be railroaded to the penitentiary unless the labor movement comes to their protection. The Arizona committee now in this city says the plan of the Phelps-Dodge corporation is to jail the most active trade unionists and then blacklist them on the ground that they are "criminals."

Do It Now!

A little thought and energy directed toward making the fall and winter meetings of your local attractive and interesting for those in attendance will repay with interest.

News Notes from Local Unions

Omaha, Neb.—The Business Men's Association have recently been making a desperate effort to make Omaha an "open shop" city and have advertised in many cities for men of all building crafts to come here, stating that there is plenty of work. The facts, however, are these: we have the situation well in hand as about half of our men are working on fair jobs. Nevertheless there are hundreds of men on the streets representing all building trades crafts affiliated. Traveling brothers should therefore take notice that there are plenty of men in Omaha of all building crafts, and that hundreds are idle. Omaha Building Trades Council.

* * *

Los Angeles, Cal., District Council.—We note that the Mill Owners Association of Southern California are just now advertising throughout the east for men to come to Los Angeles and this is to remind the membership that these advertisements appear at a time when the millmen and carpenters of the city are in the midst of a successful organizing campaign. As regards the inducements offered and the reference to good wages we have taken a fair average of the wages paid in this city to millmen and cabinet makers and it is a generous estimate to place that average at $3.00 per day for nine hours. We urge our traveling brothers to take note of this and not to be lured here by such advertisements. The situation in the mills of Los Angeles is sufficiently deplorable without aggravating the situation by overcrowding the supply of men. C. R. Gore, secretary.

Human Life Needlessly Shortened

"There are more than 600,000 preventable deaths in the United States every year and there are 1,500,000 lying on sick beds in this country who should be engaged in useful occupations." Such are the declarations made in a recent issue of the "Journal of Agriculture," published by students of the University of California, by Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University.

"Human life is needlessly shortened in the United States," writes the eastern educator. "Preventable diseases, even when not fatal, cripple the power to work and mar the joy of living. I venture the opinion that the average man or woman in the United States is not doing half of the work nor having half of the joy of work of which the human being is capable.

"While there is now a decreased loss of life from infection by the germ diseases, there is an increased loss of life after middle age from the degenerative diseases, such as hardening of the arteries or Bright's disease."

Neglect of elemental sanitation is declared to be the chief cause of this condition.

Tomorrow

He was going to be all that mortal should be
Tomorrow.
No one should be kinder or braver than he
Tomorrow.
A friend who was troubled and weary he knew,
Who'd be glad of a lift and who needed it,
too,
On him he would call and see what he could do
Tomorrow.
Each morning he stacked up the letters he'd
write
Tomorrow.
And though of the folks he'd fill with delight
Tomorrow.
It was too bad, indeed, he was busy today,
And hadn't a minute to stop on his way;
More time he would have to give others, he'd
say,
Tomorrow.
The greatest of workers this man would have
been
Tomorrow.
The world would have known him had he ever
seen
Tomorrow.
But the fact is he died and he faded from view,
And all that he left here when living was
through
Was a mountain of things he intended to do
Tomorrow.

—Edgar Guest.

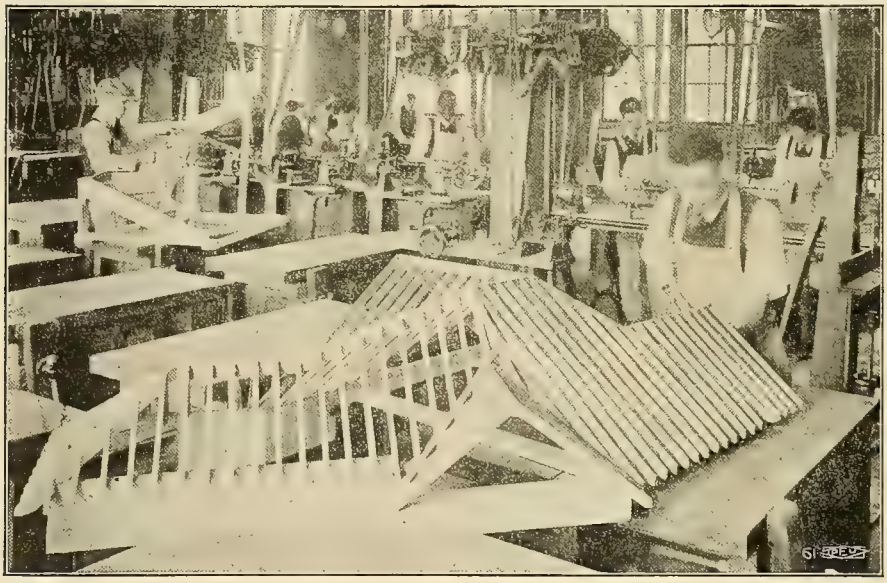
Money is a curious claim on the labor of people who don't owe you anything.—Life.

Craft Problems

Difficult Problem In Roof Framing

(By R. M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Herewith is a plan and photograph of a difficult problem in roof framing as worked out by our carpentry and building class in the woodworking shop at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.



Model of Roof Framing As Made By the Class in Carpentry at the Pratt Institute.

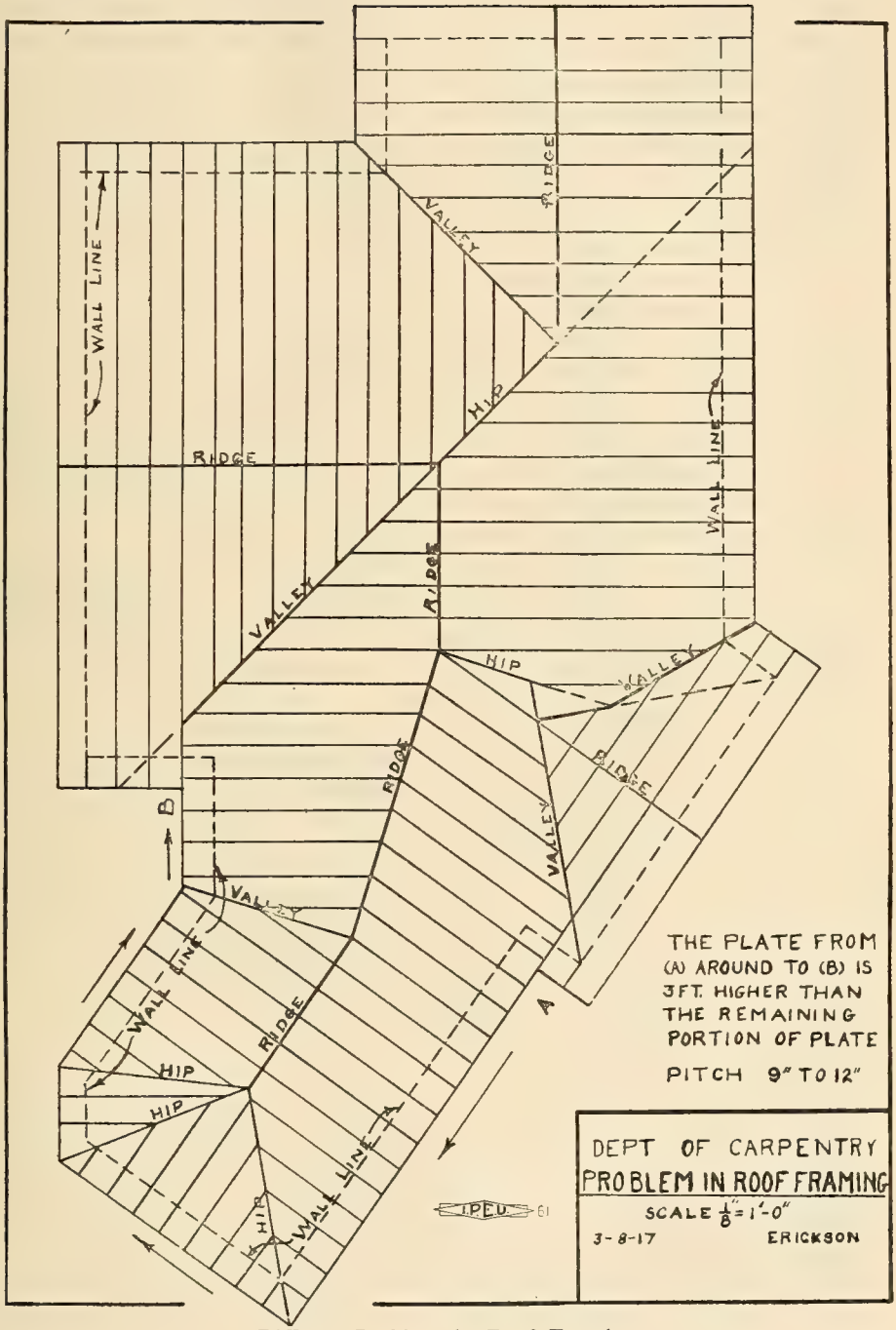
Equal pitch of 9 inches to the foot has been kept all over the roof. The plate from "A" around to "B," on the plan, is 3 feet higher than the remaining portion of the plate.

This plan will throw some light on the problem discussed by Mr. D. L. Stoddard in the June issue, where he raises the question, "why the hip is not on corner of intersecting plate." The cornice must intersect on the facia line and if it does the hip will not cross the plate over the intersecting corner, but to one side of it. This situation is shown on the plan where the corner of the building is cut off on the extension.

Evening classes will be forming on Monday evening, September 24th, at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, for the purpose of studying just such problems as these. All rafters are laid out with the steel square which affords the mechanic an opportunity to make a special study of the most useful tool in his kit and will help him to solve more readily many of the difficult problems that come up in his daily work.

The classes meet on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock, closing March 22, 1918. The first three months will be devoted to roof framing and the latter to the study of stair building.

Active support of the union label is another means of "making the world safe for democracy."



Difficult Problem in Roof Framing

The Carpenter

Oak and Its Uses

(By W. L. Claffey.)

The oak is the most majestic of forest trees. It has been represented as holding the same high rank among the plants of the temperate hemispheres that the lion does among the quadrupeds, and the eagle among birds; that is to say, it is the emblem of grandeur, strength and duration; of force that resists as a lion is of force that acts.

—London.

Oak is better known than any of our American hardwoods. Nature has given a peculiar favor to this very excellent and most substantial of all our American hardwoods. Quality, distinctiveness and durability are prime requisites; oak combines all three in the highest degree and places it in a class entirely by itself. It rightly merits the name "the king of lumber."

Oak trees are separated into fifty to sixty species in the United States. Botonists disagree among themselves as to the right number. Foresters and manufacturers of oak lumber, divide all the oak into two distinctive and commercial groups; the white oak (quercus alba) and the red oak (quercus rubra). The red oak requires two years to mature its acorns and the white oak but one year. The wood of the two groups are structurally different. In physical structure, the white oak is closer grained and harder than the red oak.

Woodworkers and lumber manufacturers usually determine the color of the wood before the log is cut up. It often happens that the color is decided upon by the bark, rather than by the wood itself.

While the oak is separated commercially into two colors, white and red, it is also segregated into quarter-sawed and plain sawed. The plain sawed stock is obtained by straight cutting and the quarter-sawed is obtained by sawing logs into four quarters, then sawing boards at right angles to the annual rings of growth. This makes the beautiful flashy effect.

The oak tree ranges in height from 60 feet to 100 feet and in diameter from 1 foot to 6 feet. The location of growth is from southern Maine to southwestern Quebec to Central and southern Ontario, the lower peninsula of Michigan, southern Wisconsin and southern Minnesota and to southern Nebraska and southern Kansas and the Southern States. At this writing there is more oak stumpage, meaning standing oak timber, in the state of Arkansas than in any one state in the United States. Of all the hardwoods, oak leads from the viewpoint of lumber production.

The wood of practically all the oak is tough, strong, hard and heavy, with the characteristic plain and quartered figure, which has always made oak a standard cabinet, furniture, finish and flooring wood, in addition to its many other uses where strength and beauty of grain is essential.

Without regard to the many different species of oak, the manufacturing uses of oak are herewith summarized:

—Manufacturing Uses of Oak—

Purpose	Per Cent.
Furniture and fixtures	32
Mill work	25
Car construction	15
Vehicles	11
Agricultural implements	3
Boxes and crates	3
Ship and boat building	2
Refrigerators and kitchen cabinets	2
Musical instruments	1
Sewing machines	1
Other uses	5
Total	100

If you are reading this article in your home, all you need do, is look around the room and you will invariably find that your floors are oak, your living room table, desk, finish and picture frames oak also. If you have any knowledge whatever of the different varieties of woods, you will quickly recognize oak, which is usually left showing its natural, beautiful figure and color. For flooring pur-

poses it is classified as America's best and finest flooring. It is the floor that the woman of today demands on account of its rich and cheerful color and the friendly atmosphere it creates. Then again an oak floor requires less care than the so-called mahogany, that is birch mahoganized, or other hardwood flooring on the market. As an illustration, a birch mahoganized floor or furniture shows up every speck of dust and scratches, whereas the oak floor or furniture, due to its color, will not parade the dust or show the scratches. The writer of this articles is using a mahogany desk on the sixteenth floor of an office building and this desk requires dusting at least two times a day. In the same office is a golden oak desk that does not show the dust and only requires dusting once in four days.

By right of superior merit, oak, when made into a finish, furniture or flooring, is superior to other hardwoods. A home floored with oak flooring or finished in oak, commands a better selling price and better rentals, besides attracting a better class of tenants.

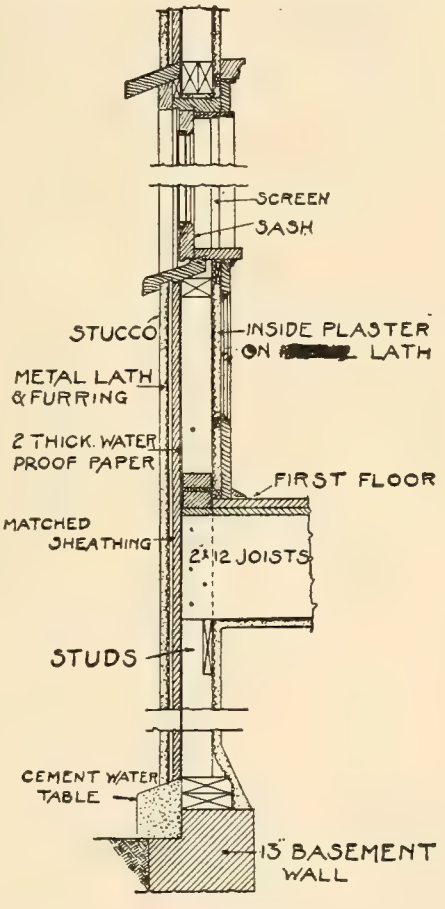
Old Time Craftsmanship

Carpenters of early days builded well; and no better evidence of it can be found in Milwaukee, perhaps, than the materials and manner of construction used in the old Elizabeth Hotel on the South side, that is now being torn down. Erected in the early part of the last century—some authorities say nearly 100 years ago—the timbers, and sheeting and siding, joists and rafters, and such parts of the original floors as remain, are as sound as the day that they were put in place.

The hotel was originally of five rooms, one story. It was built when the present National Ave. was little more than a trail, and before the highway was named Elizabeth St. Guests were travelers by stage coach or wagon, who found night falling and Kilbourntown and Milwaukee still three or four hours away. With growth of the city and increase in travel, patronage exceeded the accommodations of the little tavern, and another story and a rear wing were added, giving the hotel ten rooms. As an afterthought, a balcony was run the length of the front elevation; and from this, says tradition, Abraham Lincoln, as a candidate for the presidency, appealed for votes.

Construction of Frame House Walls

In reply to several readers regarding the proper construction of frame house walls to be plastered with stucco, we



WALL SECTION
TYPE STUCCO WALL

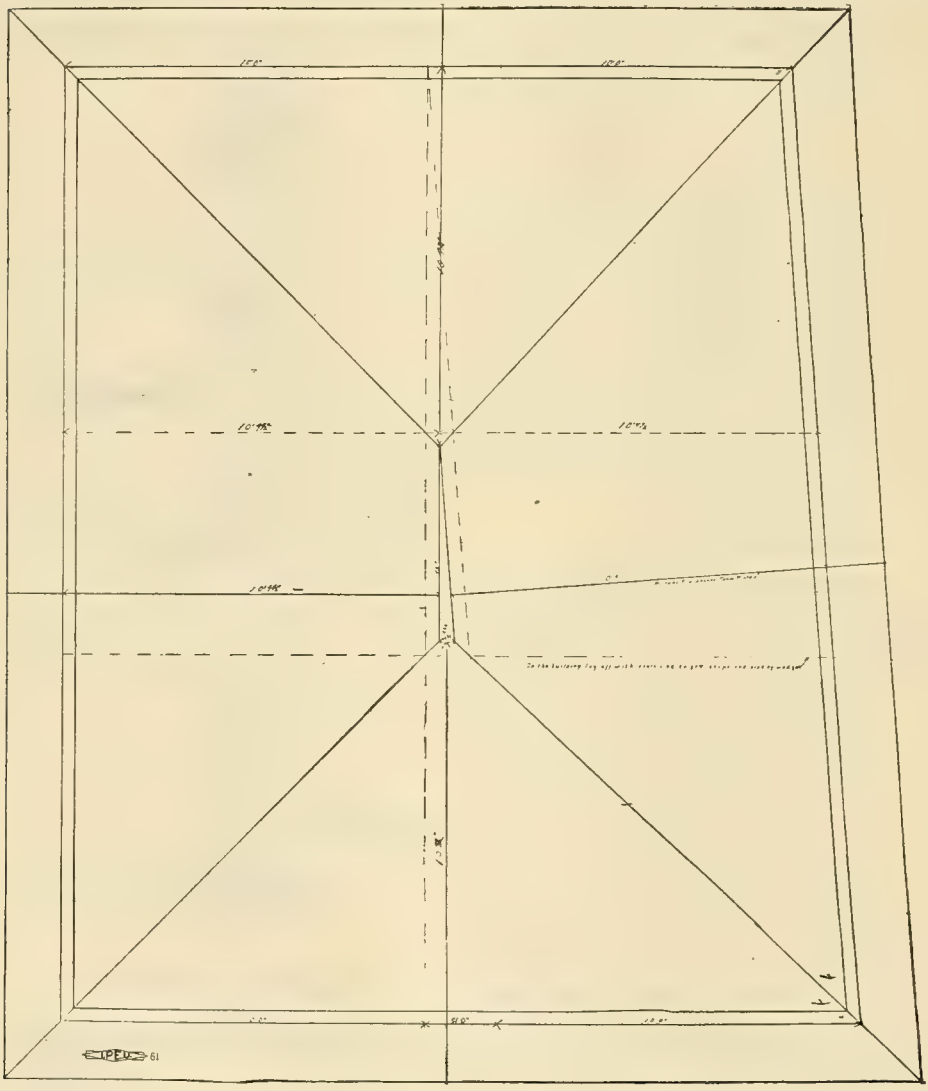
give a sectional drawing herewith which explains it very clearly. In the cheaper class of houses, however, wood laths are used in place of metal as shown in this section.

The Carpenter

The Steel Square—A Reply

(By J. F. Kirkpatrck, L. U. 80, Chicago.)

In the June number of "The Carpenter," on page 44, appeared an article on "The Steel Square and How to Use It," by Mr. Stoddard that attracted my attention and I am sending you a drawing that will show the way I see it and also give my opinion on lowering the plate on the side of the roof.



On the drawing you will notice I have kept the same run on the four sides of the ridge, leaving a wedge shape deck at the ridge. The run is 10 feet, 4½ inches, this nearly comes from taking the run 10 feet, 4½ inches from 20 feet, no inches end where the hips intersect. It makes no difference what pitch is taken, the hips will come on the corners and the cornice will be the same width on the four sides of the building, open cornice can be used as well as the box cornice.

Notice the ridge is in the center of the building instead of the 20-foot end; I

think the drawing will show all plainly more than I can explain in writing.

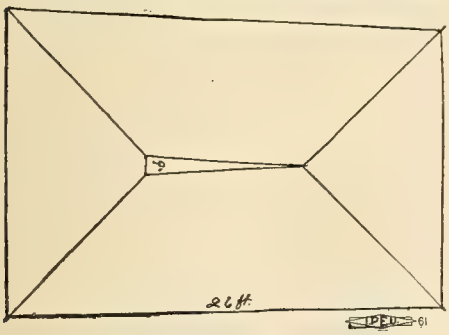
The other way of lowering the plate will do the same thing in landing the ends of the hips in the corner of the cornice but would leave a twisted appearance in the cornice and the line of the hips. Dropping the plate would affect the wide end only and would run it out of level all along that side of the building. If the wind be taken out of the roof, it would make it hard to construct and I do not think you could run an open cornice around the building that would look well. It would have an out-of-the-level appearance and at the wide corner would have to run on the pitch of the roof for 2 feet and be patchy.

Valleys can be set off the angle if plates are raised or lowered so the end of the rafter will come where you want it and the roof intersects.

More About Roof Framing

(By Wm. Innis, Tipton, Ia.)

This diagram explains one way out of the dilemma referred to on page 45 of the June issue. The square end shows the triangular deck is less than a foot, and makes the rafters touching the ridge



same length, giving four true plane surfaces; and a regular cornice.

A deck is not a defective quantity, and saves money, also appears right, and is right. By making deck 12 inches and 3 inches it reduces work a little.

A Builders' Library

The California Redwood Association has started the development of a "builders' library" of publications to show the advantages of redwood, for various types of buildings. Among the first of the publications, which are all being illustrated with actual buildings of the types described, is one on the redwood homes. The redwoods were many of them sturdy saplings at the time of the birth of Christ, and grow nowhere else than on the Pacific California coast. They are said by scientists to be a relic of the prehistoric vegetation, which flourished with the mammoths, and the five-toed horses. Another volume is on specialty uses, such as refrigerator insulation, coffins, incubators, pipe organs and the like. Another volume is on finishes of redwood, and still another on the use of redwood on the farm.

Weaving "Old Glory"

A flag was raised over the Jamestown worsted mills. From the owners of the mill itself I learn:

The flag was made of wool from American sheep—

Sorted by an American.
Carded by an Italian.
Spun by a Swede.
Warped by a German.
Dressed by an Englishman.
Drawn in by a Scotchman.
Woven by a Belgian.
Supervised by a Frenchman.
Inspected by an American.
Scoured by an Albanian.
Dyed by a Turk.
Examined by an Irishman.
Pressed by a Pole.

Where else could this be true except in the "land of the free and the home of the brave?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Employment agencies in Fargo, N. D., report that plenty of men are being found to fill harvest demands where a living wage is paid.

"We have had enough men to fill every call we have had where $3.00 was offered," said the manager of one agency. "We have some calls from some big farmers who are offering less than that amount, but we are unable to fill their orders."

Co-Operation Essential

Writing in the "American Magazine," recently, Thomas E. Wilson, the big Chicago packer, views the old problem of success in business from a rather new angle by claiming that success depends just as much upon the faculty of hearty co-operation with one's fellow workers as upon personal initiative and push. He puts it this way:

"The higher up he is the more dependent an executive becomes on those under him. The real success of an executive, it seems to me, rests on his ability to promote wisely, and at the same time to keep the force working in harmony and contentment. A little jealousy here and there in an organization can ruin its efficiency. I have known men who had enough general grasp of things to have made great department managers, only they could not get along harmoniously with those about them. If a man can't get along pleasantly with his associates he cannot successfully handle a force of men. I never like to promote a man to a responsible place if he has failed to work in hearty co-operation with the men alongside of him. When you hear men say of their boss, 'He is a good fellow to work for,' you may know he is a successful executive."

The Five Hazards of Life

Workers live in constant fear of the five great hazards of life, namely, the hazards of accident, of illness, of unemployment, of invalidity and old age, and of death. I make no specific mention of the hazard of maternity, as that is a special kind of illness. All of these five hazards lurk in all industries, though unemployment is the only one of them that is purely an industrial hazard. The other four menace the well-being and happiness of all mankind. If one is fortunate enough to escape untimely death through accident or illness, he becomes old. One or more of the goblins is bound to get you no matter how vigilantly you watch out. The workman runs all these four risks and the additional industrial risk of losing his job. Moreover, his risk of injury from accident, illness, and premature disability is greater than that of other men, and he is less able to protect himself against these misfortunes and to provide for his dependents in case of mishap. — Royal Meeker, United States Commissioner of Labor Utilities.

Theory vs. Practice

Commissioner Robertson of Chicago, who tried to demonstrate that a man can live on 40c a day, was recently handed the following in the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Journal:

"Such news items, as they appeared day after day, must have been an inspiration to the housewife with four or five children when her husband is earning 'the average wage'—$2.00 a day. According to government reports the average wage is $620.00 a year. Six in the family, with 40c a day to feed each member, assuming that growing children can eat more than adults, totals $2.40, which is 40c more than her husband earns. Add to this rent, coal, clothing, shoes, furniture and the cost of medical attendance, insurance, etc.

"Now, how to keep alive on 40c a day does not interest us, because in the first place, we don't have an average 40c income per capita to the family for food. To get along on 40c means that the daily income should be no less than $5.00, and since we don't get that much, what's the use?

What Dr. Robertson should do is to show why those who produce everything have little and those who produce nothing have much. To be sure, if he did this, he would lose his job and become a victim of 40c a day meals himself."

Injunctions and Common Rights

Injunctions issued by courts may be good and useful at times says "Social Progress, but certainly not in the instance of those issued against the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who have been since February last on strike in Chicago. These have been so sweeping as to forbid such common rights as advising each

other in organization matters, congregating near their homes or places of business, visiting each other in their homes, giving financial assistance, sending circulars through the mails and the not illegal strike procedure known as peaceful picketing. Some twelve hundred arrests, most of them of young Jewish and Polish girls, have been made for alleged violation of the injunctions. Weeks of time have been spent in court hearings, which have been held before the same judge who issued the injunction, without recourse to jury. Numbers of union officials and members have been given jail sentences, some as protracted as 75 days with appeal allowed only under bonds of $3,000.

Contrary to the expectation of the manufacturers, at whose plea the injunctions were issued, the strike has remained unbroken. Its demands are those of standardization in hours, wages and sanitary conditions and the establishment of agreements between the union and the manufacturers by which future disputes may be adjusted without resort to strike, as they are already in the cloak and suit industry. Many of the smaller shops have made this agreement, and their workers have returned to their machines, but the larger firms still refuse to deal with the unions, to the hurt of both themselves and the public.

The interest our readers in the smaller towns should take in this industrial conflict is heightened by the fact that most of the goods made in the shops affected are sold by the mailorder houses. One of the largest of these received on a single day before Easter, mail orders amounting to more than a million dollars. If the men and women who piled up this tremendous sum could witness the conditions under which many of their bargains in ready-made clothing are made, they would hardly be able to wear them with complacency. Just to mention one item in the matter of wages, girl operators in one shop make silk skirts, running the seams, turning the hems, and putting on the bands, for 90c a dozen!

As to the court abuses, an attempt is being made to put an end to them by the passage of bills by the legislature limiting injunctions to the restraint of acts that are unlawful, and providing for a trial by jury in cases of contempt.

Facts About Liberty Loan Bonds

These bonds bear interest at 3½ per annum, and the interest is payable semi-annually on the fifteenth day of December and the fifteenth day of June.

One essential advantage no other bonds, national, state, municipal, or corporate, have is that if the United States during the continuance of this war shall issue other bonds at a higher rate of interest, the holders of these Liberty Bonds have the right to exchange their Liberty Bonds for bonds bearing the higher rate of interest, dollar for dollar.

They are non-taxable. If your city, county, and state taxes are three mills on the dollar, a not unusual tax, these bonds are equivalent to ordinary corporate bonds or other investments bearing 6½ per cent.

In addition, no Federal tax which war conditions may later make necessary, will affect these bonds. The only tax these bonds are subject to is the inheritance tax, which applies to all property of all kinds whatsoever.

Blank forms of application for the purchase of these bonds can be obtained from the Treasury Department, any Federal Reserve Bank, any national, state, or private bank, any express office, and any Postoffice in the United States. Any bank or postmaster will aid applicant in filling out his blank and the other acts necessary to obtain these bonds.

It is not necessary to advertise these bonds to sell the whole issue, but it is earnestly desired that this loan shall be a popular loan, a loan by and from the people at large of the United States, and not alone from banks, trust companies and financiers. To that end bonds are to be issued of small denominations, and subscribers for small amounts are to be supplied before the subscribers for large amounts are granted their full quota.

The Carpenter

Saws and Their Care

Reading the last edition of "The Carpenter" in regard to mill work, the use of saws, filing and setting etc., I concluded to write of my own experience with saws, machine as well as hand saws.

For the last sixteen years I have worked in mills, large and small, and have tried my hand on all the woodworking machines until I can say I am fairly well posted on all kinds of tools and machines.

For many years before entering the mills I did mostly interior work, especially stair building. My fellow workers were surprised to see that I only used one saw for any kind of work. In fact I only possessed one saw, being a Disston No. 10.

Now, to speak about saws, how did I manage to get along with one saw?

I discovered a scheme to file a saw for general use very successfully and found it was absurd to carry a whole set of saws.

My way of filing is very simple, having the saw in the clamp about one inch above jaws, I hold file square across saw, the point up, so file is at nearly 45 degrees, the side of file in front of tooth to be plumb so that bevel is all on back of tooth, the front of tooth square across and plumb.

A saw thus filed, will appear to have much larger teeth, thus having more room to dispel sawdust. They will rip, cut, mitre and work hard as well as soft wood. For example, take a piece of 2-inch maple and putting it in vise cut up, and, with closed eyes one cannot tell whether cutting or ripping, then turn the piece edge up or cornerwise and it seems all the same.

Now, in factory work my experience has learned me that a ripsaw is always dangerous on small work, thus my circular saws are filed in the same manner and they nearly do as fast work as a ripsaw, besides being not at all dangerous. It will not kick back and should the operator perchance drop a piece on the saw it will not even be thrown off table.

One other experience is that it is not absolutely necessary that all teeth of such a saw be set, although it may be advisable. I have found that setting a tooth on each side at intervals of 1½ to 2 inches, leaving all others without set, will do as good as otherwise. This might sound absurd but trying costs nothing. A No. 6 or No. 8 hand saw for use in framing for instance, in green lumber, thus set is very efficient and fast cutting.

In the mill even at this time we use band saws with two alternate teeth set at intervals and prove very fine for coarse work. In regard to castoffs and swing saws in mills I will say that conditions are pitiable and all this for lack of judgment.

A swing saw cannot run with much of hook for she will kick and try to climb on top of the wood, besides most operatives will neglect to round their saws for fear of wearing them too fast, thus keeping on filing until only one-third or one-fourth of teeth do the cutting. Turn saw reversed so as to run hook backwards and hold oilstone lightly against it and one can round saw in very fine shape. All circle saws should be rounded backwards and then filed to a point.

One good way to round saws is, putting them on wood spindle in turning lathe backwards and grind with piece of oilstone; never file more than two or three times without rounding.

As a matter of fact all men using woodworking tools should take more care in regard to sharpening the same for the old story as translated from the Flemish tells us:

"And now we will sharpen without losing any time. It makes it cut better while a little rest is sublime."

PETER SCHAUBROECK.

South Bend, Ind.

Early Building Methods In New Orleans

"Workmen delving into the recesses of the foundation and roof of the old custom house at New Orleans," says King

H. Pullen in "The Building Age, "uncovered some very interesting and surprising facts concerning the queer but thorough methods of early building operations in the South.

"How a massive structure erected on planks and logs in the marshy soil of New Orleans could stand for almost three-quarters of a century without a crack or break of any character, and remains today as substantial as when it was built, is proving a marvel to modern engineering experts.

This enormous gray building occupies an entire block. On the site where it rests there stood during the early history of the city some kind of a custom house. It is worthy of note, too, that this block was then situated almost on the bank of the Mississippi River. Ever since then the river has been busily engaged in building up the "batture" with silt taken from other points, and the "batture" has grown in width from year to year until the building today stands a full 200 yards away from the river.

"The first custom house was burned in the great fire of 1788, and then Governor Miro erected a better structure. Carondelet, coming on the scene later, swept away everything that was on the site and built Fort St· Locis, covering the entire block.

"When, in their turn, the Americans took charge they had no use for forts, so they demolished Fort St. Louis and built a brick courthouse in the middle of the block. A bethel stood alongside.

"In 1848 both of these were removed; the site, which had been ceded to the United States, was chosen for the custom house, and the work of building began.

"The Civil War came on and it was years before the interior of the building was even approximately finished. General Baeuregard had technical supervision of the building—he was then major of engineers—and it is said that the cornerstone was laid by Henry Clay. In fact, the upper floor had never been completed up to the time of the partial abandonment of the structure a few years ago, when the new Post Office was occupied by government departments at New Orleans.

The foundations prepared for this huge structure will be of interest to the people

Tobacco Habit BANISHED in 48 to 72 Hours

No craving for tobacco in any form when you begin taking Tobacco Redeemer.

Don't try to quit the tobacco habit unaided. It's a losing fight against heavy odds and means a serious shock to the nervous system. **Let the tobacco habit quit YOU.** It will quit you, if you will just take **Tobacco Redeemer,** according to directions for two or three days. It is a most marvelously quick and thoroughly reliable remedy for the tobacco habit.

Not a Substitute

Tobacco Redeemer contains no habit-forming drugs of any kind. It is in no sense a substitute for tobacco. After finishing the treatment you have absolutely no desire to use tobacco again or to continue the use of the remedy. It makes not a particle of difference how long you have been using tobacco, how much you use or in what form you use it—whether you smoke cigars, cigarettes, pipe, chew plug or fine cut or use snuff, **Tobacco Redeemer** will **positively** banish every trace of desire in from 48 to 72 hours. This we absolutely guarantee in every case or money refunded.

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"BOGALUSA"
MEANS EXTRA DENSE LONG LEAF PINE THAT'S SAFE TO BUY AND A CREDIT TO THE MAN WHO WORKS IT UP.
LOOK FOR IT
ON EVERY BOARD OR BUNDLE.

SOUTHERN PINE SERVICE ASSOCIATION

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BOGALUSA BOGALUSA

of today, who are accustomed to seeing deep-driven piles made ready for any large building and steel reinforced concrete used to strengthen every part. The foundations of the custom house rest on a plank floor 7 feet below the sidewalk, on which is a grillage of 12-inch logs, covered by a layer of concrete 1 foot deep. Yet the building is there! It has sunk only a foot or two—one end a little further than the other. It has not gone down into the earth as one would have expected of a massive building erected on such a foundation, in the marshy soil of New Orleans.

A view of the roof now in course of repair offers as many attractive sights to the student of building as the understructure or the enormous stones used in the walls. Here the carpenter has torn off the copper covering and revealed a great layer of southern pine sheathing in almost perfect condition. This sheathing was put down under the original roof of the building, and has performed continuous service. Here and there a defect in the roofing has permitted water to seep through and cause a small spot partially rotted. With this exception the sheathing is as good today as it was when cut from the southern pine forests of Lousiana before the civil war.

First Aid Hints

Conservation of life and limb in the lumber industry is said to be one of the biggest problems now confronting the nation's lumbermen. Habitual carelessness is reported responsible for ninety per cent. of all industrial accidents and the subsequent condition of the injured involving lost time, lost faculties, and even loss of life depends on proper attention the first few minutes after an accident, pending the arrival of a physician.

In its practical first aid work the West Coast Lumbermen's Association has had the assistance of the American Red Cross Society, which for more than a year past has been giving saw mill, shingle mill and logging camp employes emergency accident instruction, calculated to inspire caution, and, when an accident does occur, guarantee that the right thing shall be done for the injured man at the right time. It is the first instance of an industry on the Pacific Coast having taken up such a humanitarian work on behalf of employes, although the transcontinental railroads have been doing it for years.

Dr. W. N. Lipscomb, field representative of the American Red Cross, who has been teaching practical first aid in the mills and camps, has issued the following rules as applying to accidents in the lumber industry:

1. Never fail to give attention to a wound, no matter how small.

2. Never drag clothing over a wound but cut or pull it away carefully.

3. Never put fingers or anything else into a wound for any purpose.

4. Never "wash out" a wound with water. It carries germs. It is dangerous.

5. Never cover a wound with a handkerchief or any other dirty material. It is safer to expose to the open air if you have no proper first aid material.

6. When a doctor is not immediately available, apply tincture of iodine (one-half strength) to wounds and for one inch around the margins of wound, except in the case of burns, eye injuries or bad bruises.

7. In case of a fracture do not move a man, even a few feet, before properly securing the broken bones in place. To violate this rule may cause a much worse condition.

8. Carefully cut away clothing, look for the often present wound, apply iodine (one-half strength), a first aid dressing, and carefully padded splints.

9. Do not "poke around" or otherwise handle injured part too much when seeking to locate exact spot broken.

10. If in any doubt as to whether a fracture exists, give the patient the benefit of the doubt and treat the injury as a possible fracture—it is the safe way.

11. Do not attempt to set a fracture—all you are expected to do is to use the best means at hand to keep the injured

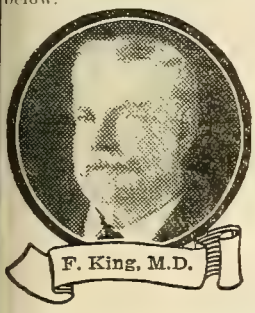
City Physicians Explain Why They Prescribe Nuxated Iron to Make Beautiful, Healthy Women and Strong, Vigorous Men

NOW BEING USED BY OVER THREE MILLION PEOPLE ANNUALLY

Quickly transforms the flabby flesh, toneless tissues, and pallid cheeks of weak, anaemic men and women into a perfect glow of health and beauty—Often increases the strength of delicate, nervous, run down folks 100 per cent in two weeks' time.

IT is conservatively estimated that over three million people annually in this country alone are taking Nuxated Iron. Such astonishing results have been reported from its use both by doctors and laymen, that a number of physicians in various parts of the country have been asked to explain why they prescribe it so extensively, and why it apparently produces so much better results than were obtained from the old forms of inorganic iron.

Extracts from some of the letters received are given below.



Dr. Ferdinand King, a New York physician and Medical Author, says: "There can be no vigorous iron men without iron."

Pallor means anaemia.

Anaemia means iron deficiency. The skin of anaemic men and women is pale. The flesh flabby. The muscles lack tone, the brain fags and the memory fails and they often become weak, nervous, irritable, despondent and melancholy. When the iron goes from the blood of women, the roses go from their cheeks. In the most common foods of America, the starches, sugars, table syrups, candies, polished rice, white bread, soda crackers, biscuits, macaroni, spaghetti, tapioca, sago, farina, degerminated cornmeal, no longer is iron to be found. Refining processes have removed the iron of Mother Earth, from these impoverished foods, and silly methods of home cookery, by throwing down the waste-pipe the water in which our vegetables are cooked are responsible for another grave iron loss.

Therefore, if you wish to preserve your youthful vim and vigor to a ripe old age, you must supply the iron deficiency in your food by using some form of organic iron, just as you would use salt when your food has not enough salt.

Dr. E. Sauer, a Boston Physician who has studied both in this country and in great European Medical Institutions says: "As I have said a hundred times over, organic iron is the greatest of all strength builders.

"If people would only take Nuxated Iron when they feel weak or rundown, instead of dosing themselves with habit-forming drugs, stimulants and alcoholic beverages I am convinced that in this way they could ward off disease, preventing it becoming organic in thousands of cases and thereby the lives of thousands might be saved who now die every year from pneumonia, grippe, kidney, liver, heart trouble and other dangerous maladies. The real and true cause which started their diseases was nothing more nor less than a weakened condition brought on by lack of iron in the blood."

Not long ago, a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with a blood pressure of a boy of 20 and as full of vigor, and vitality as a young man; in fact, a young man he really was, notwithstanding his age. The secret, he said, was taking iron—nuxated iron had filled him with renewed life. At 30 he was in bad health; at 46 he was careworn and nearly all in—now at 50, after taking nuxated iron a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of youth.

Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, you food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it, and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly-looking, just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient of iron.

If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people, who were ailing all the while double their strength and endurance and entirely rid themselves of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time, simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this, after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate, or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. The iron demanded by Mother Nature for the red coloring matter in the blood of her children is, alas! not that kind of iron. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athlete and prize-fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the affray; while many another has gone down in inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron."

Dr. Schuyler C. Jaques, Visiting Surgeon, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York City, said: "I have never before given out any medical information or advice for publication, as I ordinarily do not believe in it. But in the case of Nuxated Iron I feel I would be remiss in my duty not to mention it. I have taken it myself and given it to my patients with most surprising and satisfactory results. And those who wish quickly to increase their strength, power and endurance will find it a most remarkable and wonderfully effective remedy."

NOTE—Nuxated Iron, which is prescribed and recommended above by physicians in such a great variety of cases, is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists and whose iron constituents are widely prescribed by eminent physicians everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy, in nearly all forms of indigestion, as well as for nervous run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron and increase their strength 100 per cent. or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all good druggists.

part quiet and in the best possible alignment.

12. Catch hold across toes with one hand, behind heel with the other, and gently straighten leg; if the forearm, grasp at elbow and wrist; if the upper arm, grasp at elbow and shoulder. Hold carefully and let another man apply splints. Do not let patient dictate a favorite method, or his condition prevent you from treating him.

13. If there is a compound fracture, that is, when open wound is present, dress this first by all means. If bone protrudes, do not wash with water or attempt to replace—on the other hand, put a sterile gauze pad underneath protruding end of bone, so it cannot return to original place.

14. Be sure to pad splints carefully with anything at hand. Properly done this insures more immediate comfort and does much to prevent pain when inevitable swelling occurs afterwards.

15. In applying bandages do not raise the part—slide them underneath, using a flat, thin stick, and tie with knots on the outside of the splints; apply firmly, but not too tightly. Loosen bandages if fingers or toes begin to get cold or blue.

16. Always look out for, and treat shock—lower the head, loosen clothing, keep warm, handle gently and as little as possible, avoid too much stimulation, and do not get in too much of a hurry. Always keep this rule in mind, not only with fractures but in all serious emergency cases.

Child Labor Law Enforcement

The first public announcement of preparation for the enforcement of the Federal child labor law when it shall take effect September 1 is contained in a letter to governors of all the states issued by the secretaries of labor and commerce and the attorney general of the United States, comprising the administrative board in charge of the task. The governors are asked to call upon their respective legislatures for action which will avoid duplicate state and Federal systems of ascertaining the ages of children to be protected. They point out that but one certificate should be required and that the states need only meet the standard of age determination set by the federal act to save the bother and expense of duplicate working papers.

Secretary Wilson pointed out that the law permits the federal board to accept the certificates of states which it approves. "There are forty-eight different child labor laws," he wrote. "On the point of proof of age of children there are more than forty-eight different sets of regulations, varying remarkably. The board has suggested that the states having legislative sessions empower a state board or a state official to make state regulations when our regulations have been determined upon." Or they may enact approved requirements for proof of age.

An appropriation of $200,000 to be used in the enforcement of the law was before Congress and had the hearty support of the National Child Labor Committee and its 9,000 members.

The Much Abused Hammer

Here's to the hammer, the much abused hammer,
The cause of a heap of confusion and clamor,
The subject of oceans of wrathy abuse,
From pinheaded heroes whose thinktanks are loose.

Just show us the structure that stands anywhere,
Except it's a castle that's built in the air;
Without the full use of the old-fashioned hammer,
So often decried by some tinhorn flimflammer.

"You cannot saw wood with a hammer" 'tis said;
Well, that's not the hammer's intention, bonehead;
It's equally true and it's natural law,
That nobody ever drives nails with a saw.

Some boats on the water deserve to be rocked;
There's plenty of projects that ought to be knocked.
A bank without cash, or a school without grammar
Would be like a kit of tools minus the hammer.

There's nothing more useful in all the broad land
Than well-balanced builders with hammers in hand;
So here's to the hammer when worthily used,
While hoping its purpose is never abused,

We hesitate not; neither stutter or stammer
When singing the praise of the old-fashioned hammer.

—The Pacific Woodman.

CYCLOPEDIA of ARCHITECTURE CARPENTRY BUILDING VOL.I
CYCLOPEDIA of ARCHITECTURE CARPENTRY BUILDING VOL.II
CYCLOPEDIA of ARCHITECTURE CARPENTRY BUILDING VOL.III
CYCLOPEDIA of ARCHITECTURE CARPENTRY BUILDING VOL.IV
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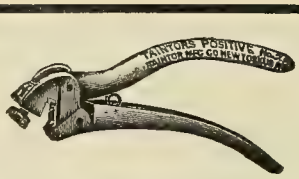

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Butler, Pa., L. U. 500.—In recording the successful trade movement of this local in last month's Journal a statement was made that trade conditions were good, which was not correct. In fact, trade is poor in Butler and many of the home men are unemployed. Traveling brothers who may come here have little chance of obtaining work. J. C. Elliott, R. S.

Those who talk much never get anything said.—Boileau.

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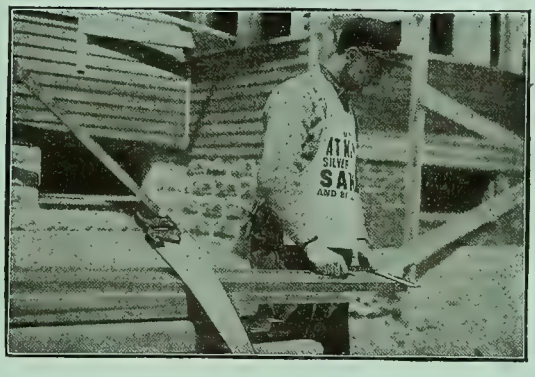

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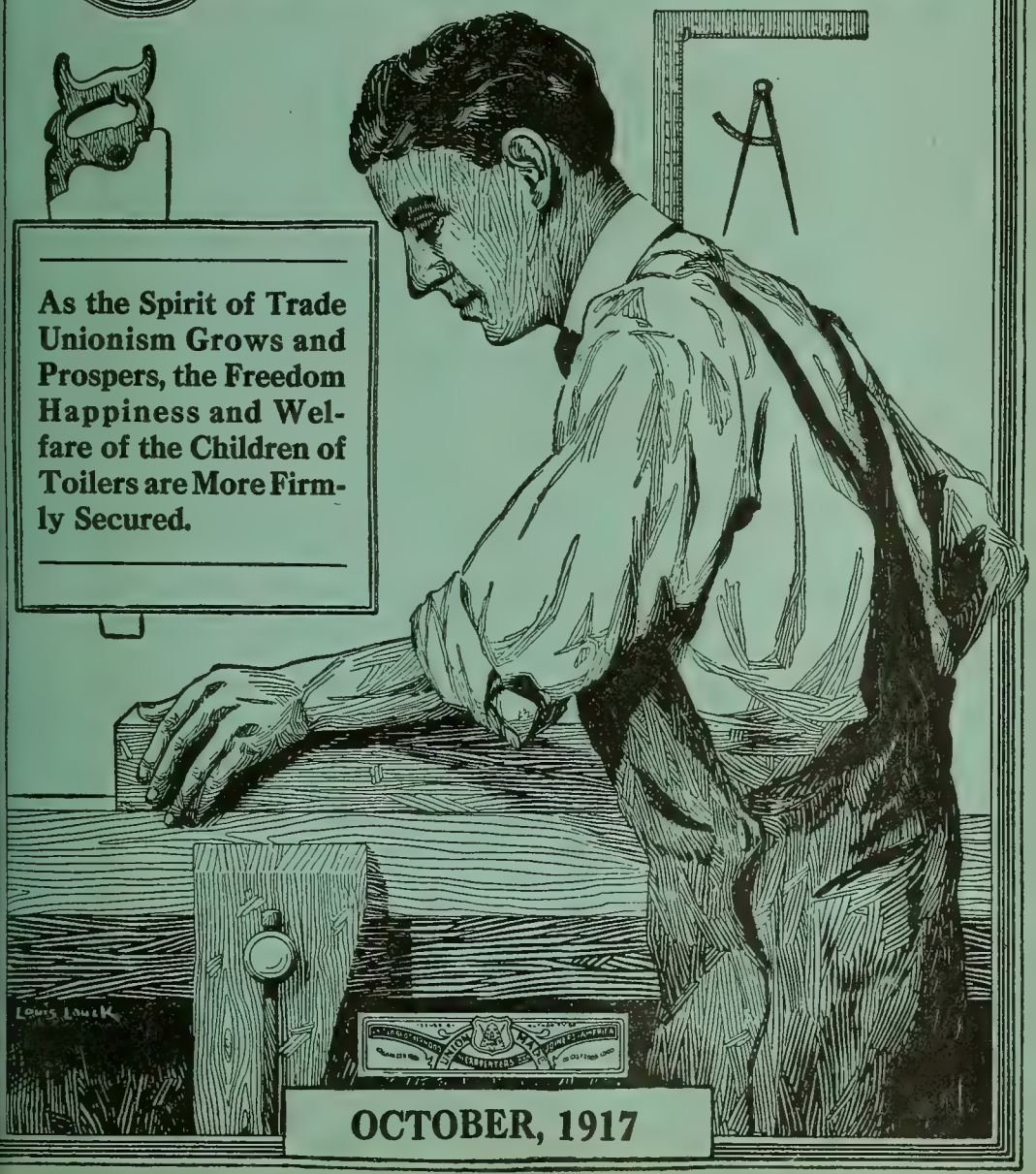
As the Spirit of Trade Unionism Grows and Prospers, the Freedom Happiness and Welfare of the Children of Toilers are More Firmly Secured.
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Doctor Says Ordinary Nuxated Iron Will Make Nervous Rundown People 100% Stronger in Two Weeks' Time in Many Cases.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"One glance is enough to tell which people have iron in their blood," said Dr. E. Sauer, a Boston physician who has studied widely both in this country and in Great European medical institutions, in a recent discourse. They are the ones that do and dare. The others are in the weakling class. Sleepless nights spent worrying over supposed ailments, constant dosing with habit forming drugs and narcotics for nervous weakness, stomach, liver or kidney disease and useless attempts to brace up with strong coffee or other stimulants are what keep them suffering and vainly longing to be strong. Their real trouble is lack of iron in the blood. Without iron the blood has no power to change food into living tissue and therefore, nothing you eat does you any good; you don't get the strength out of it. The moment iron is supplied the multitude of dangerous symptoms disappear. I have seen dozens of nervous, rundown people who were ailing all the time, double and even triple their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of every sign of dyspepsia, liver and other trouble in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this, after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without any benefit.

If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. There is nothing like good old iron to put color in your cheeks and sound, healthy flesh on your bones. But you must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated like nuxated iron if you want it to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless.

NOTE — Nuxated Iron recommended above by Dr. E. Sauer, is one of the newer organic iron compounds. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy, in nearly all forms of indigestion, as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The Manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron and increase their strength 100 per cent or over in four weeks' time provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed by druggists everywhere.

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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Plaining Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Volume XXXVII—No. 10 Established in 1881 | INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1917 | One Dollar Per Year Ten Cents a Copy

HAND OF LABOR

Hand of labor, hand of might,
Be thou strong in things of right.
Master thou of crafts untold,
Driving them in heat and cold;
Working high and working low,
That the world may brighter grow,
Press, the loom, and traffic great,
Know the drive behind thy weight.

Hand of labor, rude and fine,
Things of earth are mostly thine.
Mines of gold and fields of wheat,
Harbors deep where pennants greet;
Ships of war, canals and locks,
Roads of steel and bridges, docks,
Strain thy sinews day and night,
Be thou strong in things of right.

Mills and shops in clang and roar,
Foundry fires and molten ore;
Sullen mines and heaving seas,
Lands of rock and timber trees;
Cotton fields as white as snow,
Forges black 'mid flames aglow,
Strain thy sinews day and night,
Be thou strong in things of right.

Hand of labor, great thou art;
Be thou fair, and bear thy part
Like big souls, sincere, intense;
Stoop not low to base offense,
Nor, in heat, forget that men,
Large and small, all kind and ken,
Have their place and must remain
'Neath the sway of guiding brain.

—Lilburn H. Townsend.

CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES DISREGARDED BY MINING COMPANIES

(By Samuel Gompers.)

DEPORTATIONS are ordinarily associated with policies to exclude undesirable aliens from a country or with acts of war. Within our country it is illegal to deport citizens from the community or state in which they have the lawful right to be, yet twice within the last month we have been shocked by violent deportations of citizens from two states. These deportations have occurred within states which assure constitutional guarantees of rights to citizens. These state guarantees are reinforced by guarantees under the Federal constitution and by a clause in that constitution which guarantees to states the maintenance of republican constitutions. In all the United States there is no law or power investing anyone with grant of authority providing for the exile of any person. These outrages are made doubly deplorable by the fact that they occur when our nation is engaged in a war to maintain human rights and freedom for all nations.

The labor policies of the copper mine operators of Arizona and New Mexico have long been familiar. Their desire to maintain low wages and cheap labor production has been based upon international activities. Many of the copper operators of New Mexico and Arizona have holdings in Mexico. They have met efforts of miners in the United States to secure better conditions and higher wages by counteractions in Mexican mines and frequently mobilized Mexican miners sending them across the border line wherever they could be used most effectively in the service of the company. Thus, these companies have fostered conditions that inevitably breed anarchial and destructive tactics such as employed by the I. W. W.

Continuous production of copper is of primary importance to the nation's war needs. The copper company at Bisbee, Ariz., took advantage of the unpatriotic disfavor that would be attached to any action interfering with the war necessity and also of the disrepute that is associated with the I. W. W. movement, to make an attack upon the organized labor movement of the vicinity that operated through so-called loyal leagues. Agents of the Phelps-Dodge interests organized a local plan to defeat strikes in progress in the community. These men seized control of the telegraph stations and then rounded up about 2,000 miners whom they forced into cattle cars and had them carried out of the state.

Among the men deported were American citizens, some of whom were registered under the selective conscription act recently passed by Congress, and others had been in the active service of the United States. Many of these men were bona fide members of the United Mine Workers of America, trade unionists of standing and repute. Yet these men were taken from their homes, separated from their wives and children, forced to leave their houses and little possessions, and subjected to the indignities that would scarcely be heaped upon criminals, outlaws, or traitors. The men were taken over to the old detention camp at Columbus, N. M.

That this outrage against the miners was part of a plan to destroy the organized labor movement of the state without regard to its loyalty or law abiding character is shown by a similar attack upon the carpenters' organization. The union carpenters of Bisbee were having a conference with the contractors in order to adjust differences that had arisen. The "law and order" league of Bisbee heard of the conference and ordered the contractors to have no more dealings with the carpenters and had sixteen of these union carpenters brought before them, where they were instructed in positive terms that it was for the best interests of the citizens of Bisbee that all unions be destroyed. The league then began a program of deporting the union carpenters, three to five every day. These men who had nothing to do with the I. W. W. movement, were men with

family ties and homes in Bisbee. Out of a union of 108 men, 28 remained.

The organizer of the carpenters reported to the Brotherhood's Office that the "business men" of Bisbee and Douglas gathered and made night raids upon the carpenters' homes, pulling them out of their beds, sometimes mistreating their wives and children. The mob drove the carpenters together with others into cattle cars. The organizer of the carpenters was warned to leave town.

A similar occurrence happened at Gallup, N. M. The United Mine Workers had a contract in Gallup with the Victor American Coal Company. The contracts had about a year to run when the mine was sold to the Chino Copper Co., said to be a subsidiary of the Phelps-Dodge, which immediately discharged union miners and evicted them from their homes. The miners' organization furnished the men tents and they were living peacefully when the sheriff and the company drove them from their homes at the point of guns and loaded 80 members of the union into cars and deported them. The United Mine Workers of America could not stand quietly by and see their organization disrupted by these outrages and their members denied their rights as citizens of a free country. They therefore positively and emphatically, though reluctantly, stated to authorities that unless these men were immediately returned to their homes the matter would be taken up with the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers by telegraph and a general strike might be inaugurated.

The rights that were denied these miners were fundamental and included the right to live peacefully in their homes. No circumstance could compensate them for the loss of their rights as citizens and as men, and it was only the redress of the wrong and the return of the deported men from Gallup to their homes that prevented the united action of the miners for the maintenance of the rights of their fellow-workers. Even the fact that our country is engaged in a titanic conflict in defense of the fundamental principles evidently will not protect citizens and workers in the enjoyment of their rights and the assurance of justice. There are still within the country self-seeking interests without regard for humanity who will even take advantage of the nation's need and will endeavor to utilize patriotic ideas and the guise of patriotism to indulge in outrages and to inflict injustice upon those in their employ.

The position of the American Federation of Labor is clearly outlined in the declaration unanimously adopted March 12, 1917, setting forth American labor's position in peace and in war:

War has never put a stop to the necessity for struggle to establish and maintain industrial rights. Wage-earners in war times must, as has been said, keep one eye on the exploiters at home and the other upon the enemy threatening the national government. Such exploitation made it impossible for a warring nation to mobilize its full strength for outward defense.

We maintain that it is the fundamental step in preparedness for the nation to set its own house in order and to establish at home justice in relation between men. Previous wars, for whatever purpose waged, developed new opportunities for exploiting wage earners. Not only was there failure to recognize the necessity for protecting rights of workers that they might give that whole-hearted service to the country that can come only when every citizen enjoys rights, freedom and opportunity, but under guise of national necessity, labor was stripped of its means of defense against enemies at home and was robbed of the advantages, the protection, the guarantees of justice that had been achieved after ages of struggle.

The American workers have manifested and demonstrated their desire to give patriotic service in the republic's cause. They will do their full duty for the furtherance of the peoples' interests of all countries but they will take time enough from that herculean task to oppose commercial interests organized for private profit to infringe upon or to destroy the rights of our free people.

The Three Hundred Thousand Mark

THE General Secretary reports 247,928 members in good standing at the General Office for the month of July, which is the high-water mark of our Brotherhood. Is there any reason why we cannot reach the three hundred thousand mark by next July?

During the early spring we were called upon at this office to handle more trade movements than ever before in the history of the Brotherhood, and this necessarily kept our limited number of organizers on the jump, but they were compelled to confine their efforts primarily to the adjustment of these different trade demands. Then, on top of all this came the enormous amount of government work, cantonments, ship yards, etc., and we found it necessary to assign many of our organizers to this work. In the meantime, however, we had been devising a systematic scheme of organizing to start out over the country in concerted effort to reach the three hundred thousand mark.

We fully realized that the officers, organizers, business agents, etc., cannot do this unless they have the active, hearty and undivided support of the membership, and we believe in this advanced age of organization the membership will fully realize the value of added numbers to our Brotherhood. Each member added to the organization means another soldier in the battle for better wages, hours and conditions. It also means the weakening of the army which opposes us in securing those things for which we were organized to gain.

We have had printed in our Printing Plant advertising matter that is both attractive and instructive, and to stimulate the work of the membership, together with the advertising matter, we have gotten out a very attractive honor medal made of government bronze and put up in a very neat case. These, we expect to turn over to the local unions who will institute a campaign for membership and the medal may be awarded by the local union to the member (outside the business agent) bringing in the greatest number of new members within a given time.

If each member will do his bit, surely we will be able to reach the three hundred thousand mark by July, 1918.

NOW, LET'S GO! THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND!

ADDRESS OF THE REV. WALLACE M. SHORT AT SIOUX CITY, IOWA, ON LABOR DAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1917

IT is with joy that I have accepted your invitation to share with you this annual festival day of labor, and to occupy your attention for a few minutes with some earnest thoughts and convictions which I believe all true Americans hold in common and which need to be kept fresh before our vision in these trying days through which the whole world is passing.

Before passing to the more serious thought, I wish to commend the wholehearted enthusiasm with which organized labor has prepared for this festival day. Every worker, whether with hand or brain, learns sooner or later how valuable are the occasional days of good fellowship and play in their power to furnish spice to life and to add zest to all the work days of the passing years. The character and quality of life's festival days determine largely the character and quality of all the life.

Last May the New York Ladies Waist and Dressmakers' Union planned a great labor pageant in which they undertook to express in artistic form the soul of their industry and of the labor movement. Their poster was a work of art, representing men and women marching to music with flowers and dancing. Underneath the drawing was printed the legend, "The Utterance of Life Is a Song." Festival days may do much to help to make the utterance of life a song.

I am sure it is entirely consistent with this joyous purpose of the day that we should pause for a brief time between the splendid parade of the morning and the sports of the afternoon to give our thought to some of the ideals and convictions which supply motive and give direction to the earnest business of life, especially as related to the problems that are engaging the thoughts of all men the world over at the present moment.

As the bloody and grilling months of the great war lengthen into years, the thoughts of men are centering more and more on the idea that this war must result in a league of nations for the maintenance of world order and peace. As our own sons and brothers are setting out for the trenches in France our hopes are focusing on the faith that this is to be the war that shall end war.

If this hope is to be realized, we must know that merely to beat the kaiser will never put an end to the reign of the war god. The kaiser must be beaten. To this end we must all do our duty. But beyond this, the world must have a new deal in its thinking; a new turn to its practical philosophy of living; a new grasp of the principles on which order and peace are founded. The true patriot must not only fight; he must also think.

We should remember that apocalyptic writers twenty centuries ago were prophesying the impending transformation that should end war. Their prophesies were not wholly in vain. All sincere looking for a better day helps to maintain the idealism by which the world is led forward. But their prophesies have not come true, and never can in the form for which they hoped.

Every century has had its dreams of a league of peace. Shakespeare, three hundred years ago, expressed in Richard III the hope that has surged at the heart of a hundred wars:

"To reap the harvest of perpetual peace
By this one bloody trial of sharp war."

Wars will never cease until the world learns the secret of inoculation against war. The secret must be learned and practiced by the masses of the people. The more exclusive classes are not greatly interested in seeing the war god overthrown. The privileged classes are bound together by invisible ties that cross all international boundaries.

The vital principle that inoculates against war is found in the free and intelligent discussion of all political and social questions by all the people. All problems that arise between man and man, or between associations and races

of men, must be "fought out." If they are fought out in the arena of the free clash of mind, then they will never come to the arbitrament of armed conflict.

The operation of this principle on a vast scale is exemplified by the labor unions that are more and more clasping hands across all boundaries of race and creed. The labor union is the greatest debating society in the world, international in scope and influence. It more nearly represents the hopes and ideals of all the people than any other organization of so wide and pervasive influence. In nearly all the belligerent nations the unions have exercised an influence during this war such as the workingmen have never exercised before. With the exception of President Wilson himself, no other man at Washington has spoken words of so far-reaching wisdom or so commanding influence during the last year as the president of the American Federation of Labor.

Freedom of discussion—the free clash of mind—is the antidote for war. Wars of violence, whether industrial or international, never occur except where freedom of utterance and of self realization are in some way unjustly suppressed and thwarted.

President Wilson, speaking before the United States Senate last January, gave perfect expression to this principle as applied to nations. He said: "I am proposing, as it were, that the nation should with one accord adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world; that no nation should seek to extend its policy over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own policy, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful.

Here is national freedom of expression and self realization.

National and state governments exist primarily for the same twofold purpose: to maintain order, and to guarantee freedom of expression and self realization.

Every good citizen of his country, and every believer in international brotherhood, is interested in these two great things: the maintenance of order and the maintenance of freedom of discussion, freedom of self expression, freedom of

GATHERED AT THE PRINTERS' CONVENTION

THE address of President Marsden G. Scott, in opening the Sixty-third Annual Convention of the International Typographical Union, held at Colorado Springs, Colo., August 13th to 17th, while marking another milestone in the progress of the union printers, contained pathetic features, being sadly brought home to all patriotic organizations of today. That the members of the I. T. U. are doing their duty to their country is attested by the fact that more than one thousand are engaged in the world war, forty-two having already been killed and the sum of $12,225 distributed to their widows or dependents.

Voluntary arbitration of labor disputes received great impetus last year, when the printers, by referendum vote, ratified an arbitration agreement with the Employers' Associations. That the "dove of industrial peace" has been hovering over the "type slingers" is evidenced by the financial report, which shows, while the members' earnings for the year amounted to $66,562,431, an average of $1,086.43, only $4,684.00 had been expended because of strikes or lockouts.

As a beneficial organization the I. T. U. occupies a prominent place in the front ranks. A home, in over three hundred acres of ground, located in beautiful Colorado Springs, conservatively estimated at a value of half a million dollars, is maintained for convalescents, the sick and those past work. Mortuary benefits are paid up to $400.00, while for the aged who prefer it to the Home, is provided a pension of $5.00 per week.

Naturally, such benefits can only be met by high dues, and the members of the I. T. U. porbably pay higher dues to

the General Office than any other organization. Yet the printers' union this year again decisively demonstrates that "high" dues are the most profitable investment a man can make. The tax paid to Headquarters averaged a little over $1.40 per month, or $16.86 in the year, this, of course, aside from local dues, while the average increase of wages per member for the twelve months was $45.25 — surely some investment. Going back to the year 1909 and low dues, it is found the average wages were $897.00 per member. In 1917 the average earnings were $1,086.43—with a decrease in hours from 54 to 48.

During the same period the membership has increased from 44,921 to 61,350.

At the Convention under review, the following resolution, affecting the welfare of all organizations issuing or supporting trade publications, was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, in considering war taxes, has had several proposals before it relating to the taxing of newspapers, both on the volume of advertising and profits, and by means of increased postage rates; and,

Whereas, The public press, and more especially the labor press, is the bulwark of our liberty and our freedom and a great educational factor, and should be free and untrammeled in its right to express opinions and its opportunity to circulate among the people; and,

Whereas, The newspaper industry is one that does not profit because of war conditions, on the contrary, is burdened with unusual financial obligations to the end that it may function at the maximum of efficiency; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the Congress should not, without thorough investigation and the fullest knowledge of all of the facts, levy taxes so burdensome to the press as to result in decreased publicity, not to impose a tax that will materially and unwisely curtail newspaper circulation; and, be it further

Resolved, That we tender our aid and assistance to the press of the United States in any way that may be effective in securing for it justice and fair dealing as to direct taxation and indirect taxation.

The care and instruction of apprentices, the union craftsmen of tomorrow, is given special attention by the printers, the following being a portion of the rules and regulations formulated by the standing committee on apprentices maintained by the I. T. U.:

Registered apprentices shall be given the same protection as journeymen, and shall be governed by the same shop rules, working conditions and hours of labor.

Beginning with the third year, apprentices shall be enrolled in the course in printing approved by the International Typographical Union. Apprentices are required to make quarterly reports to the local apprentice committee showing the degree of proficiency attained through technical study.

Apprentices shall undergo regular yearly examinations before the local committee on apprentices. Their work must show if they are entitled to the increased wage scale provided in the contract. The employer or his representative has the right to be present and take part in any and all examinations.

No apprentice shall be employed on overtime work unless journeymen in the same office are employed on the same shift; at no time shall any apprentice have charge of a department.

Chairmen of offices where registered apprentices are employed are required to make quarterly reports to the local committee on apprentices. These reports must show if the agreed on conditions are being fulfilled by all parties to this contract—whether apprentices are being held back or if they are advanced in the different processes of the trade.

The local union reserves the right to refuse to register apprentices in any office that has not the necessary equipment to afford instruction being given in the different branches of work agreed upon.

NO LABOR SHORTAGE

Women Should Not Be Employed for Men's Jobs if Men Can Be Found

EMPLOYMENT of women at work which men can do will meet with no support from Paul Gendell, in charge of the Pennsylvania State Labor Employment bureau in Philadelphia. Mr. Gendell is to be superintendent of all the employment work in eight counties which is to be done under the State Committee of Public Safety.

"It makes me angry sometimes to hear all this talk about using women in industries when I can show you fifty men a day who can't get a job, in spite of the fact that it is claimed there is work for all," Mr. Gendell said.

"There shouldn't be any hurry to use women in work which they never were intended to do until all the men have been utilized. And this is not being done. There is an astonishing waste of labor because of the lack of thought by employers in selecting their help.

"They are starting to use women now at jobs like greasing engines and other work which doesn't require much physical labor or intelligence. There is a large class of male labor, composed of men who haven't the physical stamina for hard jobs nor the mental tenacity for clerical or indoor work, which can be utilized at such jobs as this and in other work which merely requires somebody to be there.

"Employers either apply for men who are capable of working in steel mills at 30c an hour or more for jobs like this, and offer them $10.00 and $12.00 a week perhaps at loading platforms, where any one with less than ordinary intelligence and little physical strength could perform the work just as well. They don't use discrimination in giving employment, and they make no attempt to fit the man to the job. That's the reason men are turned away from our bureau after a long, hard effort to get them work. They are capable of doing work for which poor labor is sufficient but employers insist on labor which is far superior to the low class of work intended for them.

"There are jobs small, weak men can do which are given to big, strong men. The small, weak men are left without jobs, and the employer who might have used the big, strong man complains about the shortage of labor. Or if the big, strong man is given the big, strong job, perhaps they will put a woman at the work the small, weak man could do. It's lack of intelligent thought and a broad minded way of looking at the labor problem which is responsible for a lot of the trouble in the labor situation.

"Employers must be educated and awakened to the need for thought and careful adjustments of their help before the labor problem will commence to be solved."

ADDRESS OF T. M. GUERIN AT THE NEW YORK CARPENTERS' STATE COUNCIL CONVENTION, AUGUST 15, 1917

ON this day, in each recurring year, in some place in this great Empire State, this, the state branch of the largest and greatest organization of skilled mechanics that the world has ever known, meets to make public its exalted purposes, to review the work of the past year and to outline its aims and objects for the ensuing year.

At this annual meeting, we are called upon to hold a memorial service in honor of our late Brother and President, Thos. Gilmore, of L. U. 117 of Albany, N. Y.

My Dear Friends and Brothers: On the 14th of September, 1916, in the city of Fort Worth, Tex., occurred the death

of the man for whom we are gathered here today, to pay tribute and testimony to his worth as a citizen and a trade unionist.

I feel that I but express the sentiment of the labor movement when I say the trade movement has suffered a great loss—a loss that I cannot find words to express.

Each year the people assemble to consecrate, by funeral eulogiums, the memory of our citizens who shed their blood in the service of their country. This is indeed a laudable and noble precedent; but why should we limit public honors paid to our citizens to those only who fall in battle? Peace hath her victories no less renowned than those of war and of far more lasting value to the state and its citizenship; and at the present time, the whole world must recognize that the farmer in the field, the mechanic in the shop and factory, and even the common laborer are of as great value for the protection of our lives, our homes, our liberties as the soldiers in the trenches.

It is the servile custom of the times, however, to celebrate after death only those who were conspicuous and held exalted station and high rank in the world; and yet, the peril and dangers of war and battle, and the suffering and hardships of trying times are always borne and sustained by men in the lower walks of life and all lasting and beneficial results to humanity and all human progress and all revolutions for the improvement and betterment of human conditions, have been brought about by the honesty, the fidelity, the capacity, the perseverance and patriotism of the men who toil.

Our country, and the courts of our country, and the judges of our courts, and our Congress, and all legislative bodies of our country, should remember this and never for a moment forget.

The force, the power and the real strength of our nation are in the plain common people. The best fortification that any nation can have on its border, or on its sea coast, is a well treated working class, with proper laws to protect them in their homes and in their daily toil.

The men who fought against tyranny and oppression of unjust rule, who pledged to the cause of human liberty their lives and their sacred honor—who bore the brunt of the battle and the countless hardships of war, and who fall fighting on the field for the preservation of the country and later for the integrity of the Union, who today are fighting and preparing to fight, that the right, dignity and the liberty of our people, and of our children, may be maintained—who are they? They were the common people and they are the common people of today.

They are the simple, plain folks—they are the bone and sinew of our land.

They have no ancestry — they care nothing for pedigrees nor family trees. They look forward into the future and not backward into the past. They are not members of millionaires clubs; but they are wage earners who toil by day and by night for bare existence.

Now, and forever, the nation must look for safety to men whose sole recompense for life and whose spur to achievement is the cause of humanity; therefore, I again repeat, that our country, and the courts of our country, and the judges of our courts and the legislators of our country should always keep the man above the dollar mark.

It cannot be disputed that the lasting and beneficial usefulness of things in this world, and the great movements which have benefited the human race, have been won and achieved by the men in the lower walks of human life, rather than by those upon the hilltops.

Let us never forget, that it was the Nazarene, the humble carpenter at Nazareth, nailed ignominiously to the cross who led and fathered the mightiest revolution of the world for the salvation of men.

It was his disciples, humble and unlearned fishermen, who went forth and preached this religion and spread the gospel over the whole earth.

Today we recognize this truth and

teach the lesson by example, and we join with that Frenchman of another age who said: "At least, if we must always celebrate those who have been great, let us sometimes revive the memory of those who have been useful."

We meet here to revive the memory of our brother who served us as president and vice-president of our Council; who toiled with you and I in the ranks of labor.

He was a true, hard and faithful worker. He believed in the right and dignity of labor. He had confidence and abiding faith in the final success of the cause of labor. To that cause he devoted his time, his efforts, yes, his very life, for he would not heed the advice of his doctors, and remain at his home when he felt that his presence was needed at the National Convention at Fort Worth, Tex., where he died in the arms of a brother member on his arrival in that city.

He was one who enlisted under the banner of labor when he was a mere boy and remained in the service of labor during his life and died with his armor on.

He realized that the labor movement is a movement of humanity; for it is linked with the cause of humanity; and its history is the history of splendid and noble achievements for the uplift of men and women, and the betterment and improvement of human conditions.

The struggle of labor from its inception has been a pitched battle for civilization, for progress, for humanity and for right against wrong, against injustice, against brutality and against tyranny.

It has, indeed, been a giant power for the uplift of the working people. It has taken the mother and her children from the sweatshop, the factory, the mill and the mine; it has sent the children to school and kept the mother in her home.

It has placed the safety of the life and limbs of the worker above the dollar mark of dividends. It has demanded the passage of human laws for the health and protection of employes. It has demanded that workmen be treated as men and citizens and not as chattels or slaves.

For the labor movement stands for happy homes and cheerful firesides. It stands for education, for religion, for morality and for good citizenship.

This was the cause that Brother Thos. Gilmore lived for. This is the cause he devoted his life to, and for this worthy cause he sacrificed his life.

By his death we have lost a devoted brother and militant apostle of the cause of labor. It is a loss which cannot be made good. There is no insurance that can compensate you and me, or his wife and children for the taking away of such a life; for he was a fond husband and loving father, and a faithful trade unionist.

Let us hope that the example of his life may inspire us who remain after him, with courage to live and fight and die in the great cause of labor.

We now pay our last tribute as brothers to you, Tom Gilmore, to your manhood, to your worth, to the fraternal love which bound you to us, and now we feel that all is well.

We say farewell to you, and we will cherish fond memories of you as we hope others will cherish our own when we are called to the Great Beyond.

For all thought there is but a single expression, and that is the good one.—La Bruyere.

The farmer's position is that he raises the food, the middleman the prices.

Boost

Boost and the world boosts with you,
Knock, and you're on the shelf,
For the world gets sick of one who'll kick
And wishes he'd kick himself.

Boost when the sun is shining,
Boost when it starts to rain.
If you happen to fall, don't lie there and bawl,
But get up and boost again.

Boost for your own advancement,
Boost for the things, sublime;
For the chap who's found on the topmost round
Is a booster every time.—Ex.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, *PUBLISHERS*

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1917

Affiliation With the A. F. of L.

The National Association of Letter Carriers at its recent Convention in Dallas Tex., voted almost unanimously to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. While this action had been expected the announcement of its actual accomplishment was received with much satisfaction by organized labor generally.

By thus becoming a part of the labor movement the carriers will receive the benefit of the legislative machinery of the federation, and as there is a large number of reforms desired by the carriers, this assistance will prove an invaluable aid in securing the necessary legislation.

* * *

A Successful Organization

The convention of the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada, held in Rochester, N. Y., last August, was the largest attended convention ever held by that organization.

The reports of the officers show that many new members were admitted during the past year, many excellent agreements were entered into, many knotty problems solved and many disputes satisfactorily adjusted.

The Steam Fitters, who some few years ago doubted the advisability of amalgamating with the Association, are now loud in their praise of the action of the American Federation of Labor in consolidating the pipe trades.

President John R. Alpine was re-elected. Brother Alpine is a capable, hard working, level headed and broad minded official. The present improved conditions in the pipe fitting industry are largely due to the good judgment he used at all times, not only with the members of his organization, but with the employers as well. His re-election is proof positive of his efficiency and popularity.

* * *

Yearly Report of the General Secretary

The report of General Secretary Duffy for the year ending June 30, 1917, has been sent to all local unions, District, State and Provincial Councils affiliated with the United Brotherhood.

It contains information of vast importance to all our members. It shows that the organization consists of 1,976 local unions, 136 District Councils, 17 State Councils, 2 Provincial Councils and 45 Ladies Auxiliary Unions.

The membership in good standing, that is those entitled to benefits from the General Office, numbers 247,240. The report also shows that 29,362 members are between three and six months in arrears and therefore not entitled to any benefits whatever from the General Office, and that 9,073 members had taken out clearance cards within the past six months but had not deposited them. This makes a total membership at the close of June, 1917, of 285,675.

Under the head of Trade Movements the General Secretary says:

The spring of 1917 witnessed the

greatest number of trade movements ever known in a single year in the history of our organization. During the period for which this report is made—July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917—511 requests were made on our General Executive Board for official sanction in support of trade movements, with the following result:

Official sanction granted, 489; official sanction denied, 22.

Of the rejected applications seven did not have the necessary 55 per cent. vote; three failed to give the General Office the sixty-day notice provided for in Paragraph "I" of Section 58 of our General Laws; eight had not been organized for a period of one year; two wanted to make provision for a graded scale of wages, one provided for a new agreement to become effective prior to the expiration of an agreement already in force, and one was denied on account of lack of organization.

Our General Executive Board, in its report to the Nineteenth General Convention at Fort Worth, Tex., in September of last year, showed that for the two years ended June 30, 1916, it had received and acted upon 235 requests for official sanction in support of trade movements. It will be observed that the number of movements proposed and carried into effect during the last year is practically twice as great as for the two years previous. This is directly due to two things:

First: The cost of building material and other commodities, as well as the cost of living, increased by leaps and bounds. The employers, knowing this, realized that wages would naturally increase and evidently made preparations for such an increase when figuring on work, for the reason that in only a few instances did they raise any objection to the demands of our men.

Second: The hearty co-operation of our local unions and District Councils in not removing their men until the General President first had an opportunity to send a representative to assist in adjusting matters.

With each succeeding year, the number of cities in which the eight-hour day prevails is increasing; instances where the nine-hour day is still in vogue are very rare, and the ten-hour day is almost unknown at this time. The wage increases granted during the past year range from 5c to 15c per hour, with 10c per hour the average increase.

Under the caption, "How the War and Preparations For It Have Affected Us," he says:

The past year has been a history-making period in the affairs of our nation. Events of momentous importance have transpired with amazing rapidity, and we have been called upon to meet changed conditions almost over night.

The trade of the carpenter, while it does not come within the scope of war work, strictly speaking, is a most vital and important factor in the preparation for the successful prosecution of the war.

Our General Executive Board, fully realizing that our members would be called upon to play an important part in the proceedings, took action in less than a week after President Wilson's declaration of war had been made. We quote from the official minutes of the Board:

"Information having reached the General Office that the United States Government requires the services of our members and will require those services more extensively in the near future in the navy yards in the construction and repair of vessels, and having in mind the action of the American Federation of Labor at a recent conference in Washington, D. C., in which we took part and at which American labor's position in peace or war was clearly outlined and defined, the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in regular quarterly session assembled at Headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind., offers the services of members of our organization as mechanics to the Government of the United States in whatsoever manner they may be most needed. Our organization consists of patriotic American citizens, ready and willing at all times to do their duty when called upon. If the Government officials will only let us know in reasonable time when men are required for industrial service at any particular point designated

by the Government, we will co-operate with these officials in supplying the men required."

Within a few weeks after this action had been communicated to our local unions by special circular letter, we were able to forward to the Government authorities at Washington more than two thousand names of our members who had volunteered their services. It is estimated that from ten to fifteen thousand members of our organization are engaged at the present time in the service of the Government, either in the erection of cantonments, the building or repair of wooden vessels, the fitting of these vessels for war service, or in the erection of hangers and other buildings necessary in the aviation camps throughout the country.

As the war progressed we found that, aside from the vast number of our members engaged in the industrial branch of the service, thousands of others were enlisting in the military or naval service; and that many more thousands would be subject to call under the selective conscription act. And so we were face to face with the proposition of making some arrangement whereby the benefits of these members might be protected while they were in the service. After giving the matter careful consideration our General Executive Board, early in April, authorized the submission to referendum vote of the following proposition:

"Members joining the army or navy for active service shall be entitled to their benefits until mustered out of the service."

The proposition was carried by a very large majority, and our laws have been amended in accordance therewith, effective July 1, 1917.

Our young members of military age are making a supreme sacrifice; they are responding nobly and unselfishly to the call of their country. We who are left at home, on account of dependents or physical disabilities, or on account of having passed the age limit for active service, must likewise make a sacrifice in behalf of these young men and their families. The amended law will mean added financial burdens for our organization, but we are sure that our membership will meet the issue squarely and uncomplainingly. In fact, it may be said that they have gladly assumed the added obligation through their decision, by a very large majority, to maintain the benefits of our members in the nation's service. The prompt and generous response of our membership is something we feel very proud of.

In referring to compiling and writing a complete history of the United Brotherhood, he says:

At our Nineteenth General Convention, held in Fort Worth, Tex., in September, 1916, it was decided that the General Secretary should compile a complete history of the United Brotherhood, including the organizations which preceeded it, the history to be printed in book form for the benefit of our members, local unions and District Councils.

We have begun the work of compilation, but the task will be a long and tedious one and painstaking, exhaustive and careful research must be made in order that the information gained may be reliable and correct. Along with the performance of the routine duties in the General Office, it will scarcely be possible to have more than one-fourth of the history completed by the time of the next Convention in 1918.

Our local unions, District Councils and members and friends outside the organization have been most kind and generous in co-operating with us in this work. We have obtained from these sources old documents, by-laws, minutes of meetings, etc., from which it will be possible to get some very interesting information, particularly with regard to organizations which existed prior to the institution of the Brotherhood in 1881. The story of the trials of these pioneer organizations will constitute an interesting volume in itself.

Since we have begun to collect data, we have found that many of our old-time members have in their possession matter that would be extremely interesting and valuable for the history. If any of the

members of your local union are in possession of, or know where we can obtain information of historical significance, we would feel obliged if they would get in touch with us. Old pictures and by-laws of carpenters' organizations existing prior to 1881 are especially desirable.

We feel sure that when the history is finally completed it will fill a long-felt want and will give satisfaction to our entire membership.

Altogether the report is an interesting one, and should receive the careful consideration of all bodies affiliated with the United Brotherhood.

* * *

Wage Insurance

Insurance is unquestionably as necessary, if not more so, for the wage earner than for any one else.

There can be no doubt but that insurance against sickness, accident, unemployment, old age and death are of the greatest value to the wage earners, and the wage earners themselves have shown their high regard for insurance through the organization of fraternal, beneficial organizations and the establishing of sick, unemployment and death insurance features in their trade unions. But unquestionably the most important form of insurance for the wage earners is wage insurance—the insurance which guarantees to them that their wage rate will be increased.

Regardless of the other features which have been incorporated into the trade union movement by far the most important is the wage insurance feature, unless we add that fact that in addition to wage insurance the trade union movement exists for the purpose of guaranteeing to the wage earner his industrial and institutional rights.

Trade unionism is the only practical form of organization of value to the workers.

* * *

What Skilled Labor Will Do

From a paltry 75c worth of iron ore may be developed $5.50 worth of bar iron, $10.00 worth of horse shoes, $180.00 worth of table knives, $6,800.00 worth of fine needles, $200,000.00 worth of watch springs, $400,000.00 worth of hair springs, $12,500,000.00 worth of pallet arbors used in watches.

If the natural resources of the country and the machinery of production and transportation were collectively owned by the people, for the people, and all production was for use and none for profit, would not the class war end and peace and plenty reign forever.

The trouble is the workers have been doing the work, but let the other fellow collect the bill.

If the fools would quit working for the rascals the rascals would soon have to go to work for themselves. Do you see the point? Just put that in your pipe and smoke it.

When the wealth creators accumulate enough gray matter in their think tanks to quit voting with their industrial slaveholders they will then have sense enough to work out their own political and industrial salvation.—U. S. Figures and Facts.

The Wooden Ship

They have given me back to the sea!
They have launched me afloat with the flag!
They have taken the heart of the tree,
From the vale and the hill and the crag,
And have fashioned an eagle of wood
To encircle the world and to save,
For the cause that is godly and good
They have given me back to the wave!

From my fathers of mountains and plain
They have builded their freighters before,
And have wedded the forest and main
In the holy of holies of war!
In my veins runs the sap of my sires,
In my body the blood of the past,
When the banner was born of their fires
And was nailed to the tip of the mast!

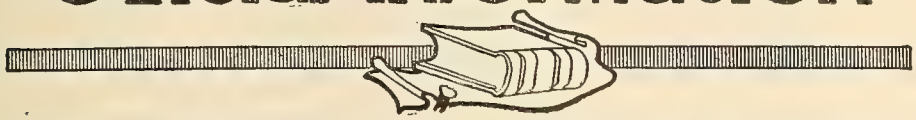
For with Perry, and Lawrence, and Jones,
And with Farragut's men at Mobile,
They have frightened old kings on their thrones.
Have re-builded the land from the keel!
Yea, I come of a veterans' line,
I was born when the nation was new;
And the standard I bear on the brine
Is the Red and the White and the Blue!

But my vow is a holier vow
Than was ever the vow of my clan:
'T is to succor humanity now,
For the saving of Freedom to Man—
To convey to the nations in need
Our America's fruit of the field,
To the bondman the flag of the freed,
For his help, and his hope, and his shield!

Oh, it's sweet is the salt of the foam!
And it's sweet is the breath of the breeze!—
Now the ship of the forest is home,
Re-united the woods and the seas!
They are one with the oneness of men,
Now as shoulder to shoulder they stand—
With one cause and one purpose again,
For their God, and their Flag, and their Land!

—Douglas Malloch in "American Lumberman."

Official Information



GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First General Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second General Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 1056 14th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chembord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December has been forwarded to all local unions of the United Brotherhood. The same package contained six blank official reports for the financial secretary, three of which are to be used for the months of October, November and December in making the monthly reports to the General Office. The other three are to be filled out in duplicate and filed away for future reference. Also enclosed were six blanks for the use of the treasurer when transmitting money to the General Office.

Recording secretaries not receiving the circular and blanks in question by the time this Journal reaches them should notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind., without delay.

American Federation of Labor Convention Call

The Convention call has been issued for the holding of the Thirty-seventh Annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor, to open at ten o'clock Monday morning, November 12, 1917, in the auditorium at Buffalo, N. Y.

In calling the attention of all affiliated organizations to the importance of the matters to be considered, President Gompers says:

"It is, of course, entirely unnecessary here to enumerate all the important subjects with which our forthcoming convention will concern itself, but the reminder is not at all amiss that every effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers, to strive to bring about more effectually than ever a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers, to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and

advancement, for the exercise of our normal and constitutional activities to protect and promote the rights and interests of the workers; and to assert at any risk the freedom of speech and of the press and the equal rights before the law of every worker with every other citizen; to aid our fellow-workers and fellow-citizens to the danger which threatens to curb or take away their guaranteed rights and freedom; the tremendous world conflict now being waged and into which our republic was ruthlessly dragged; the maintenance of decent standards of life, work and home in war or in peace times; to help bring about an early, yet desirable and permanent peace; how that peace can be secured with the establishment and maintenance of justice, freedom and brotherhood the world over. These and other great questions of equal importance will, of necessity, occupy the attention of the Buffalo convention.

"Therefore, the importance of our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the Buffalo convention, November 12, 1917."

Credentials in duplicate have already been forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credentials must be presented by the delegate-elect, and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

The committee on credentials will meet at the Headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at Buffalo, hence secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

Hotel reservations may be made by communicating with Mr. George W. Bork, secretary of the arrangements committee, 301 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Convention Call of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

John H. Donlin, president of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, has issued the call for the Eleventh Annual Convention of that body to be held at the Statler Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and to open at ten o'clock Wednesday morning, November 7, 1917.

The basis of representation in the Convention is: From national or international unions of less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates, and so on. Credentials are herewith enclosed, duplicate of which should be returned to this office at the earliest possible moment.

The Statler Hotel has been selected for the official Headquarters. Accomodations can be secured for the delegates at the following rate, European plan: Single rooms with bath, $2.00 upward; double, $3.00 upward.

Under the law of the department no delegate can be seated unless he is in good standing in the union he represents. No international can be represented unless per capita tax is paid in full on entire membership up to and including August 31, 1917.

This Convention should be considered by building craftsmen as a very important epoch in our industry. The uncertainty of the immediate future, the momentous problems to be met, emanating from the present world-wide war, must at least interest every man in the labor movement. Government is a constant meeting of new conditions. Organized labor, too, must prepare to meet every change which may even probably confront us during the coming and most uncertain year in the history of this land.

We should impart to others our courage and not our despair; our health and ease and not our disease.—Thoreau.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1917

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
29596	Anna Wollscheid	10	11	1	Miscarriage	$ 75.00
29597	Felix Lott	21	7	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
29598	G. W. Sisson	367	17	9	Heart Bloc	125.00
29599	William H. Bennett	888	2	8	Pneumonia	100.00
29600	Eli Daitch	11	5	3	Shock following operation	300.00
29601	Alfred Dalton	22	10	11	Pneumonia	272.25
29602	Susan Curran	31	17	9	Operation	75.00
29603	James T. Hughes	43	10	11	Fractured skull	300.00
29604	Arnold Kleinert	47	18	1	Endocarditis	262.80
29605	Christian Hellegard	65	7	..	Endocarditis	300.00
29606	Julius Weidner	87	6	4	Drowning	300.00
29607	Francois X. Goyette	87	17	10	Intestinal obstruction	125.00
29608	Kittie W. Curtis	97	16	3	Cancer	75.00
29609	Wm. D. Piper	133	11	1	Cerebral embolus	125.00
29610	Mary A. Davis	142	3	4	Cancer	75.00
29611	John A. Stromberg	161	12	8	Heart disease	300.00
29612	S. T. Moore	169	16	..	Suicide	300.00
29613	Herman Schraekar	169	20	..	Nephritis	300.00
29614	Gust. Oberg	181	20	6	Anaemia	300.00
29615	Bernard Stollberg	209	13	9	Cancer	125.00
29616	Simon Shapero	231	10	5	Cancer	300.00
29617	Robert Bell	343	29	7	Empyemia	300.00
29618	Bertha W. Metzler	265	11	11	Cirrhosis of liver	75.00
29619	Eugene Pilliod	266	24	..	Cancer	300.00
29620	J. H. Walden	345	7	11	Hypertrophic cirrhosis	75.00
29621	Obeline Champayne	369	6	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
29622	Ina V. Stuart	517	8	..	Uremia	75.00
29623	Richard Seym	539	26	5	Suicide	195.50
29624	Gilbert S. Strout	562	17	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29625	Blanche White	577	3	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
29626	George Soehlke	633	16	8	Cancer	300.00
29627	George W. Shawgo	652	9	11	Gall stones	300.00
29628	John Fraas	697	14	11	Cancer	300.00
29629	N. Guptill (Dis.)	780	15	..	Accidental injuries	400.00
29630	James B. Gill	781	15	2	Locomotor ataxia	300.00
29631	Charles Bassett	824	7	8	Bronchitis	75.00
29632	Ida Swetitzsky	872	6	2	Endocarditis	75.00
29633	Theodor Raffa	872	20	6	Nephritis	300.00
29634	Susan Pratt	943	2	..	Pellegra	50.00
29635	Martha J. Dort	989	15	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
29636	Katie Lynch	1703	1	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	25.00
29637	Lettie L. Lish	1766	11	1	Heart disease	75.00
29638	Bertha Panton	1	21	2	Nephritis	75.00
29639	Jacob Heil	5	19	..	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
29640	Mary Cavanaugh	8	17	3	Fall	75.00
29641	Horace W. Vaughn	8	5	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29642	Ben. Valikuet	10	27	1	Endocarditis	300.00
29643	George McDonald	19	1	3	Pneumonia	50.00
29644	Max F. Hilbig	43	6	3	Meningitis	300.00
29646	Anna F. Brinkmann	64	2	3	Apoplexy	50.00
29646	John McDonald	76	36	..	Myocarditis	125.00
29647	Helen F. Kautz	78	8	9	Heart disease	75.00
29648	Peter Halstad	87	4	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
29649	Antonio Foisy	96	17	4	Fall	300.00
29650	Henry Schreuder	141	8	2	Paralytic illens	200.00
29651	Alexander Sergeant	155	17	4	Cystitis	125.00
29652	S. Swan Smalley	155	30	9	Endocarditis	300.00
29653	Georgianna Bauchard	176	15	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
29654	A. M. Yager	198	3	7	Injured while bathing	150.00
29655	M. G. Farrar (Dis.)	213	23	11	Accidental injuries	400.00
29656	Margaret W. Johnston	301	11	4	Myocarditis	75.00
29657	John Petrashek	307	15	4	Asthma	300.00
29658	J. F. Boehm	483	15	5	Pneumonia	300.00
29659	John S. Anderson	486	17	..	Asphyxiated	300.00
29660	Luther M. Smith	491	15	..	Cirrhosis of liver	125.00
29661	Margaret Jansen	496	16	4	Apoplexy	75.00
29662	Joseph Homola	522	5	..	Fall	300.00
29663	J. Edgar Skinner	624	16	4	Heart disease	300.00
29664	Mary K. Campbell	740	2	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
29665	Calvin Furman (Dis.)	838	12	5	Accidental injuries	400.00
29666	Lillian E. Baren	929	8	..	Pericarditis	75.00
29667	Rudolf Modl	1053	12	9	Heart disease	300.00
29668	Fred Bowman	1367	8	2	Heart disease	300.00
29669	Bertha Alrutz	1784	10	9	Heart disease	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
29670	Kunekunde Schram	1922	4	5	Endocarditis	75.00
29671	Horace Milton (Bal.)	33	..	..		17.70
29672	Joseph V. Thomure	55	4	8	Laryngeal tuberculosis	200.00
29673	Adolph Golde	86	2	4	Drowning	25.00
29674	Anna H. Dudley	196	4	4	Nephritis	75.00
29675	H. P. Arnold	425	1	1	Fall	50.00
29676	Mary A. Vanwinkle	436	17	6	Nephritis	75.00
29677	Joseph Stacey	595	11	7	Abscess	124.00
29678	John Glavin	1420	8	6	Pneumonia	300.00
29679	Mary J. Scofield	105	1	4	Myocarditis	25.00
29680	Theodore Knutson	181	14	2	Pneumonia	161.20
29681	Mary A. Burmier	189	12	2	Struck by engine	75.00
29682	Arthur Colombe (Dis.)	585	8	9	Accidental injuries	400.00
29683	August Schroeder	7	11	10	Tumor	300.00
29684	Christina Nystrom	10	7	2	Abscess	75.00
29685	Joseph P. Flaherty	64	5	10	Blood poison	300.00
29686	George W. Barr	158	7	8	Suicide	75.00
29687	Ida P. Bauchmoyer	200	10	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
29688	Gideon H. Fretz	268	16	..	Apoplexy	125.00
29689	Jesse A. Baker, Jr. (Dis.)	432	9	11	Accidental injuries	400.00
29690	Anna P. Nielsen	493	20	11	Auto accident	75.00
29691	Augusta Goesker	694	1	1	Pneumonia	25.00
29692	Alvin Hutchenreuter	697	22	5	Bright's disease	300.00
29693	Alex. Gold	937	6	..	Fall from ladder	300.00
29694	Jan Hrubecky	39	17	2	Cancer	125.00
29695	Maria Stenback	62	29	11	Cancer	75.00
29696	Carl S. Peterson	255	4	1	Pneumonia	200.00
29697	Simeon Breton	623	9	11	Nephritis	300.00
29698	Henrietta Gurna	872	4	7	Cerebral apoplexy	75.00
29699	Emma Wesch	872	8	3	Cancer	75.00
29700	Victoria Cuharski	872	6	4	Appendicitis	75.00
29701	Kate B. West	943	3	..	Cancer	75.00
29702	Anton Blaha	54	6	11	Suicide	300.00
29703	Solomon J. Kern	55	1	2	Drowning	50.00
29704	Minnie McLain	75	6	..	Peritonitis	75.00
29705	Laura McCutchen	75	12	11	Cancer	75.00
29706	Elizabeth Esser	872	6	1	Appendicitis	75.00
29707	Gregory Bernardis	1050	1	1	General paralysis of insane	50.00
29708	Louis Sandmann	1348	12	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29709	Fred Jenson	1367	14	8	Asphyxiation	300.00
29710	Marcus Danielsen	1593	3	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
29711	William J. Newton	33	14	5	Suicide	300.00
29712	S. M. Preston (Dis.)	55	7	9	Accidental injuries	400.00
29713	John Groely	303	1	2	Cirrhosis of liver	50.00
29714	Walter Lukowicz (Dis.)	341	9	9	Accidental injuries	400.00
29715	John Hilstad	28	7	..	Pneumonia	127.90
29716	O. T. Jackson	75	9	2	Abdominal dropsy	300.00
29717	Francois Duchesne	134	25	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
29718	George Lackey	539	16	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29719	Josephine Werner	697	22	4	Cancer	75.00
29720	Maud Beaumont	1249	1	1	Shock from burn	25.00
29721	James A. Martin	11	29	3	Thermic fever	300.00
29722	Benjamin F. Williams	19	13	..	Drowning	300.00
29723	Anna Greider	59	24	..	Aortic regurgitation	75.00
29724	Thomas W. Phalen	83	18	2	Hepatic cirrhosis	300.00
29725	Christina Ferguson	160	7	3	Uremia	75.00
29726	John J. Cullen	176	12	1	Dementia paralytica	300.00
29727	Charley G. Hallberg	360	21	3	Pernicious anemia	300.00
29728	H. J. Letzschner	493	5	11	Tuberculosis of hip joint	300.00
29729	Theresa Swoboda	697	22	6	Heat prostration	75.00
29730	Emilie Spinner	1329	14	7	Septemia	75.00
29731	Mike Carlson	1456	13	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29732	George Boltman	1456	18	..	Nephritis	300.00
29733	D. F. Webb	1473	3	3	Arterio sclerosis	50.00
29734	George Stohmal	1678	4	6	Cardiac dropsy	200.00
29735	Andrew Nordstrand (Dis.)	1709	6	9	Accidental injuries	400.00
29736	A. D. Davy	1723	28	10	Influenza	300.00
29737	Albert Boardman	1921	7	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29738	H. C. Lemming	2	12	6	Bright's disease	300.00
29739	Ambrose Landry	43	7	8	Fall	300.00
29740	James P. Burns	49	5	5	Meningitis	75.00
29741	Sadie E. Mayhood	171	16	9	Goitre	75.00
29742	Sarepta J. Grosjean	1746	17	10	Dysentery	75.00
29743	Frank Money (Dis.)	1693	6	5	Accidental injuries	400.00
29744	Charles Bateman	176	14	3	Myocarditis	125.00
29745	Lucian Trahan (Dis.)	342	17	5	Accidental injuries	400.00
29746	E. W. Bassett	775	2	10	Depressive insanity	100.00
29747	Harmon B. Stephens	1078	12	..	Gangrene	300.00
29748	Adelina Synder	1	12	..	Gangrene	75.00
29749	Joseph Hudson	288	24	10	Pericarditis	300.00
29750	Otto W. Nelson (Bal.)	360	..	..		195.22
29751	Gustave Misterfeld	608	11	10	Meningitis	300.00
29752	Daniel A. Cole	624	14	6	Heart disease	300.00
29753	Abraham L. Bailey	627	32	10	Heart disease	125.00
29754	Dora London	943	12	5	Typhoid fever	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
29755	D. E. Thrailkill	1110	4	..	Heart disease	200.00
29756	Elwood Rinehart	1253	14	8	Apoplexy	300.00
29757	Chas. Feiman	8	1	9	Fall	50.00
29758	Frank Ryerson	82	3	5	Septemia	200.00
29759	Peter Shorter	92	16	8	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
29760	Albert Kinzler (Dis.)	142	7	10	Accidental injuries	400.00
29761	Hulda Linderman	488	6	6	Peritonitis	75.00
29762	John W. Dinwiddie	547	14	2	Mine accident	244.00
29763	Delphis Roux	551	3	1	Endocarditis	50.00
29764	Joseph B. Bloomer	927	15	8	Anaemia	125.00
29765	Frederick M. Wagner	1377	12	5	Fall	300.00
29766	Geo. W. Courage	639	8	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29767	Henry Diebold	9	18	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29768	William Themann	9	16	3	Aortic regurgitation	300.00
29769	Frank Sontag	9	16	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29770	Ernest Tetzner	26	23	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29771	J. E. Hall	22	15	1	Suicide	300.00
29772	Joseph Cassidy	33	4	7	Bright's disease	200.00
29773	Addie G. Case	150	14	3	Cancer	75.00
29774	Joseph H. Spears	187	13	1	Heart disease	300.00
29775	Bernard Henzler	237	19	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29776	Elsie H. Steinel	299	10	7	Endocarditis	75.00
29777	Anthony Kraft	355	12	..	Cancer	300.00
29778	Bertha E. Kay	377	10	2	Toxemia of pregnacy	75.00
29779	J. B. Low	483	10	10	Peritonitis	300.00
29780	Mollie Aronowitz	522	9	7	Cancer	75.00
29781	J. J. Kuntz	594	4	2	Bright's disease	50.00
29782	William Roemhild	628	25	3	Drowning	300.00
29783	Emma Friendt	674	6	5	Suicide	75.00
29784	Emma L. Graffa	1155	15	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
29785	Thos. Blake	1434	2	6	Heart disease	25.00
29786	Rose A. Skinner	1516	5	4	Myocarditis	75.00
29787	Henry Neidlinger (Dis.)	42	31	5	Accidental injuries	400 00
29788	Samuel S. Dunlap	331	12	5	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
29789	Mary A. Rolin	331	17	3	Nephritis	75.00
29790	Hugo C. Hultgren	338	16	7	Septemia	300.00
29791	John Roemer	697	22	2	Nephritis	300.00
29792	John E. Ryan	801	7	5	Cancer	300.00
29793	William C. Kruger	1835	10	3	Meningitis	300.00
29794	Gilbert Schwartzler	55	27	4	Bicycle accident	125.00
29795	Sarah A. Wolfanberger	103	8	7	Peritonitis	75.00
29796	Michael Costella	393	2	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	100.00
29797	Anton Slack	461	11	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29798	A. J. Kyle	532	10	2	Heart disease	125.00
29799	Maud Gill	578	6	7	Cancer	75 00
29800	Carl Reese	687	7	1	Heat prostration	170.00
29801	Sarah J. Waren	787	12	6	Heart disease	75.00
29802	Helen C. Craig	1372	7	..	Drowning	75.00
29803	Lincoln H. Abbott	43	21	1	Cancer	300.00
29804	Marie A. L. Barrelle	49	2	..	Peritonitis	50.00
29805	Rudolph Heinrich	58	16	4	Cancer	300.00
29806	Alex. J. Warner	98	14	4	Septemia	300.00
29807	Emile L'Heureux	134	11	8	Septemia	125.00
29808	John L. Lockwood	210	29	9	Cancer	300.00
29809	Frank R. Gilbert (Dis.)	298	9	11	Accidental injuries	400.00
29810	Maude Perry	627	9	..	Abscess	75.00
29811	Julius Benowitz (Dis.)	872	8	10	Accidental injuries	400.00
29812	George H. Hesse	872	21	11	Apoplexy	300 00
29813	Fred Johnson	872	13	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29814	Fred E. Harmes	975	1	..	Gastritis	50.00
29815	Loyal Ives	1256	14	8	Tumor	125.00
29816	W. G. Wickham	1319	14	7	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
29817	George Thomas	1743	5	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29818	Mary M. Marshall	22	5	10	Cancer	75.00
29819	John Pinckney	52	33	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
29820	Elizabeth Cutts	77	17	2	Cancer	75.00
29821	Margaret G. Lloyd	125	27	2	Cancer	75.00
29822	Mollie E. Clark	277	11	9	Heart disease	75.00
29823	Walter T. Jervis, Sr.	305	5	..	Gastritis	75.00
29824	Peter Pike	317	10	..	Typhoid fever	300.00
29825	Onesime Fancher	408	16	5	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
29826	Lula Cound	425	7	5	Peritonitis	75.00
29827	Charles Voelker	522	22	4	Cancer	300.00
29828	Amy P. Myers	683	13	4	Cirrhosis of liver	75.00
29829	Russel L. Nix	762	4	3	Auto accident	200 00
29830	J. W. Murrell	764	4	1	Intestinal obstruction	200.00
29831	Jacob Imhof	872	7	1	Diabetes mellitus	300.00
29832	Emma Twichell	1059	8	4	Cancer	75.00
29833	James T. Frink	1166	14	..	Apoplexy	125.00
29834	Charles C. Hill	1295	11	9	Anthrax	300.00
29835	James Howlin	1107	15	9	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
29836	Charles E. Heath	26	15	10	Cancer	125.00
29837	Frederick Rinehard	76	15	..	Cancer	125.00
29838	Georgia A. May	158	6	2	Multiple sclerosis	75.00
29839	Alma E. Carlson	158	24	3	Arterio sclerosis	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
29940	Charles Lehman	298	16	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
29841	Charles Y. Mekiel	301	19	3	Strangulated hernia	300.00
29842	Daniel H. Edenbo	413	26	8	Struck by street car	300.00
29843	John P. Nilson	1824	3	..	Cancer	50.00
					Total	$46,970.67

122	Full beneficial claims	$32,570.67
74	Wife claims	5,250.00
36	Semi-beneficial claims	3,550.00
14	Disability claims	5,600.00
	Total	$46,970.67

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR AUGUST, 1917

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
3157	Bridget McMullen	33	4	8	Three months in arrears	$ 75.00
3158	Wm. R. McClellan	104	..	5	Not one year a member	.....
3159	Harry Palevitz	366	7	4	Three months in arrears	.....
3160	Edward M. Day (Dis.)	621	16	3	Physical ailment	400.00
3162	Juanita Harrell	1460	..	4	Not one year a member	25.00
3163	Chas. Reichert (Dis.)	1329	8	5	Physical ailment	400.00
3164	Florence A. Williams (Dis.)	322	15	9	Physical ailment	400.00
3165	Margaret Herman	160	14	7	Not filed within six months	75.00
3166	Walter Wegner	307	2	..	Sick when admitted	100.00
3167	Z. L. Chacon	1319	2	6	Three months in arrears	.....
3168	Cyrus B. Greene	255	11	6	Three months in arrears	300.00
3169	Jane Foy	1677	..	11	Not one year a member	25.00
3170	Patrick O'Connell (Dis.)	444	2	2	Three months in arrears	200.00
3171	Lyle F. Blossom (Dis.)	334	..	2	Not one year a member	400.00
3173	Abraham Hoffman (Dis.)	1211	7	8	Three months in arrears	400.00
3174	Mary Crake	1689	..	11	Not one year a member	25.00
3175	T. B. Montgomery (Dis.)	1585	..	..	Physical ailment	200.00
3176	Elizabeth Menzemer	1184	15	..	Semi-beneficial	75.00
3177	Samuel J. Smith	539	14	5	Three months in arrears	300.00
3178	Frank Hulsenbeck (Dis.)	608	..	..	Not filed within two years	400.00
3179	Bernard R. Hill	33	4	10	Three months in arrears	200.00
3181	Isaac H. Davis (Dis.)	11	3	2	Physical ailment	300.00
3182	William E. Roeder	1082	5	2	Six months in arrears	75.00
3183	Silas Balcom	30	1	9	Alcoholism	50.00
3184	Joseph Yurkas (Dis.)	872	1	1	Semi-beneficial	50.00
3185	John F. White (Dis.)	620	3	..	Physical ailment	200.00
3186	Frank Borgerding (Dis.)	1602	15	8	Not filed within two years	400.00
3187	Thomas Powers	697	7	4	Alcoholism	300.00

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every local get the correct street address of every member of his local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office at once.

Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month.

Local Unions Chartered In August

Stamford, Conn. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Boat Builders.)
Jacksonville, Fla. (Ship Carpenters.)
Rock Island, Ill. (Railway Carpenters.)
Leominster, Mass. (Reed and Rattan Workers.)
Tacoma, Wash. (Millwrights.)

Sweetwater, Tex.	New York City, N. Y.
Lava Hot Springs, Ida.	Montpelier, Ida.
Anniston, Ala.	Columbia, S. C.
Greencastle, Ind.	Cleveland, Tenn.
Cobourg, Ont., Can.	Cuyahoga Falls, Tex.
Norfolk, Neb.	Pascagoula, Miss.
New York City, N. Y.	Chelyan, W. Va.
Fredericksburg, Tex.	

Total, 20 Local Unions.

Correspondence

The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association and the National Child Labor Law

Editor, The Carpenter:

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 13, 1917.

To the Secretaries of the Affiliated Associations.

You doubtless know that the National Child Labor Law which went into effect September 1, very strictly regulates interstate commerce in the products of factories in which children between the ages of 14 and 16 years are employed. It is necessary that shipments of such goods be accompanied by a guarantee that no children under the age of 14 years have been employed in their manufacture, and that if over 14 years and under 16 years they are not permitted to work more than eight hours per day and more than 6 days per week, nor before six o'clock in the morning, nor after seven o'clock in the evening. Full details of the rules and regulations promulgated for the administration of this law, together with a copy of the law itself are published in Child Labor Division Circular No. 1 of the Childrens Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, which it will be well for you to secure copies of in case you have not already done so.

In order that a guarantee may be given that the law has been complied with, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association recommends the employment of a stamp on invoices sent to customers or purchasers of every commodity which may enter into interstate commerce as follows:

"I (or we), the undersigned do hereby guarantee that the articles or commodities listed herein (or specify the same), were produced or manufactured by me (or us) in a ..... (mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment), in which within thirty days prior to the removal of such goods therefrom no children under the age of 14 years were employed or permitted to work, nor children between the ages of 14 years and 16 years were employed or permitted to work more than eight hours in any day or more than six days in any week, or after the hour of eight o'clock P. M., or before the hour of six o'clock A. M.

.....

(Name and place of business of producer or manufacturer.)

.....

(Date of removal.)"

Legal authorities say there is but little question that the law is valid and will be strictly enforced, and that the employers of child labor in violation of the act will be prosecuted and fined.

Very truly yours,

R. S. KELLOGG, Secretary.

International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers

Editor, The Carpenter:

To All Bona Fide Organizations of Labor.

Greeting: In order that you may be fully informed in regard to the true situation in different places throughout the metalliferous mining industry where strikes are now in progress, we hereby submit this brief statement of facts:

1. The Butte Miners' Union No. 1, Western Federation of Miners, chartered in 1893, was destroyed through I. W. W. influences in June, 1914. Shortly after that the union was re-organized under the same number and affiliated with the Central Council of the Butte and the State Federation of Labor, where it is still represented. Since its re-organization, with the assistance of the international, local union men and such prominent advocates as "Mother" Jones, John Walker and James Lord, all of whom have addressed meetings in Butte, every effort has been exerted to induce the miners to return to the bona fide labor

movement, but a continuous campaign of misrepresentation, carried on by those who remained in Butte and took part in the destruction of the Miners' Union in 1914, has prevented any real progress. At times, when it seemed that the re-organization of the miners was assured, this I. W. W. influence, ably assisted by a destructive element of other unions in this city, became active and practically annulled the advantage gained.

This was the situation on June 9, 1917, when a disastrous fire occurred in one of the large mines of the district, and many men lost their lives. On the day of the funeral the mines were closed to give the miners an opportunity to attend, and the I. W. W. element grasped the opportunity, without having made any demands on the companies or even asking for a conference, to call all the miners of Butte on strike, which in time they practically succeeded in doing. This continued for a short time, when approximately six thousand of the underground workers, realizing that the leaders of the I. W. W. were taking advantage of the sorrow and misery of the dreadful disaster to establish its organization in Butte, returned to work, and at last recognized the fact that they had nothing to gain by following the I. W. W. leaders. More than two thousand have returned to the Butte Miners' Union No. 1, the bona fide local of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. The miners who have returned are working under a satisfactory agreement with a substantial increase in wages, which had also been accepted by thousands of organized smeltermen treating the product of the Butte mines, the Engineers' Union, and metal trades, and yet the strike of the so-called "metal mine workers' union," under the control and management of the I. W. W., goes on, and they have sent out circular appeals and personal representatives to solicit funds, but when questioned as to their organization they deny connection with the I. W. W., but claim to be independent. All of Montana knows that hundreds of the floating followers of the I. W. W. have been called to Butte to help swell the ranks, and that the recognized leaders of the I. W. W., including members of the Executive Board, have hurried to Butte to act as their chief advisers, and that their local leaders are men who have been identified with the I. W. W. for many years past.

Summing up the Butte situation, so that bona fide labor may know and protect themselves accordingly, there were approximately 12,000 miners employed at Butte when the strike was declared; more than 6,000 are now working, as well as the smeltermen in Anaconda and Great Falls, the engineers, firemen, pumpmen and metal trades. All of the above have signed a two-year agreement with the companies. Approximately 3,000 miners have left Butte, leaving in the neighborhood of 2,500 who are recognized as followers of the Campbell Union of the I. W. W. and who still claim to be on strike. In other words, more than 15,000 trades unionists in Montana, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have signed and are working under a satisfactory two-year agreement with the companies, while less than 3,000, under the leadership of lieutenants of the I. W. W., refuse to accept the agreement and return to work and are asking the bona fide labor movement outside of Butte to contribute to their support and help to feed and fatten a large number of camp followers of the I. W. W., who have hastened there to aid in the destruction of the bona fide organization.

The situation would appear to be clear, and with these facts before them no local union or true member of the international of the American Federation of Labor will be able to find an excuse for contributing to their appeal.

The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, having jurisdiction over the miners in Butte, Mont., is chartered by the American Federation of Labor, and as there is a local in Butte, Mont., to which all underground workers who desire to attach themselves to a bona fide organization can become members, moral or financial support given to the above described dual organization is

donated to prevent and destroy the bona fide organization of the American Federation of Labor.

The answer of the men and women of the bona fide unions to this appeal should not be in dollars, but in a ringing rebuke and a warning to those who make the appeal that if they expect assistance from the bona fide movement of America they must take their place in its ranks and prove they are worthy of its support.

The situation at Globe and Miami, Ariz., is practically the same. Locals No. 60 and No. 70 of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers have been established in those camps for many years. On July 2, 1917, after every honorable effort to secure a conference with the operators to discuss their just demands, these unions, acting jointly with all craft unions, put into effect a referendum vote to strike, but the day preceding the I. W. W. who, through their usual tactics had secured a small following, without presenting demands or asking for a conference, called a strike and now ask bona fide labor for financial support.

The purpose should be plain to all members of the American Federation of Labor. They should know what the effect would be should their union call a strike and a dual organization call a strike at the same time and present different demands. The only possible results can be confusion, the ultimate aim destruction. We want to warn all organized labor not to be deceived by the contemptible falsehoods of this movement which claims that it is independent and co-operating with the international, for such stories are only told to filch legitimate unions out of their treasuries, and your own funds are then used to bring about your destruction.

This is the well-known policy of the I. W. W., which is being carried out to the letter in Butte, Globe and Miami.

The striking miners of Globe and Miami of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers of the Americal Federation of Labor are fighting for the recognition of bona fide unionism. The "metal mine workers" of the I. W. W., so-called, are striving for its destruction.

We will leave it to you which one is worthy of your support.

CHARLES H. MOYER,
President I. U. of M., M. & S. W.
ERNEST MILLS,
Secretary-Treasurer I. U. of M., M. & S. W.
W. M. MAXWELL,
President Butte Miners' Union No. 1.
R. R. MacKENZIE,
Recording Secretary Butte Miners' Union No. 1.

NOTE—We take this opportunity to again inform our members that on February 12, 1906, the General Executive Board ruled that as the I. W. W. is a dual organization to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America they deemed it inadvisable that members of the United Brotherhood should hold membership in said organization; hence the decision of the Board is that affiliation with the I. W. W. acts as forfeiture of membership in the United Brotherhood.

The Niagara Falls Convention of the United Brotherhood in September, 1906, concurred in this decision, and our last Convention held in Fort Worth, Tex., in September, 1916, also concurred in it.

Members will therefore be guided accordingly.

Foreign Born Women In Industry

Chicago, Ill.

Editor, The Carpenter:

We are sending you herewith for publication, Bulletin No. 1 on recent government action and opinion concerning women in American industries during war time.

Are these women receiving a living wage?

Are their working hours compatible with health?

Are they laboring under sanitary conditions?

Are they working at night, at the cost of neglecting the welfare of their little children?

Are they, through ignorance, exposed to exploitation?

These are burning questions which

must be submitted to public opinion immediately, in order that the people may co-operate with the government to remedy industrial evils which are indigenous to war.

Material for these bulletins, which are to be issued each week, is gathered from authoritative Federal sources.

We appeal to the foreign press and to every publication vitally concerned in the maintenance of equitable labor standards to bring this information before its readers.

Very sincerely yours,
Committee on Foreign Born Women In Industry.

—Bulletin No. 1—

Short hours, fair wages, and sanitary labor conditions for foreign born women in industry have been announced as the war time demands of the government at Washington. In order to obtain maximum output and at the same time safeguard the health of the workers, Federal authorities are prosecuting rigid investigations of factories, stores, and workshops. Co-operation of managers and foremen is being sought in an effort to avoid those abuses of women in industries which prevailed throughout British, French, and Canadian munitions plants during the war.

Difficulties which have arisen due to the inability of the foreign women to understand orders are to be eliminated by widespread instruction in English. Those workers who have fallen victims to unprotected machinery and fire, because they could not grasp the meaning of printed and spoken warnings, will be taught English. One factory has already reported a 5 per cent. decrease in accidents among its foreign-born employes, as a consequence of English teaching.

Ignorance of the labor laws, which has resulted in deception and exploitation by unscrupulous employers, will be dispelled by informing the women workers regarding the legal standards of their industry.

"Even more important that the wealth of the nation is the health of the nation," is the dictum of officials at Washington. And with vigorous determination, the government is acting to prohibit night work for women in industries.

Women laborers who slave in factories at night are neglecting their children, according to government investigators. Americans everywhere are asking "Shall the little children bear the burden of the war?" The reply of the government is to organize effectively all infant health stations, school lunch rooms, day nurseries, settlements, and kindergartens.

Believing that an ounce of prevention is worth a long ton of cure, Federal authorities are appealing to these women workers to refuse all night employment as long as they have children under school age. "Let us see to it that the end of the war does not find our mothers and children broken in health and spirit," is the plea of far-sighted officials.

The eight-hour day, a living wage, one day of rest in seven, prevention of night work for women, education of foreign laborers against industrial pitfalls—these are among the demands expressed today by powerful government leaders.

(Correspondence Cont. on Page 38.)

Union Printers Bought $1,215,000 Worth of Liberty Bonds

Through its Executive Council, the International Union was one of the first trade unions to subscribe for the first issue of Liberty Bonds. In the allottment of these bonds the International Typographical Union's subscription was cut from $50,000 to $30,000. Subordinate local typographical unions subscribed to the amount of $54,850, while the subscriptions of individual members and the purchase made through chapel organizations amounted to $1,130,300, bringing the total subscription made by members of the International Typographical Union up to $1,215,000. In order that the organization may obtain bonds to the full extent of its subscription on the second Liberty Loan, the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union contemplates dividing its second subscription between a number of cities.

Casual Comment

Organize.

* * *

Now for the 300,000 membership in good standing.

* * *

Members in good standing, are those entitled to all the rights, benefits and privileges of the organization.

* * *

A member owing three months' dues, or a sum equal to three months' dues in fines, levies or assessments, is not in good standing either in his local union or at the General Office and is therefore not entitled to any benefits from the General Office.

* * *

General President Hutcheson and Vice-Presidents Cosgrove and Lakey are devoting much of their time to organizing work and are daily issuing literature to all local unions for that purpose.

* * *

It is only through organization that wages can be maintained, working hours established, agreements entered into and our rights protected.

* * *

Those who work by the sweat of their brow for their living, and refuse to belong to the organization of their craft, are looked upon as poor specimens of humanity.

* * *

The day of individualism is past and gone. As an individual you cannot accomplish much, but united with your fellow-workers you can do untold good; not only for yourselves, but for those who are to come after you.

* * *

Why not then manfully and willingly join the organization of your craft.

* * *

Think these things over and let us hear from you.

* * *

Every member of our organization, every officer, organizer and business agent should put forth special efforts at this time to get every man following the trade or any of its branches within the folds of the United Brotherhood.

* * *

General Treasurer Neale is a busy man these days passing on claims and attending to the bonding of local financial officers. Tom is a faithful and painstaking worker.

* * *

The General Executive Board meets this month in regular quarterly session at the General Office. We have more trade movements to present to them for approval.

* * *

Thomas J. Dolan is no longer a member of the United Brotherhood, having been suspended from L. U. 11 of Cleveland, O., on February 6, 1917. He applied for writs of injunction against L. U. 11 and the General Officers, both in the Cleveland and Indianapolis courts, to prevent them from suspending him, but in each case he was defeated; yet he wants the local unions and members of the United Brotherhood to send him money so that he can continue to fight the local and General Officers.

* * *

Take no notice of appeals for financial aid, unless said appeals are approved by the General Executive Board, and attested by the General Secretary. See Paragraph "F," Section 25, of our General Laws before taking action.

* * *

Local unions appropriating moneys for any other purpose than our laws prescribe, are not only violating said laws, but are also violating their obligation.

* * *

We therefore remind you to "remember your obligation" at all times.

* * *

"The man who does not give his fullest co-operation to his country in this hour will die unhappy."—Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.

Trade Notes

Successful Trade Movement

Charleston, W. Va., L. U. 1207.—Demanded an increase in wages of 10c per hour to become effective August 20, 1917. The demands of the local were granted without trouble. Scale is now 60c per hour, eight-hour day and forty-eight hours per week.

* * *

Charleston, S. C., L. U. 159.—Of Charleston, S. C., gained a ten per cent. increase in wages for all members working in the Government Navy Yard. This makes the daily rate of wages $4.60

Proposed Trade Movements

Orange, Tex., L. U. 392.—Movement calls for an increase from 50c to 62½c per hour, effective October 1, 1917.

* * *

Waco, Tex., L. U. 622.—Increase from 56¼c to 65c, effective sixty days after approval.

* * *

Nashville, Tenn., L. U. 41.—Movement calls for an increase in wages from 40c to 50c per hour, effective January 1, 1918.

* * *

Enid, Okla., L. U. 763.—Increase from 50c to 60c per hour, effective November 1, 1917.

* * *

Wichita Falls, Tex., L. U. 977.—Increase from 56¼c to 62½c per hour, effective November 4, 1917.

* * *

Parsons, Kan., L. U. 1022.—Increase from 50c to 60c per hour. Effective November 5, 1917.

* * *

Johnson City, Ill., L. U. 1029.—Increase from 50c to 62½c per hour. Effective November 15, 1917.

* * *

Paris, Tex., L. U. 1885.—Increase from 50c to 60c per hour. Movement to become effective October 25, 1917.

Memphis, Tenn.—Movement calls for an increase in wages for outside men from 50c to 65c per hour, effective January 1, 1918. The demands of the millmen of this District Council are the same rate of pay for eight hours as they are now receiving for the nine-hour day. Movement effective May 1, 1918.

Schools Benefit From Timber Sales

The receipts from the sale of timber on the national forests in California amounted to $154,271.98 for the fiscal year 1917, according to a statement given out by the Forest Service. This is an increase of 50 per cent. over the receipts for the fiscal year 1916 and 100 per cent. increase over the receipts for 1915. Twenty-five per cent. of this money goes to the state for the school and road funds of the counties in which the national forests are contained.

The total receipts from all sources on the national forests in California for the fiscal year 1917 were $436,032.05. In addition to $109,000.00 turned over to the state ten per cent. or more than $43,000.00 was expended in road and trail construction.

Want Labor Law Changed

Cigar Makers' Union No. 97 is urging Massachusetts trade unionists to support an amendment to the state workmen's compensation law which will include occupational diseases. The cigar makers call attention to a recent decision by the State Supreme Court which excludes occupational diseases. Much publicity is necessary to offset the lobby of the private insurance companies, it is urged.

The Wisconsin state commission has prohibited all work for women in manufactories and laundries between 6:00 P. M. and 6:00 A. M., except in pea canning factories.

News Notes from Local Unions

Columbia, S. C.—On August 6, 1917, Board Member Ogletree visited L. U. 949 of Columbia, S. C., and gave an address that was very much appreciated by all the members. Brother G. H. Hall of Miami, Fla., also gave an interesting talk on the duty of members to one another. The visit of these brothers injected much enthusiasm in the members.

* * *

Manitowoc, Wis.—Financial Secretary Hansen of L. U. 849, Manitowoc, Wis., wishes us to call the attention of all financial secretaries to Section 46 of our General Laws, which deals with clearance cards, as many financial secretaries either ignore the provisions of Section 46 or deliberately disobey them. Members seeking work in Manitowoc from elsewhere will be expected to deposit their clearance cards in L. U. 849. Otherwise they will find themselves in violation of our General Laws and the obligation they took.

* * *

Orlando, Fla.—L. U. 1765 of Orlando, Fla., wishes all carpenters to stay away from Orlando at the present time on account of trouble existing with their employers.

* * *

Springfield, O.—L. U. 660, Springfield, O., notifies us that C. K. Tuggle, architect and builder of that city, suddenly left town, owing thirteen of their members their wages of $26.40 each. He also left lumber bills unpaid. Anybody knowing of his whereabouts should notify Mr. Owen Beatty, R. S., 1907 Warder St., Springfield, O.

* * *

Davenport, Ia.—The due book of S. W. Gaghagen of L. U. 4, Davenport, Ia., was stolen, for what cause is not given. However, if it should be presented to any brother member or local officer please notify Mr. Thos. McGinn, 2017 Gaines St., Davenport, Ia., the recording secretary of L. U. 4.

Australian News Notes

The Australian Society of Engineers has decided to take a ballot of its members on the shipbuilding proposals of the Federal Government. A definite lead has been taken by the Federal council of the society, situated in Adelaide, and the Federal secretary (Mr. Doley) is at present in Sydney placing the matter before the branches from the point of view of the council. He said that the council recommended members to accept the proposals. The safeguards to which the Government had agreed were believed by the council to protect the trades fully from any possibility of oppression, even in the introduction of piecework, which had always been objected to by the society.

—Building Trades—

The new award of the No. 1 Building Trades Group came into operation and will remain in force until December, 1919. Mr. Martin, secretary to the Progressive Society of Carpenters and Joiners, said yesterday that an increase of 8s had been granted, making the wage of carpenters and joiners £4 per week. He added that it was the first time in the history of industrial boards that so high an increase had been given to the building trades.

—Railway Employes and Sick Leave—

Considerable dissatisfaction exists amongst a large number of employes in the railway service owing to the annual fourteen days' sick leave being discontinued. Shed foremen, ticket examiners, and starters have for many years past been allowed fourteen days' sick leave annually on full day. The men complain that the department put the sick leave question before the wages board as one of the privileges of the men. To a certain extent the wages were based on this privilege.

—Shop Assistants—

At the half-yearly meeting of the Shop Assistants' Union a resolution was carried in favor of the Labor Council's proposal of a forty-four-hour week. It is proposed that the business shops should be closed on Friday nights.

—Forty-four Hour Week—

A mass meeting of all unions affiliated with the Building Trades Federation of Employes was convened for August 8th, and held in the basement of the town hall. The question of establishing a forty-four-hour week for the bu'lding trades was considered.

—Letter Carriers' Protest—

The New South Wales branch of the Australian Letter Carriers' Association has entered a protest against the treatment meted out to its members who are employed as temporary assistants in the country and suburban Post Offices. It is claimed that in the letter carriers' award of 1915, provisions was made for a minimum marriage wage of £150 per annum, and temporary or exempted employes working under the designations included in the award were paid the prescribed minimum rate of 9-7 a day. In the award of November, 1916, covering postal assistants, it is stated that there was a similar clause for married men to be paid the rate of £150 as a minimum, and notwithstanding such provision, the temporary employes, married, and over 21 years of age, were still being paid at the rate of 8-6 per day.

—Broken Hill Fettlers—

At the executive meeting of the Tramway Union, a communication was received from the railway commissioners relative to the rate of pay of the gangers and fettlers at Broken Hill, and stating that the question had received consideration. It was also pointed out that the chief commissioner some time ago promised that he would pay to the employes in question 1- per day above the rates fixed by the arbitration award, and that he would apply the wage referred to retrospectively as from June 18, 1916. The court recently fixed 9-9 for fettlers, and 11-2 for gangers employed on lengths on the tramways in Sydney and Newcastle. In accordance with the promise made, the men at Broken Hill were therefore entitled to 10-9 and 12-2 per day. The fettlers, however, were now receiving 10-9 and the gangers 12-3, and these rates would not be disturbed, but directions had been given for the back pay from June 18, 1916, to the date they received 10-9 and 12-3 to be allowed.

Negotiations are being made to amalgamate the Rockchoppers and Sewerminers' Union, with the A. W. U.

The railway ticket collectors complain that the railway department has not yet been paying them for time worked in excess of eight hours on Sunday, which is provided for in the traffic award. Instead of being paid overtime rates the employes have been booked off on week days in lieu of the overtime worked. A test case is to be placed before the chief industrial magistrate.

Information Wanted

Mr. A. D. Drury, a carpenter of Evansville, Ind., disappeared on the 5th of July. Last heard from in Belleville, Ill. He is 5 feet, 4 inches tall; weight about 150 pounds; 41 years old; dark hair tinged with gray. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will confer a favor by so notifying Mrs. Minnie Drury, 316 Walnut St., Evansville, Ind.

James Howie, a carpenter, was last heard from in Cleveland, O., February 7, 1914. His aged mother wants to know his whereabouts. He is 58 years of age; 5 feet, 10 inches in height and weighs about 160 pounds. His mother's address is Mrs. Miranda Howie, Glenfield, Lewis Co., N. Y.

"The foundation of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality."—George Washington's First Inaugural Address.

Craft Problems

How to Build Stairs

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Continuing on this subject from our August issue, we will now consider the construction of "winding or winder stairs," which appear when put together

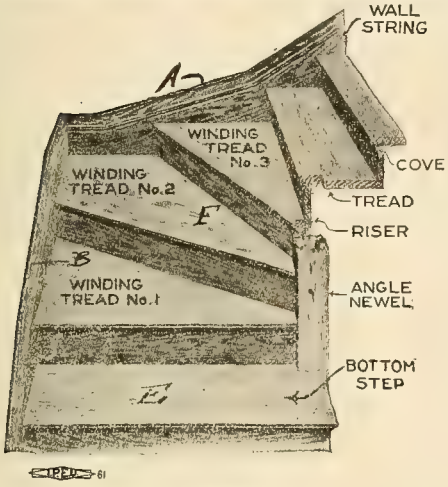


Fig. 1

and set up in place as represented in the example engraving, Fig. 1, each step and detail being lettered so as to be clearly understood, in conjunction with the sketches which follow.

Fig. 2 will be a supposed plan of this

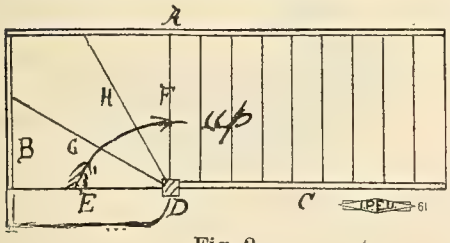


Fig. 2

staircase, "A" being the "wall" string, or that against the wall. "B" the short bottom string at right angles in the corner. "C" the outside string, which is not shown on the first illustration, Fig. 1, in order to expose and show the construction where the ends of the cove, tread and riser occur at the angle newel. "D," on Fig. 2, is the angle newel on Fig. 1. "E" the bottom on starting step, and here we must draw attention to the little bent arrow with the word "UP" set at its tip, which signifies that these stairs lead up, say from the first floor to the second. If they led down then the word "DOWN" would be placed at the tip of the arrow instead of "UP." This little detail is a very important one and when reading or studying floor plans, the student must be very careful to be certain

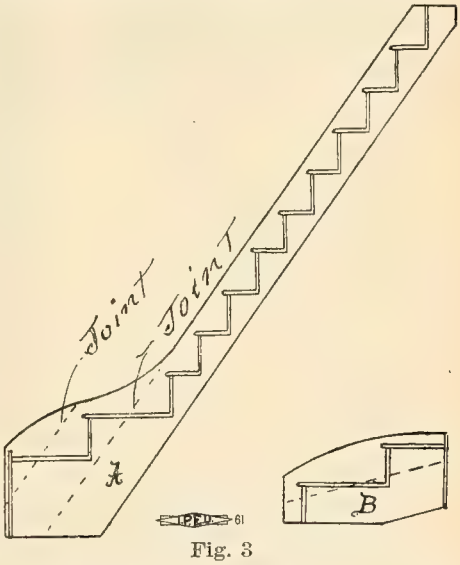


Fig. 3

about the direction of the stairs on each floor as often times there may be two stair plans on a floor plan and one may err in their purpose.

In this case, however, we will presume that the staircase leads from the first to the second story, that it takes as to a height of 8 feet, 9 inches, the pitch being 4 feet, 6 inches; thus if there be a rise of 8 inches to each step there will be thirteen risers requiring twelve treads of 4½ inches, or with the nosings 5½ inches in width, which would be too narrow to walk up.

But if we use three or more winders, we gain 2 feet or more at least, thus leaving ten risers or nine treads to be divided into 4 feet, 6 inches, giving a tread of 6 inches or including the nosings 7 inches, which will make a comfortable staircase to walk on.

The carpenter work on the getting out of the straight portion is similar to that in the last article, but the winding portion at the bottom as on "A," Figs. 2 and 3, and "B," Fig. 3, must be widened to carry the added width of the treads and continued down at right angles as shown at "B" in both sketches. The completed inside wall string risers must be most exact, so to do this in a method-

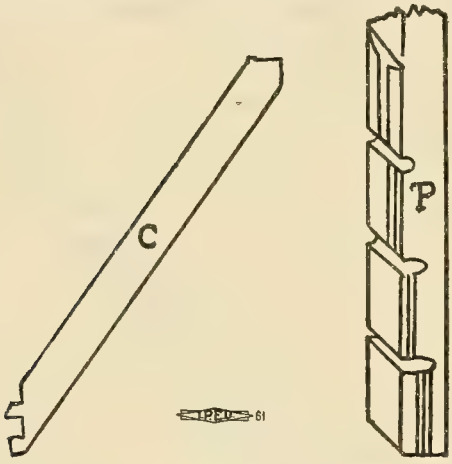


Fig. 4

ical manner a full size plan of the winders should be laid out as in Fig. 5, the first riser, "E," of the winders and that of the straight part, "E," being at right angles, and coming to the center of the angle newel.

The treads ought to be almost equal in width so a quarter circle (shown by the dotted curve, Fig. 5) is struck and divided into three, always working to the front line of each riser, and in this diagram the dotted straight lines denote the front or nosing lines of each step.

Winding stairs are now-a-days not popular and very rarely used or built of wood for the principal staircases in modern houses but they are unavoidable in many cases and most useful when employed where space for the stairs is very limited such as to attics and cellars, but the winders should be made as wide as possible so as to give at least 8 inches of tread in the middle footway.

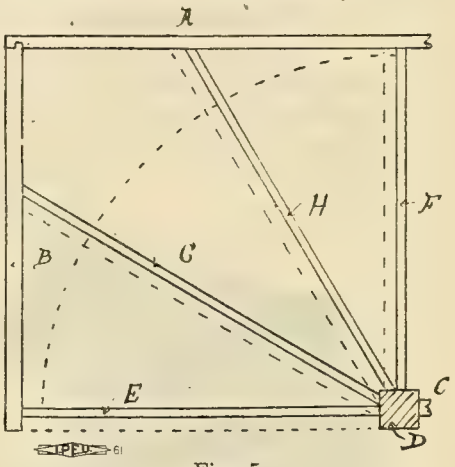
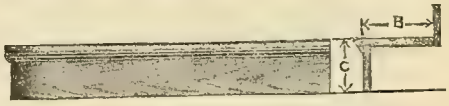


Fig. 5

Of course, these articles are not intended to teach the art of stairbuilding, which can scarcely be inculcated by reading or oral instruction as the shop and actual building manual practice is the only way to attain the skill of the hands to execute the work in a mechanical and workmen-like manner, still,



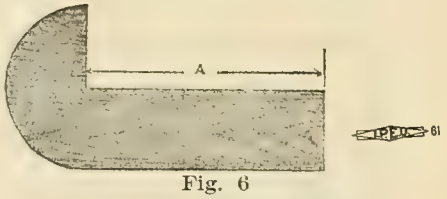


Fig. 6

book information and reading helps a lot provided the reader can utilize his knowledge in its application to the actual tools and wood.

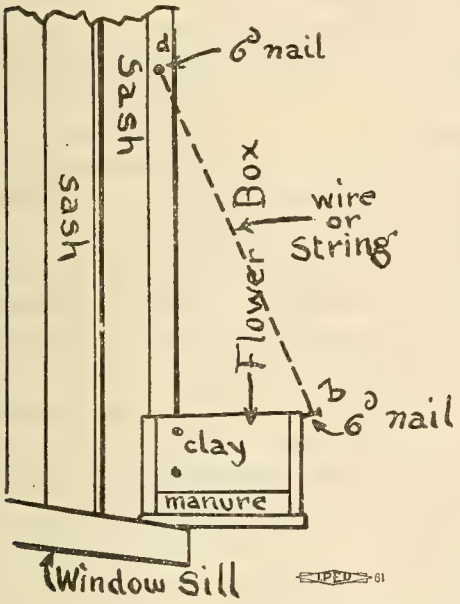
Fig. 6 shows a bottom circular cornered starting step with its section to the right above. These may be right or left-hand and make a much easier and nicer commencement to a staircase.

(To Be Continued.)

Handy Helps For the Household

A very excellent way by which flower boxes may be made by any handy man or woman, is to procure some small soap, soup, or biscuit boxes which are generally thrown out or taken away by the street cleaning men or by children for fire wood; and to give each of them a coat of green paint which may with a good brush, be purchased at a 5 and 10c store for 20c.

After they are dry they may be nailed on each side of the outside of the window frames, using 1½-inch or 4-penny wire nails, the bottoms resting on the sills and the sides resting close to the shutter stile or piece.



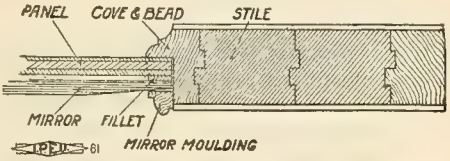
A layer of horse manure about two inches thick is next gathered from the street or from the street sweepers' cans (any of the white-wings men will give all asked for) and placed all over the bottoms, after which each is filled up to within an inch of the top edges with good clay or soil.

Black dirt is best if it can be obtained, if not, any clay on which grass is growing will prove successful in raising such vegetables as lettuces, string beans, radishes, scallions, etc., or flowers.

A wire or string to prevent the boxes from tipping as "A-B" should be attached to two nails may be added for extra security; and a small hot-bed will be made by placing one or more sheets of old picture frame glass or even milk bottles over the young shoots and plants as they show above the soil.

Securing Plate Glass Or Mirrors In Doors

In reply to a query as to the proper method of fastening either plate glass or mirrors in frames and doors our correspondent will, in the attached sectional sketch, give a fair idea of how this should be done. In this case there is a



strong veneered panel back of the mirror with a 3-8x1½-inch pine filled set between to form an air space. For transparent plate doors the panel is omitted and the glass set in the center of the stile between one fast and one loose molding on either side.

How to Fit Whitney Windows

(By Emil Tamke, Superintendent of Installation, Whitney Window Corporation.)

The tremendous demand for fitters to install Whitney windows last season, brought on by the fact that these windows are being specified by most of the architects for general use, brings to the carpenter the problem of applying a new principle of window fitting, which the writer has, because of years of experience in direct installation and in teaching others to fit, perfected to a point where under ordinary conditions the installing can be done as easily if not more easily than the check rail or common type of window.

I believe that every first-class mechanic is anxious to learn to meet all conditions and have the necessary infor-

mation without having to ask or experiment, and it is my intention in submitting this little article to put in the hands of every brother carpenter all the information which I have, with the belief that it will be of real service and benefit to him.

The detail shown herewith has been carefully worked out and shows so far as details can show, or at any rate so far as I am able to show through details, the proper application of this hardware, which comes on the job packed in individual boxes for each pair of windows or for each single window. There are, however, several features which cannot be thoroughly covered by details and consequently I want you to note the following conditions:

Be sure that the opening is thoroughly squared, that is, that there is no sag in the head or bulge in the sill. Then select proper length of track for the opening and insert shoe and distance pieces as shown in directions. When this is done the next step is to hinge sash together, being careful to see that the hinged or rabbetted joint is beveled so as to prevent hinge binding. Allow about 1-16 inch per sash oversize for the average 2-foot sash, and trim down to this dimension.

The sash should be about 3-16 inch short of the measurement from the track groove to the outside head stop which will give the necessary clearance for fitting according to the detail sheet. A little care and practice will soon enable you to trim the side rails (Fig. "C" on detail sheet) so that proper spring and snap will be had in all cases. The best way to do at the start is to make a pattern of these bevels and the rounded edge so as to avoid mistake.

Where there is more than one pair of sash in the opening, the pivot plates should be set as shown on detail sheet joint "A-A." Careful study of this detail, and the trimming off of the ball joint as indicated, will avoid the possibility of any difficulty and give a satisfactory job.

The windows are set into the opening by withdrawing hinge pins and setting the bottom pivot plate on the shoe, and tilting the top until it will enter the groove, then hinging sash together by dropping pins in place.

The single Whitney window should come from the mill the exact size in width and 3-16 inch scant in height. In fitting this sash you will note that unlike any other casement sash in common use, the hinge jamb edge of sash fits in between stops. Pivot plates are attached as shown in drawing (Fig. "C-C") of double and single window and arms are fitted exactly as shown in detail. A little practice will enable you to make this installation without any difficulty.

Any inquiry addressed to the writer regarding any step of installing Whitney windows will be promptly answered.

The Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad plans extensive improvements at this point eventually to cost $1,000,000, which include three new piers and a series of warehouses. The new construction will be especially designed to handle lumber traffic, one pier being arranged to take care of 2,000,000 feet of sawn lumber, and another having a capacity of 5,000,000 feet. The plans have been submitted to the War Department, and after their approval the railroad company will need a large amount of piling and timbers in the building of these important improvements.

"Civilization began when men began to build homes. From the home developed the city and the nation," said a banker recently. The hotel has its place. The apartment house has its uses. Even the boarding house may be defended upon the ground of necessity. But it is the man who owns his own ground and his own roof over—his family's heads who is the bulwark of society and of the nation.

The problem of the day is, shall we eat our food now, or can it, and eat it later?

Idealism In Work

"The old idea was that there were three professions—doctor, minister, lawyer, but that idea has passed. Conscientious ditch-digging is as much a profession as any," so spoke Vice-President Marshall. And he rightly interpreted changing opinion which no longer sharply distinguished between business and professions and trades. After all it is not so much the nature of the work done that lifts it above mere drudgery and transforms it into a calling as it is the attitude of the worker toward his work. There is a marked tendency in the educational and industrial world to foster a spirit and an understanding that shall give each confidence and professional pride in his particular job whether it be grinding teeth or pins, collecting tickets or bond coupons, painting houses or pictures.

The ideal of modern education is to develop individual efficiency that shall enable the worker to take creative satisfaction in good work, done with an understanding of its relation to social needs. This ideal is shaping the policies of the public schools and the universities. Our oldest university, Harvard, has added a new school, that of business administration, and will credit its courses equally with those of the long-recognized schools of art, law, science, etc. This is not a new idea, for similar schools have been established by many colleges and universities, but it indicates increasing spread of true democracy. It might be said that business is being professionalized or that all professions are becoming business—both equally true. At any rate, we are reaching the conviction that there's no job so lowly but what is worth doing for the work's sake, if it serves a real need—and the worker should be respected accordingly, duly compensated that he may have joy and self-respect in his calling. Idealism? Surely, but it is a good thing to infuse idealism into every job. Idealism is necessary to every work and movement—it helps to keep the purpose true and steady and honest. Idealism preserves faith in mankind and confidence in the effectiveness of purposeful work. So the idealism of the trade union movement has shaped its policies, has given breadth and depth to its influence, and has brought a freer life and hope to many.—Samuel Gompers.

Liberty Bonds Are Preferred Stock

Liking the United States to a great corporation with more than a hundred million stockholders and with capital stock and resources of more than two hundred and fifty billions of dollars, and an annual income of fifty billions of dollars, each American citizen is a stockholder in this great corporation. Even those whose only assets are the earning capacity own shares in our public domain and property and are working on a profit sharing basis with a vote and a voice in the management of the corporation and with the right to acquire more stock at any time.

A Liberty Loan Bond may be likened to a share of preferred stock in this gigantic corporation. Like preferred stock in other corporations, it may not return, at times, so large a dividend as common stock, but the dividend from it is certain and sure. It is stock that pays 3½ per cent. dividend, but the stock and dividend cannot be taxed, and while crop failures may decrease the farmer's dividend from his land some years to less than nothing, and various causes may lessen or destroy dividends from all other sorts of property, the dividend from the Liberty Loan Bond is certain and sure, subject to no failure or diminution.

The owner of a Liberty Loan Bond holds written, tangible evidence of being a preferred stockholder in the United States, the greatest, the most glorious, the most honorable and the most successful corporation in the world. He holds the certificate of being a citizen willing to support his Government and to lend money to his country when it needs it and calls for it.

There is honor in being the owner of a Liberty Loan Bond as well as profit.

Telephone girls at Aberdeen, Wash., have secured union recognition.

Activities in Other Trades

Winnipeg, Canada—The local branch of the International Photo Engravers' Union has succeeded in having every shop in the city sign up its new agreement, which provides for an increase in wages and better working conditions. All the boys are now vigorously pushing the use of the union label.

* * *

Winnipeg, Can.—Seven thousand laborers who have been on strike in Winnipeg, Can., for the last six months have returned to work at a minimum wage of 50c per hour.

* * *

Vancouver, B. C.—Shingle manufacturers have decided to oppose the demands of the shingle weavers for an eight-hour day with ten hours' pay.

* * *

Boston—Mayor Curley has signed the "one day off in three" ordinance for Boston municipal firemen, the act to become effective February 18th, next year.

* * *

Tacoma, Wash.—The officials of the Timber Workers' Union assert that fully 85 per cent. of the employes of the twenty-one mills and the woodworking establishments in Tacoma, Puyallup, Sumner, and Nillhurst who are working are members of the union. The ten-hour mills are finding it difficult to secure men to work the long hours.

One feature that promises added strength to the Timber Workers' Union and will have a deciding influence in further establishing the eight-hour day in the lumbering industry is the fact that large numbers of Japanese workers are applying for membership in the union. The decision of the union to admit the Japanese will deprive the ten-hour mills of a strong ally, as heretofore they have depended largely on the Nipponese laborers to break strikes.

* * *

Memphis, Tenn.—At the biennial convention of the National Federation of postal clerks, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, Gilbert E. Hyatt, of Minneapolis, was elected president, and will be stationed in Washington. Secretary-Treasurer Flaherty was re-elected and Washington was selected as the 1919 convention city.

* * *

Beaver Falls, Pa.—Realizing that they were not being paid a fair remuneration for their work, the members of the Cold Drawn Steel Workers' Union here prepared a demand and presented it to the president of the Union Drawn Steel Co. and the Standard Guage Co., asking a conference. The request of the men was totally ignored and the 900 members of the union ceased work. Both Government and state mediators are endeavoring to reach an adjustment with the companies involved, but little progress has been made. An increase of 8c an hour and a reduction of hours from 56¼ to 54 per week was demanded. The night turns work eleven and twelve hours.

* * *

New Orleans, La.—The Teamsters and Loaders' Union, a negro organization, presented a demand to the employing draymen for an increase of 40 per cent. in wages. Their demand being refused they struck, involving over 200 men. An adjustment has been reached and a new scale signed, giving the men $3.60; they had been receiving $2.80.

* * *

Denver, Colo.—Typographical Union has secured a new job scale which carries with it an advance of $2.50 per week and continues for three years, dating from September 1. For day work $28.50 will be paid and $31.50 for night work. The state law which specifies that thirty days' notice shall be given the industrial commission before a demand for more wages can be made was totally ignored.

* * *

Wilmington, N. C.—The Street Car Men's Union, of Wilmington, N. C., whose members are employed by the Tidewater Power Co., have raised wages 2c an hour. The settlement includes the

reinstatement of two suspended employes.

* * *

Seattle, Wash.—Candy workers, affiliated with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union of Seattle, Wash., are on strike for better conditions. Employers are evading the $8.90 a week minimum law for women by holding these workers in the apprentice class.

* * *

Schenectady, N. Y.—Organized slate workers on strike at four Granville quarries have secured an agreement and returned to work.

* * *

Joliet, Ill.—The annual convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor will be held in this city, beginning October 15th.

* * *

Providence, R. I.—At the convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, President Mahon reported that record gains were made the past year, despite several large strikes, which include San Francisco, Springfield, Ill., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

* * *

Wichita, Kan.—Organized building contractors have failed in their attempt to destroy the Building Trades Council and have signed a contract with the latter organization. It took a two-months' strike to convince the contractors that industrial war don't pay.

* * *

Louisville, Ky.—The united trades and labor assembly has petitioned city authorities to enact a semi-monthly pay law for municipal employes.

* * *

Washington, D. C.—With a membership of over 500, Painters' Union No. 368 has raised wages from $4.50 a day to $5.00 without striking.

* * *

Cleveland, O.—Bakers' Union No. 19 has signed an agreement with the Speck Baking Co., which has branches throughout the city.

The firm attempted to check unionism by offering inducements to individual workers, but when this failed it recognized the organization.

* * *

Hamilton, O.—The Kroger Grocery and Baking Co. has signed an agreement with the Bakers' Union.

* * *

Trenton, N. J.—A bunch of working girls on strike at the Trenton shirt factory for living conditions have been enjoined on the plea of the company that the girls are "interfering with business."

* * *

Casper, Wyo.—Organized plumbers are coping with the high cost of living, and have established a new wage rate of $7.00 a day. On the first of last July they raised wages to $6.00 a day.

* * *

Springfield, Ill.—Municipal firemen have organized and are chartered by the American Federation of Labor. Similar Illinois organizations exist in Chicago, East St. Louis and Rock Island.

* * *

Cincinnati, O. — Beginning October 1st, the Pattern Makers' League of North America will install its new system of paying dues quarterly instead of weekly.

"This system is a time saver all around," says President James Wilson, "and the membership will prefer it to our present system just as soon as it gets in working order. We are the first trade union to adopt the quarterly system for the payment of dues, and we venture the opinion that it will not be long before others adopt the same system."

* * *

Toledo, O.—A proposed wage reduction of 20 per cent. caused a strike of 200 sheet metal workers employed at the Overland automobile plant.

The order was rescinded and now a new union of these workers has a membership of over 300.

* * *

Chicago, Ill.—A seven-day work week and unsanitary conditions at the Hyman's hat factory, South Chicago, compelled nearly 100 girls to suspend work. Representatives of the Hatters' Union are assisting the girls.

(Correspondence Cont. From Page 26.)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20, 1917.
Editor, The Carpenter:
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother: The enclosed MS., compiled by the secretary of the joint retirement committee of the naval gun factory at Washington, D. C., Dr. C. Edes Reed, is submitted for publication in "The Carpenter" in your discretion.

It is believed that the trade generally will be interested to some extent in the question of retirement, inasmuch as there are probably a number of superannuated carpenters in the employ of the various Government departments both in Washington and elsewhere.

Thanking you for your consideration, I am, Fraternally yours,

LLOYD B. HUDSON,
1227 15th St., N. W.
L. U. 528, Washington, D. C.

Retirement in Sight for Our Superannuated Brothers in Government Shops

July 11, 1917, witnessed the beginning of a series of hearings before the committee on civil service and retrenchment of the United States Senate which promises to end in legislation authorizing the retirement on appropriate annuities of the superannuated employes of the Government of the United States and the District of Columbia.

After hearing a strong plea from the representatives of the various groups of employes, the chairman of the committee, Hon. Kenneth D. McKellar of Tennessee, invited the heads of the great executive departments of the Government to testify either in person or by some authorized representative, as to the need of their departments for retirement legislation. The response was immediate and emphatic. All of the older departments find their efficiency handicapped because no authority is given their secretary to retire his aged employes on reasonable annuity, and all of the newer departments can see the same need staring them in the face and liable to become acute in a few years. Commissioner Thomas Ewing cited an incident to show the difficulties confronting an executive officer under present laws.

"We had a tragic experience in the patent office," said Mr. Ewing, "when four men on the examination board were reduced, at the same time, one grade, cutting down their salaries $300.00 a year. One went home, took to his bed and died the next day; another went to an undertaker's office and blew out his brains. Fifty per cent. of the men demoted were practically killed by it." Mr. Ewing told the committee there was much humiliation attached to being marked as superannuated and demoted under present conditions. If there were a central retirement board to pass upon these cases and to grant honorable retirement to such as deserved it, there would be no humiliation.

One of the oldest services of the Government is the lighthouse service. The commissioner of the lighthouse service stated that of its five or six thousand employes, ninety-two were more than seventy years of age and twenty-four had served more than forty years. "It is very hard to take care of these old employes," he said, adding that it was unfair to the traveling public to keep superannuated men on the light houses.

General Harvey P. McCain said that in the regular force of the adjutant general's office there were 583 clerks and that of this number seventy-seven are over seventy years of age. "We can't turn them out," he said, "it would be inhuman." Yet, the Government is not getting its value for the money it pays out. They should be retired, say, after reaching sixty-five, on half pay or three-quarters pay. I would not make the age arbitrary, however, for one of my best clerks is eighty-three years old and others over seventy are of great value in this crisis." General McCain advocated a straight pension plan, based on the average salary paid over a period of ten years before retirement. He concluded with a statement that he would rather see some system, even if it were contributory, adopted than go on as at present.

Others who were heard in support of a retirement system were Assistant Secretary Edwin F. Sweet of the Department of Commerce, Mr. Willard F. Warner chief clerk to the treasurer of the United States, Civil Service Commissioner Charles M. Galloway, Colonel Birmingham of the surgeon general's office, Captain Bailey of the office of the quartermaster-general, Mr. James L. Baity, auditor for the War Department, Miss Florence Etheridge of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Dr. Llewllyn Jordan, chief of the Bonding Section of the Treasury Department, Mr. Calvin Satterfield, chief of the Division of Accounts in the Department of Justice, Mr. Pickens Nagle, law clerk of the Navy Department, Director Joseph E. Ralph of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and Public Printer Cornelius Ford.

Mr. Herbert D. Brown of the Bureau of Efficiency stated that in conformity to a resolution introduced by Senator Atlee Pomerene of Ohio, former chairman of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment which was considered and agreed to by the Senate on May 16, 1917, a special census report was being prepared on the civil service, designed to enable estimates to be made of the immediate and ultimate cost of pensioning or retiring the civil service employes of the United States. He stated that the cards sent out last year to be filled in by each employe in the classified civil service had been edited by the Census Bureau and were being punched for tabulation. Dr. Jas. D. Maddrill an exceptionally capable actuary, has been engaged to give his entire attention to the preparation of this report, and it was expected to be ready early this winter. Until this report is completed, he states, it will be impossible to approximate the cost of any proposed plan of retirement. Mr. Brown stated "I can say, as the the chief of the Efficiency Division of the Civil Service Commission, that the one difficulty we encountered on all sides in introducing better and more economic methods of doing Government work is the one of superannuation."

One of the organizations most actively engaged in urging immediate legislation to provide civil service retirement is "The joint retirement committee of the naval gun factory," a committee that has been formed by the trades unions of the naval gun factory at Washington, D. C., to aid by every possible legitimate means in the establishment of an equitable retirement system as a part of the civil service.

The unions represented on this committee are as follows: Columbia Lodge No. 174, International Association of Machinists; Ordnance Lodge No. 558, International Association of Machinists; Lodge No. 215, International Molders; Lodge No. 450, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America; Patternmakers' Association of Washington and Vicinity, P. M. L. of N. A.; Lodge No. 217, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers of America; Lodge No. 528, Carpenters and Joiners in Government Shops, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Washington Navy Yard Helpers' Union No. 14915.

The committee has fraternal delegates from the following organizations: Master Mechanics' Association of the Washington Navy Yard; Washington Branch No. 9, National Association of United States Civil Service Employes at Navy Yards and Stations; Washington Navy Yard Branch No. 5, American Society of Engine Draftsmen.

This committee is urging as a "war measure" the passage of a bill, H. R. No. 5977, to provide for the retirement of superannuated employes in the classified civil service of the United States of America. This bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Edward Keating of Colorado. Of course, you all know Brother Keating is a member of the Typographical Union of his home town.

The Keating bill provides as follows:

Retirement annuity to be based on the average annual salary for the ten years immediately preceeding retirement.

Annuity of 50 per cent. of salary for thirty or more years of service.

Annuity of 45 per cent. of salary for from twenty-five to thirty years of service.

Annuity of 40 per cent. of salary for from twenty to twenty-five years of service.

Retirement in sight for our superannuated brothers in Government shops.

Annuity of 35 per cent. of salary for from fifteen to twenty years of service. Retirement to be dependent on age as well as on service.

Any employes over sixty years of age may be retired if unable to work whether he wishes to or not (his disability to be determined by a competent tribunal and his annuity to depend on the length of service.

Any employe over sixty-five years of age may retire if he desires whether the head of his department wishes it or not, his annuity to depend on the length of service.

Any employe capable and willing to continue his work may do so irrespective of his age.

The bill puts a maximum annuity of $900.00 instead of the $600.00 maximum allowed by so many bills before Congress. This appears to be necessary if an effective administration of the retirement provision is desired in relation to heads of shops and offices where it may be more urgently needed than among the rank and file. Men in such positions are likely to have so much influence that it will be difficult to secure their timely retirement on a bare $600.00 annuity.

A minimum provision of $240.00 is placed in the bill. This appears to be necessary in order to secure a bare subsistance to some of the lower paid employes who may have worked only fifteen years but who have become superannuated.

The Keating bill is avowedly only an emergency measure to be followed by additional legislation in the future, and provides that it shall apply only to those employes in the classified civil service who shall become eligible for retirement prior to the first day of July, 1919. Applying to the present superannuates only, it makes no attempt to solve the problem of contribution or no contribution on the part of the employe, since all concedes that the present superannuate must be cared for entirely by the Government.

The joint retirement committee of the naval gun factory is appealing to their brothers in their trades and particularly to those in Government employment, to get behind their representatives in Congress so that they may urge the early passage of this necessary legislation. The hour has now arrived when the establishment of a retirement system as a part of the civil service is imperative. The civil establishment of our Government need to be placed on the highest of efficiency in order to most effectively coordinate their activites with those of the military establishments in the successful prosecution of this war against our democracy. The presence of the really superannuated employes in the shops and offices of the nation's Government creates a point of weakness which should be remedied at once and in an American manner with due regards to the rights and needs of the employe. The stress and strain of war conditions will cause a number of still efficient elder employes to suddenly break in health during the next eighteen months and the executive officials of our Government should be given the right to make proper provision for them as they fall out of the ranks in the line of duty. The actual saving to the Treasury in the smaller amount of the retirement annuity compared to the full pay of non-producing employes only retained because no just provision is made for them, is a factor that should also be considered, as well as the need for floor space in our shops and desk room in our offices.

The committee says we plead for immediate help on this problem as time flies and the old fall by the wayside, and should not be either trampled under foot or allowed to interfere with the march of our armies. Our only justification is the urgent need of our fellows and of our Government, and having been appointed by our unions

to promote this one thing, we should be remiss in our duty as citizens and trade unionists did we not press the matter with all our strength. It is urged by the committee that resolutions endorsing early action on retirement legislation be passed by the lodges of the trades affiliated with the Government workers, and forwarded to their members of Congress and their senators, that they may know that the "folks back home" are with the movement.

The burden of caring for the old cannot be avoided and the day must come when every old man and woman will be guaranteed an annuity sufficient to live on which will be paid by a special tax on the industry to which he or she gave a lifetime. As it is the burden is distributed very unjustly. We see a man so fortunate as to have his parents and his wife's parents live to a ripe old age, liable at the time he is trying to bring up his children to have anywhere from one to four old people on his hands at one time. It would be better for him if he should pay a small tax throughout his life or pay a slightly higher price for necessities throughout his life, than to have the cost of these old folks thrown on him all at once at a time when he cannot well stand it. On the other hand, the man who is so unfortunate as to lose his parents comparatively early, gets off scott free of the cost of caring for any of the old folks unless he voluntarily takes it up as a work of charity or of love for some old friend.

The great corporations of the land are one after another recognizing their duty in this matter and are giving retirement annuities to their employes. A few of them are: The National City Bank of New York, the Prudential Insurance Co. of America, American Express Co., American Telephone and Telegraph Co., Brooklyn Rapid Transit System, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Westinghouse Airbrake Co., American Sugar Refining Co., International Harvester Co., Swift & Co. There are many others.

The joint retirement committee of the naval gun factory believes that if the United States Government guarantees the right of its employes to retirement annuities after a lifetime of faithful work in the community, that it will be a long step towards the securing the same right to every old man and woman in the world.

This matter has been urged upon Congress for fifteen years and the need for it has now become acute and the conditions resulting from the lack of it are in many quarters unbearable. Immediate action should be taken and all who can help to get action should assist vigorously.

F. W. LEE,
Columbia Lodge No. 174, I. A. of M.

J. D. EVANS,
International Boilermakers No. 450.

WM. F. HUCKERT,
Patternmakers' Association.
Committee on Publication.

The officers of the joint retirement committee of the naval gun factory are as follows: R. H. Alcorn, chairman, International Molders No. 215; R. M. Carnahan, vice-president, Columbia Lodge No. 174, I. A. of M.; J. W. McConnell, treasurer, Columbia Lodge No. 174, I. A. of M.; C. Eder Reed, secretary, Branch No. 9, National Association of United States Civil Service Employes at Navy Yards and Stations.

The key to the situation seems to lie at present with the Bureau of Efficiency, and pressure should be made on that bureau to induce them to expedite their statistical report for the use of Congress. Mr. Herbert D. Brown, the chief of the bureau, stated to Senator McKellar at the final session of these hearings on August 8, 1917, that all of the statistics needed had not yet been furnished him by the departments, mentioning New York Navy Yard specifically as one of the delinquents.

All government departments, bureaus and establishments should immediately take the necessary steps towards completing and forwarding the required data.

Forty-five per cent. of the women who live at home are supported by their relatives.

Progress, and How to Attain it After the War

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

Probably there is not a bigger subject before the world today than the one mentioned in the heading, and there is not a man on earth great enough to do the subject justice, that being true is just the reason why I believe little men like myself should be heard, the expression of the people should be given, so that the leaders of the world will be able to map out the right lines for real progress.

First thing that is necessary, as we all know, is organization, the next thing is undoubtedly the right kind of leaders. They should be real men and real women, yes, men and women, this great task will need the effort of them both, they will need to work in harmony as men and women of the whole world have never worked before.

How shall they organize? That should be well considered while the war is yet in progress, so that no time will be lost in shaping matters up when the war is over.

Organization, what is it? Let's stop and think a moment, take for an illustration our own carpenters' union, we are somewhat organized, yet only partly I am sorry to admit, for in our very best organized towns we still have our non-union carpenters to contend with.

To carry on the vast amount of work of this great organization it takes a score or more of General Officers and their assistants at the General Office all the time.

To carry on the work of each local union it takes the officers of the different locals, you might say, as leaders of those locals, to carry on the work of the local.

Yet, as important as the duties of the officers are, they are a very small part of the real organization, the real body of our carpenters' union is the common carpenter, commonly called the rank and file, while they often call the local officers the "gang." The rank and file stay at home on union meeting night, as they say the "gang" will run it anyway.

What do the rank and file save by staying at home? A few hours each meeting night, if added up, would amount to some 200 hours a year, or about a month actual time, as we figure our time in our daily work. Their nickel car fare, which would amount to some $5.00 or $10.00 in a year's time, and by not being present, a greater amount than that, or you might say, some $25.00 a year. Think of it; quite a saving isn't it? Could they cash in their time saved at the regular carpenter's wage they would save each year something like $100.00, or every ten years $1,000.00, nice saving isn't it?

Thirty years, $3,000.00, enough to buy a nice home, figures show it pays to stay at home from your organization.

But what does it cost the "gang" that go and carry on the work, with the exception of the very few paid officers, and generally very poorly paid at that, it costs them each year the exact amount that the rank and file save by staying at home.

Think of the vast amount of time and money the "faithful few" spend, that the great mass may profit by it. Who are the "faithful few?" They are the ones that are not paid a cent for their service, but night after night are always there, that their attendance alone may be the means of bettering the conditions of the careless many, who apparently have no interest in their own welfare.

Organization (or, as I said before, partial organization) has given to the carpenters of this country something like from 50c to 75c an hour. Unorganized localities are receiving something like 15c to 17c. Does it pay to organize? What would thorough organization mean?

Thorough organization, or probably the nearest ever known in the military line, has put one little country in this world no bigger than one of our states, as Teddy Roosevelt said, in a position to lick the world, from the last reports we are informed they are going to tear up the sea and wipe the biggest city in the world clear off the earth.

Think what a terrible world organization it has taken these last few years to combat with this powerfully organized country.

But organization, it matters not how thorough it may be, or how much it may cost the gang in time and money to bring it about when the real fight is on, be it for better conditions for our carpenters in our daily work or for a real world's war, it is the rank and file, the common people that have to get down into the trenches and fight the battles, they are the ones that suffer.

What will be labor's condition in this world when this great world war is over? No man can knowingly answer, some think labor's conditions here will be most deplorable, as the foreign element left in the old country will flock here to get rid of the terrible burdens of taxation there, but I cannot see it that way, for there will be so much construction work there that there will be too much work for them to leave it.

Be that as it may, however, the whole world, so to speak, will be torn upside down, the entire ruling power of the world may be changed by the time the war ends, the whole money power of the world, may be entirely different than it has ever been before, undoubtedly the changes will be so great that the minds of today will be entirely unable to grasp them. These changed conditions will need to be coped with, and to cope with them, in a way not to make those of the common people suffer, will take the most thorough organization. But what is going to be the condition of the great mass of the people, they, in my opinion, will be the busiest that people have ever been on the face of the earth. We, in this country, have been working as never before, to get fuel and food prepared to take care of those fighting in the old country, we will be ourselves short and it will take us a long time to get caught up with our necessities. They in the old country to me it seems will be a great deal more busy than we are, for work of all kinds will be staring them in the face. The toiling masses, will rush on with no thought of organization; they will have time for nothing. As usual, we will go blindly on, and if we do not have the proper leaders will get led into something even worse than our foreign brothers did when they were led into this terrible war.

We will have our hands more than full, we will have more than we can do to cope with the local conditions, we will have no time to cope with or consider the greater world affairs.

We will pass through strikes and lockouts, we will be making yearly from three to five years' agreements with the contractors, we will be getting back to work and too busy for other matters in trying to get back on to our feet again, we will engage with the contractors for perhaps a wage, that each day we will earn enough to buy a cheap ton of coal, or for two days wage be able to buy a good ton of coal, a barrel of flour and everything else accordingly. After our agreements are set and we get to work, all we think about is work, that is all the laboring man is supposed to think about, and we will go blindly on, the gang will run the affairs while the rank and file stay at home. The thinking man that sits around and does the scheming, will munipulate the affairs of the country, with the aid of the blinding war, too soon after we fix our wage with the contractor for a series of years, to change the price of both food and fuel, until the laboring women find it takes the whole week's wage to buy what we were able to buy with only one day's wage when we signed up our agreement. And so we working people go blindly on. The past thirty years we have made steady advancement. Our wage has by the bitterest of fights been brought up from 15c to 20c in most localities to 50c to 80c. While we have made great advancements, the coffee and sugar kings as well as others, sit in their offices (magnificent offices that were built by labor), and in a few quiet moments change the price of their foodstuff, which more than offsets the changes we have

been able to bring about in all our years of struggle.

So after all, as much as we have to fight non-union workmen, they do not hit us near as hard as the men in the offices, that munipulate the affairs of the world. How are we to fight them? It is up to our General Officers today, I care not how badly they are swamped with our local affairs, to study the affairs of the world so as to be able to cope with the world's work, and if they find it is impossible to cope with the other men in the offices who manipulate the affairs of this world, it is up to them to form an alliance with the farmers for better protection.

No, I am not radical, but I have been fighting for better conditions in the carpenter trade for thirty years, and with all the great gains brought about through a terrible struggle in many instances, it has been a losing fight. Why all this struggle for better wages and hours, if our purchasing power has diminished until we can't secure as much now as we did formerly.

Never in the history of the world have such serious problems confronted us, problems that the rank and file have not time to study and understand, problems that are up to the General Officers to solve, problems that will take the greatest men the world has ever had to handle, problems that our General Officers and leaders will have to lay awake nights to think over. Will our General Officers be willing to spend that time, and sacrifice that much sleep? Many of the rank and file will say no, but I say yes. For we have today at the head of our organization the very best men God has ever given us, and they are willing to go the limit. They will be aided by thousands of other thinking people along all lines of life, our years of trade union education will be of the greatest value to the entire world, and the lessons that the war will give us so vividly pictured, will be most impressing, out of this chaos that we are now in, will come through the untiring work of our leaders, peace, plenty and prosperity, and the greatest progress will be made by the masses that the world has ever known.

"Can't-Strike" Plan is Urged by Employers

Organized employers informed the council of national defense that they are "interested in the abolishment of strikes," and suggested that their latest plan be submitted by the council to the trade union movement.

It is the old system—ask all and give nothing, with their pet scheme—compulsory arbitration—carefully kept in the background, for the time being.

The proposal was submitted to the council of national defense by a national industrial conference board of 150 members, representing 16 manufacturing associations.

The employers favor no modification of present safety or health standards during the war period except upon recommendation of the council of national defense. Wages shall be the standard prevailing locally at the beginning of the war except where it has been "demonstrated" that increases are necessary to meet higher living costs. This clause would indicate that some employers have their doubts about old General High Cost of Living.

Hours are not to be changed except on the word of the council of national defense when "it is necessary to meet the requirements of the government."

All union shop agitation is to be tabooed under the new system. The employers refer to the union shop as "closed shop,"

A board consisting of representative employers, and the government will be created and this board is to be given sweeping authority: "With full power to create all machinery necessary to exercise its functions."

The employers say that trade unionists are not abiding by the recommendation of President Gompers, that unions shall not insist on changing labor conditions during the war, so they want action.

While President Gompers never made this statement, and has made repeated

denials of this ridiculous claim, some employers persist in their contrary claims.

And in the meantime they are waiting for labor to accept salvation by the compulsory arbitration route.

NOTE: From the foregoing it is evident the employers of the country want to reap profits at the expense of the workers.

To their way of thinking we must work under any conditions without complaint or murmur and without the right to stop work when things become unbearable.

Yet "profiteering" on their part goes merrily on.

Because they got contracts from the government to do certain kinds of war work, they pose as patriots.

They however, are not doing this work at a loss; they must have their profits, but the poor workers must remain silent while food, clothing, fuel, rent and all the necessities of life are soaring so high that it is next to an impossibility for them to live.

The U. B. reserves the right to strike for better conditions whenever necessary and we refuse to give anyone else the right to speak for us in such cases.

We are patriotic American citizens, ready and willing at all times to do our duty when called upon, but we want to be treated as human beings and not as slaves.

We don't propose that profiteering shall continue at our expense. We are willing to do our bit even to the extent of sacrificing our lives in defense of our country, and as proof of this we just want to say that thousands of our members are now in the army and navy and thousands of others are working on war emergency work for the Government; in cantonments, aviation fields and ship yards. We can't let a proposition preventing us from striking pass unnoticed without protest.

Good Advice

A trade union is like a bank. If you expect to get anything out of it you must put something into it. No union can honor the drafts of a member on its support, its confidence and its moral backing unless that member gives to the union his support. The union run on any other principle goes bankrupt. The blindness of many men to these elementary principles accounts for the weakness of many locals and for the indifference of many who are or have been nominally union men. These men want to reverse all the laws of nature and of business—to keep getting forever and to give never. They want the union to stand by them in their demands, to assist them in sickness and to defend them in difficulties, and when the union fails to do this they never stop to ask whether they are entitled from what they have put into the union to the help they ask at its hands. If you wish the maximum return on your investment in organized labor, choose that investment wisely in all its parts. Give it your financial help —not grudgingly when your card is due, but gladly and generously when it must make a special appeal. Give it your moral support always—not as though its officers were seeking to take an unfair advantage of their position, but freely and frankly, as fellow craftsmen. Give it your constant encouragement — not merely on the floor of the meeting room, but in the shop, theatre and among non-union men. The poorest advertising organized labor gets is from its dissatisfied members. Give your union your presence and your counsel—not alone when the delegates to the Convention are chosen or the little "plums" are awarded, but in the transaction of all its business. There are few "plums" in the labor movement, as any officer of any local will tell you, but it is hard to make the rank and file believe this. Give the union the same loyal faith you give your wife or your church, remembering that to some men you are a mirror of organized labor and that labor will be judged by you. The man who has not faith in a brotherhood to which he belongs is potentially a traitor to it.—The Plasterer.

"Law-and-Orderite" Grilled By San Francisco's Mayor

President Koster of the chamber of commerce, and moving spirit in the business men's $1,000,000 "law-and-order" committee, will long remember Mayor Rolph's reply to the charge by Koster that he (Rolph) has failed to preserve law and order during the present street car strike.

Koster is spokesman for a small group of blind and unreasonable anti-unionists who favor, as Mayor Rolph said, Napoleon's "whiff of grapeshot" every time workers dare to strike.

"Neither you, nor the law and order committee," said the city's executive, "has earned, by any conspicuous devotion to law and order, the right to lecture me or the police department.

"On the contrary, the attitude and activity of you and your particular group, have done much, in my opinion, to engender the industrial unrest and class hatred, culminating on a few occasions in turbulence and violence which have lately distressed this community.

"I am quite as strongly opposed to lawlessness and disorder as you and your committee can possibly be; and I am, moreover, opposed to every form of lawlessness and disorder, whether committed by a corporation, a striker, or a strikebreaker, and whether that lawlessness takes the form of bribery, perjury, or any sort of chicanery, or the more violent form of assault and murder.

"No one can regret and resent more intensely than I do the murder committed or the occasional violence which has occured the last few days has disgraced the street car strikes, and which you say that I, as mayor, and the police department have not done everything in our power to maintain order and prevent violence and crime, and when you intimate that we have not in fact succeeded in preventing violence and crime as well as it can possibly be done under the circumstances, you utter a falsehood which may be based on ignorance or prejudice, but to me appears deliberate.

"It is particularly difficult for the police to prevent all violence in a street car strike, a teamsters' strike, a railroad strike, or any out-of-doors strike of that character. No police department in any city, so far as I know, has ever succeeded in maintaining perfect order in a bitter and prolonged labor dispute of that kind. No one except a fanatic or a fool would expect such a perfect result.

"Since the commencement of this strike the whole police department has been doing extra duty and exercising the greatest vigilence and diligence to prevent disorder. Policemen have been recalled from their vacations, a great many of the policemen on special details as clerks in headquarters have been put on patrol duty, and the whole department is working on twelve-hour instead of eight-hour shifts seven days a week.

"Since the beginning of this strike there has been more men on patrol duty in San Francisco by day and night, than ever before in the history of the city. The disorders that have occurred have been few in comparison with the disorders in street car strikes that occurred in former years in San Francisco. Either you know these facts or you refuse to know them.

"Doubtless you are disappointed because the police have not yet turned machine guns on crowds in our streets and killed a few dozen strikers, including the customary number of innocent bystanders; but with all respect to your opinion, I think the police do well to enforce law and order as firmly as they have done, but without any quick or wanton slaughter of the people. Violent and bloody repression has never maintained law and order so effectively as firmness, coupled with moderation and common sense.

"It is unfortunate that so many persons of your type in this country are so incurably stupid and ignorant about business and industry, the very matters in which you are most concerned and in respect to which you deem yourself most enlightened. The world is changing all around you, and you and your kind don't know it any more than the czar knew what was happening to him and Russia

until it was all over. You still believe in Napoleon's "whiff of grapeshot." You still think that industrial discontent can be quelled by the policeman's club. Happily the rest of us do not need to take you or your law and order committee as seriously as you take yourselves.

"Law and order will be maintained in San Francisco by the police department in spite of the bitterness and hatred which have been aroused in this community by the attitude of yourself and your law and order committee."

Unionism Justified in World-Wide War

Trade unionism could not remain true to its principles and stand aloof from the present world war, declared Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor in a Labor Day speech in Indianapolis, Ind.

"Regardless of the first cause of the present world-wide field of carnage," he said, "the logic of events has compelled our country to unsheath the sword in a contest that has since developed between forces that justify government based on the theory that rulers receive power from on high and government that acknowledges its dependence on the individual.

"In this struggle organized labor has taken the only course it can take and remain true to its policy and its principles. It is no answer to say that we should favor peace and take no part in a struggle 3,000 miles away. We favor peace on the industrial field, and yet our numbers in the state of Maine will rally to the support of attacked workers on the Pacific slope.

"We cry for peace and yet our members were in the ranks in this country's army when our nation went on sympathetic strike against Spanish domination in Cuba and secured freedom for the people of that island and of Porto Rico and the Phillippines. We cry for peace, and yet our workers continually brave death in the mines, in transportation service and in all lines of industry, through occupational diseases and other causes.

"The longing for liberty is inherent in the members of organized labor, and when this aspiration of other peoples is checked by a power backed by educational development, by economic organization and by the greatest military machine the world has ever known, the American trade union movement, true to principles so continuously urged, took the open road to democracy when it was called on to choose.

"In opposition to this war, attention is called to profiteers who will reap benefit. This is true, but in protesting against these profiteers, and in supporting every movement that will check them, and will conscript their wealth, as has been done with men, I urge you not to lose sight of the principle that has been developed in this war since our country's entrance. This principle overshadows all else, and must not be subordinated to secondary questions of internal affairs that can be solved by an alert citizenship that must insist each shall do his share.

"The one outstanding fact that the historians are interested in is that the civil war destroyed the auction block for black men as a part of the business relation between white men, and the one great fact that will come out of the present great war is that the cause of democracy will be served as never before, for when the world's armies are disbanded it is inconceivable that men will accept conditions that are a denial of that freedom for which they so courageously and successfully battled."

Give him a hen and a hoe and a plat of ground and the war gardener will pledge himself to reduce the cost of living.

The first agreement in fifteen years between the painters and their employers of Ottawa, Can., has been put in effect. The painters will receive 37½c an hour, and the paperhangers 42c an hour.

Newark (N. J.) union bakers have been granted $3.00 a week more pay.

Declaration of American Alliance for Labor and Democracy

(As Adopted at the Minneapolis Conference Last Month.)

We declare that the one overshadowing issue is the preservation of democracy. Either democracy will endure and men will be free, or autocracy will triumph, and the race will be enslaved. On this prime issue we take our stand. We declare that the great war must be fought to a decisive result; that until autocracy is defeated there can be no hope of an honorable peace, and that to compromise the issue is only to sow the seed for bloodier and more devastating wars in the future.

We declare our abhorrence of war and our devotion to the cause of peace. But we recognize that there are evils greater and more intolerable than those of war. We declare that war waged for evil ends must be met by war waged by altruistic ends. A peace bought by the surrender of every principle vital to democracy is no peace, but shameful servility. Our nation has not sought this war. As a people, we desire peace for its own sake, and we held fast to our traditional principle of keeping aloof from the political affairs of Europe. Our president, with a forbearance and a patience which some of us thought extreme, exhausted every honorable means in behalf of peace; and the declaration of war came only after many months of futile efforts to avoid a conflict. This war, so relentlessly forced upon us, must now be made the means of insuring a world-wide and permanent peace.

We declare that in this crisis the one fundamental need is unity of action. The successful prosecution of the war requires that all the energies of our people be concentrated to a common purpose. After more than two years of exhaustive deliberation, in which every phase of our relation to the great world problem had been thoroughly debated, the constitutional representatives of the people declared the nation's will. Loyalty to the people demands that all acquiesce in that decision and render the government every service in their power.

We strongly denounce the words and actions of those enemies of the republic who, falsely assuming to speak in the name of labor and democracy, are now ceaselessly striving to obstruct the operations of the Government. In misrepresenting the Government's purposes, in traducing the character of the president and of his advisers, in stealthily attempting to incite sedition and in openly or impliedly counselling resistance to the enforcement of laws enacted for the national defense, they abuse the rights of free speech, free assemblage and a free press. In the name of liberty they encourage anarchy; in the name of democracy they strive to defeat the will of the majority, and in the name of humanity they render every possible aid and comfort to the brutal Prussian autocracy. If the sinister counsels of these persons were followed, labor would be reduced to subjection and democracy would be obliterated from the earth. We declare that the betrayal of one's fellow-workers during a strike finds its exact counterpart in the betrayal of one's fellow-citizens in time of war, and that both are offenses which deserve the detestation of mankind.

We declare that a sturdy defense of the interests of labor is wholly compatible with supreme loyalty to the Government. We fully recognize the many proofs given by the president and the administration chiefs to the principle that the war shall not be made an excuse for lowering any of the standards which have been established by labor in its long struggle. We declare, however, that predatory influences are at work at all times—and particularly in time of war—to lower these standards. These efforts, wherever made, must be resisted. Not only must all present standards be maintained, but there must be no curtailment of any of the present agencies which make for the betterment of the condition of labor. Our loyalty to the Government is the loyalty of free men who will not acquiesce in any surrender of principle.

This war, which on our part is waged for the preservation of democracy, has already set in motion vast forces for the furtherance and extension of democracy. Revolutionary changes have been made —changes which reveal the power and determination of a democratic people to control its own economic life for the common good. We declare that peace shall not be another name for reaction, but that the gains thus far made for labor should be maintained in perpetuity.

We declare that a condition which demands the conscription of men likewise demands the conscription of wealth, and that incomes, excess profits and land values should be taxed to the fullest needs of the Government.

We declare that industrial enterprises should be the servants and not the masters of the people; and that in cases where differences between owners and workers threaten a discontinuance of production necessary for the war, the Government should assume complete benefit of the people.

We declare that the Government should take prompt action with regard to the speculative interests which, especially during the war, have done so much to enhance prices of the necessaries of life. To increase the food supply and to lower prices, the Government should commandeer all land necessary for public purposes and should tax idle land in private possession on its full rental value.

We declare that the right of the wage earners to collective action is the fundamental condition which gives opportunity for economic freedom and makes possible the betterment of the workers' conditions. The recognition already given to this principle should be extended and made the basis of all relationships, direct or indirect, between the Government and wage earners engaged in activities connected with the war.

We declare that the wage earners must have a voice in determining the conditions under which they are to give service, and that the voluntary institutions that have organized the industrial, commercial and transportation workers in time of peace shall be unhampered in the exercise of their recognized functions during the war; that labor shall be adequately represented in all the councils authorized to conduct the war and in the commissions selected to negotiate terms of peace.

We declare our full accord with the declarations agreed upon by the conference of American trade-unionists called by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, held in Washington, D. C., March 12, 1917, in which the representatives of affiliated national and international trade unions and the railroad brotherhoods participated.

Believing that the material interests of the nation's soldiers and sailors and of their dependents should be withdrawn from the realm of charity and chance, and that health and life should be fully insured, we indorse the soldiers' and sailors' insurance bill now before Congress.

We declare for universal equal suffrage.

Fully realizing that the perpetuity of democratic institutions is involved in freedom of speech, of the press and of assemblage, we declare that these essential rights must now be guarded with zealous care lest all other rights be lost. We declare, however, that where expressions are used which are obstructive to the Government in its conduct of the war, or are clearly capable of giving aid or comfort to the nation's foes, the offenders should be repressed by the constituted authorities in accordance with established law.

Inspired by the ideals of liberty and justice herein declared as a fundamental basis for national policies, the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy makes its appeals to the working men and women of the United States, and calls upon them to unite in unanimous support of the president and the nation for the prosecution of the war and the preservation of democracy.

Officers of the International Union of Painters and Paperhangers report that their membership now is 90,857, an increase since May of 1,793.

The Carpenter

Ladies Auxiliaries Take Notice

Have you ever stopped to think that it is from our homes that the next generation of "working people" come? It is our boys and girls that go forth into the factory, the office and the shop to "earn their own livings?"

You have untiringly cared for and guarded your children up to the time they enter the working world. Then you relax your vigil over them. Don't you think you should understand the conditions under which they must labor?

Knowing what your husband's union has done for him and his fellow workers—given them better hours, better pay and better working conditions—why is it you do not urge with all your strength upon your son and daughter the advisability of joining a union as soon as they enter the labor world?

Of course, you do rather expect your son will eventually join a union because he is in industry to stay, and in order to earn the best wages and working conditions it is to his advantage to belong to a union.

But what of your daughter? When you send her out for a position you figure she is only working for a few short years (till she marries), and salary is of not so much importance.

How do you figure this? Does it cost you less to clothe and feed your daughter than it does your son? Is your daughter so much stronger physically that she is able to work ten to fifteen hours for small pay, where your son works only eight hours (if a member of an organization), and for the best pay that collective bargaining can procure?

Have you considered that your daughter, when working for less than a living wage, is not only bringing down the salary of self-supporting women who are working all the time, but is also in many instances competing with your son, and bringing down his wages to a lower standard?

Wherever unionism has entered it has made working conditions better, and its powers in this direction are unlimited if you give it proper support.

Do you ask for the union label when you buy family supplies?

The next time you go out shopping and see "cheap goods" on a bargain counter, before you buy stop and consider if they are really cheap.

Think of the lives of little children and the souls of young girls which pay the difference in price between a "bargain counter" article and a "union made" product.

And these children and these girls come from the homes of the working people! Think about it!

Isn't it time for the protection of your home and your family that you demand the union label and urge upon your daughter the vital necessity of joining a union? —The Advance Advocate.

Recognition of the Union

"Recognition of the union," after all, implies merely a guarantee of good faith on the part of the employer toward his employes.

The importance of the demand for "recognition of the union" may be very well judged by the amount of opposition it encounters from the employing class.

There cannot be any question of the "sacredness of contract" with a trade union whose actual existence is assailed. The contract itself is abrogated by the act of assault.

The man who insists upon "running his own business" would be more consistent and more successful if he would recognize the line between his business and the business of the human race.

Labor cannot make an improvement in its own conditions without breaking the friendship (?) of the employer who has assumed the whole right to attend to that sort of thing—in his own good time.

The organized workers may agree to the employer's proposal to deal with his employes "as individuals" as soon as the employer agrees to abandon the trust, corporation, company, and co-partnership, and go back to the primitive relations of master and man. And that will be plenty soon enough.—Exchange.

How to Fight With Your Knife and Fork

(By Wm. Harper Dean.)

When you pick up your knife and fork say this to yourself:

"With these two weapons I can help America win the war as well as the soldier who is digging a trench."

Our wheat crop is small this year and this is true in all parts of the world from which the allies can receive wheat by ships. The less wheat bread we use the more we shall have for our armies, the armies of our allies, and the men, women and children of our allies who are now fighting in the trenches.

Do not try to do entirely without wheat, but try to see how little you can do on. We have lots of corn this year; mix a little wheat flour with a lot of corn meal and make it into bread. It will be cheaper, just as good for you, and better for your country.

Or you can use oatmeal bread, rye bread or barley bread. All these are good. All these help America to feed some of our allies who have neither wheat, barley, rye nor oats.

Whenever you do use wheat bread, see to it that not a crumb is wasted. Make bread puddings of any scraps of it that happen to be left.

If you put too many slices of bread on the table, some may become stale and hard. Of course, this should be used for toast or puddings, but isn't it better not to cut the loaf before the meal? Just put the loaf on the table and cut the slices as they are needed. Then the bread will be fresh until all used.

This year we have many, many potatoes. They are splendid food, cheaper than wheat and just as good to the taste. Many native Americans who live on farms never eat bread of any kind when potatoes are a part of the meal. In place of one slice of bread, eat one potato.

Do these little things each day; in the end you will have done a very great deal for your country. Do your duty with your knife and fork and then you can safely leave the rest to the soldier with his rifle and entrenching tool.

Wooden Ships Substantial

Despite the haste of construction, the much talked about fleet of standardized wooden ships is being built in a substantial fashion, which will result in many years of service if they escape submarines. One little item in a long list of things to be considered is the use of creosote to prevent decay of exposed surfaces. The instructions to district officers of the Emergency Fleet Corporation provide that during the building of the hulls of these ships the joined surfaces of timbers and planking shall be treated with a coal tar distillate of the physical and mechanical characteristics required by the specifications for the brush treatment of poles adopted by the National Electric Light Association. Such treatment is quickly and easily applied, and experience has proved it to be very helpful in increasing the durability of timber when exposed to decay.

Ship Program Calls for Large Quantity of Timber

Notification has been received by the Southern Pine Emergency Bureau from the United States Shipping Board that southern pine manufacturers will be called on by the Government to furnish during the next twelve months, timbers for the construction of 100 more wooden ships, in addition to the 144 schedules which had adready been placed with mills, 109 of which are now being cut.

This means approximately half a billion feet of timbers will have to be produced for the Government in the southern pine territory within a year. Four hundred million feet will go into ships, and one hundred million feet will be needed for ways, docks, props, houses, etc., at shipbuilding sites.

Buffalo (N. Y.) Hotel Men's Association has signed a two-year agreement with their organized waiters and have made a verbal agreement with cooks, granting wage increases, one day off in seven and a ten-hour day within fourteen hours.

The Carpenter

The Law and the Building Trades

(By A. L. H. Street.)

Where the Golden Rule fails to move an owner to do equity in connection with a building project, a court of law may supply coercive force in a proper case, as is shown by a recent decision of the Minnesota Supreme Court, handed down in the case of St. Nicholas Church vs. Kropp.

Plaintiff advertised for bids for a proposed church building, requiring each bidder to deposit a $1,000.00 certified check to insure entry into contract in the event of acceptance of the proposal. When the three bids filed were opened, defendant's offer to erect the building for $30,973.00 was found to be the lowest by $3,900.00, and it was accepted. The same day defendant discovered that through some oversight an item covering structural iron had not been included in his bid; the item involving about $2,350.00. The next day he notified the plaintiff's building committee of the mistake, and declined the contract, unless the price should be increased by $2,000.00. The committee refused to make the concession and awarded the contract to a fourth builder on a belated bid of $32,775.00, but insisted on claiming defendant's $1,000.00 deposit as forfeited.

Suit followed and the trial judge awarded judgment in favor of the plaintiff church, but, on defendant's appeal, the Minnesota Supreme Court reversed the judgment, holding that the case was a proper one for applying the rule of law that where a mistake made by one party to a contract is of so fundamental character that the minds of both parties never met, or where an unconscionable advantage has been gained, by mere mistake or misapprehension, and there was no gross negligence on the part of the party making the mistake, and where the other party has not been placed at material disadvantage in reliance upon the contract, a court of equity will interfere to prevent "intolerable injustice." Accordingly, the court holds that the $1,000.00 is not forfeited.

In a case lately passed upon by the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court (Hoggson Brothers vs. Spiekerman), it appeared that plaintiff company agreed to build for defendant a residence at Greenwich, Conn., at a price not to exceed $32,000.00, and on condition that "if on completion of the contract we find that the cost to us, plus 10 per cent. profit, is less than the sum named above," the difference should be credited on the contract price.

In litigation over a settlement of accounts, defendant claimed that the "cost" of the work must be limited to plaintiff's expense for labor and material, and the trial judge sustained this contention, but, on appeal, the judgment was reversed, the Appellate Division holding that a due proportion of plaintiff's overhead charges should be included in arriving at the total "cost to us."

"The real cost to plaintiff of doing the work," says the higher court, "in the nature of things, would not be ascertained unless some part of the ordinary charges of maintaining its establishment for carrying on their business was given consideration."

But the court holds that the cost must be limited to the expense of doing the work properly; that there could be no allowance in the builder's favor on the account of repairing work done negligently.

When a building contract requires the contractor to complete the work within a stated number of "working days," the builder is entitled to an allowance of time covering days during which brick and cement construction is delayed by freezing weather, if he can show a well-established custom in the locality of excluding such days under similar circumstances. But in laying down this rule in the case of McQuerry vs. General Bonding & Casualty Insurance Co., the Texas Court of Civil Appeals holds that in the absence of a showing of any such custom, in the light of which it may be fairly inferred that the parties entered into the contract, the builder is not entitled to any extension of time on account of freezing days.

Under a contract to construct a gas plant of common brick "picked for evenness of color," the builder was not bound to use brick of absolutely uniform color; it being sufficient to make selection of as even color as reasonably possible. Furthermore, any right on the part of the owner to complain of lack of uniformity was waived where the brick were used in the presence of his manager, his consulting engineer and the architect. These points were decided by the Iowa Supreme Court in the suit of Birdsall vs. Perry Gas Works.

It was also held in the last cited case that a clause in the contract, making time allowance in the contractors' favor in case of delays on account of "strikes, fires, freight blockades, and any other causes beyond his control," exonerated a subcontractor from liability for delay resulting from failure of a materialman to furnish materials on time, the contract requiring the produce of this particular materialman.

The common provision in building contracts, to the effect that no alteration shall be made by the contracor in the work, except upon written order of the architect, frequently forms the basis of controversy as to just what constitutes an "alteration." Some legal light on this point is reflected by the recent decision of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court in the case of Fetterrolf vs. S. & L. Construction Co. The court holds that a change in the roof of a dwelling house, by raising an attic story three feet, necessitating the use of studs three feet longer, constitutes an "alteration," for the cost of which the owner would not be liable in the absence of a written order from the architect authorizing the builder to make the change. On the other hand, it was decided that additional stucco on a foundation wall, required by additional exposure of the walls resulting from the manner in which an independent contractor graded the lot around the house, was "extra work," for which recovery could be had without such a written order. The court said: "A medicine closet was put in each house. The plan did not call for it. That was concededly extra work. In a sense it was an alteration of the plan. Literally everything is an alteration that adds or detracts from what the contract demands. But the medicine closet was not within the contract, while the building of the roofs was, but their form of construction was changed."—Building Age.

Short History of the First Liberty Loan

On the 6th day of April, 1917, a state of war was declared as existing between the United States and Germany. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo immediately advised Congress of the financial necessities of the country, and on the 24th of April the greatest bond bill in the history of the United States and one of the greatest of the world was passed by a practically unanimous vote of both Houses of Congress. The law authorized the issue of $5,000,000,000 in bonds and $2,000,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness. On the 2nd day of May it was announced that the first bond issue was to be for $2,000,000,000 and the entiré issue was named the Liberty Loan of 1917. On the 14th day of May the details of the bonds were made public and subscriptions formally invited. The campaign open on the 15th day of May and closed on the 15th day of June with the result that over 4,000,000 American citizens of every section, race, class, and condition subscribed to Liberty Loan Bonds and the aggregate amount of their subscription was well over $3,000,000,000.

The four great outstanding features of the first Liberty Loan have been said to be the promptness with which the issue was arranged and disposed of, the patriotism, earnestness and efficiency which marked the campaign, the magnificent result in the amount subscribed and the number of subscribers, and the avoidance of any interruption of the business of the country normally to be expected from so huge a demand upon the finances of the nation.

Retail clerks at Memphis, Tenn., have secured a minimum wage.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Perhaps the most striking legislation reproduced in the annual volume of labor laws of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which has just been issued as Bulletin 213, is the act of Congress establishing eight hours as a standard work day for employes operating trains on steam railroads in interstate commerce. Next to this may be placed the Federal statute excluding from interstate traffic the products of the labor of children employed in mines or quarries under the age of 16, or in mills, canneries, factories, etc., under the age of 14 years; the hours of labor of children under 16 years of age must not exceed eight per day, nor may such children work between 7:00 P. M. and 6:00 A. M.

State laws affecting the employment of children are also strengthened, as in South Carolina, where the age for employment in factories is raised from 12 to 14 years, while in Maryland the 14-year limit is extented to practically all industries except canning and packing. Laws regulating the employment of women are comparatively numerous in 1916, and it may be said that laws affecting women and children constitute the largest single group of laws appearing in the bulletin. In addition to statutes, there are important orders of industrial and welfare commissions fixing wages and hours for these classes of employes, and regulating the conditions of employment generally. Of special interest is a rule issued by the Oregon Industrial Commission fixing the hours of labor, minimum wages, and learning periods of women and minors, including males up to 18 years, in a wide range of employments. This is in compliance with the provisions of the minimum wage law of the state, which was recently declared constitutional by a tie vote of the Supreme Court of the United States, one justice not voting.

The effect of Federal legislation on state action is apparent in the enactment of liability laws for railroad employes in South Carolina and Virginia, which follow in large degree the pattern of the Federal statute on the subject. Most of the states of the Union have compensation laws, reproduced up to the end of the year 1916 in Bulletin No. 203 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. A few states retain the liability doctrine, and the action of South Carolina and Virginia tends at least to harmonize Federal and state practice, though not coming up to the compensation standards generally accepted.

As affecting the employe and the public as well, a few states have laws prohibiting the giving or receiving of tips. Such a law was enacted by the Tennessee Legislature of 1915 and vetoed by the governor. This veto was subsequently held void, and the act is reproduced in the present bulletin. Tennessee is the sixth state to have a law of this kind.

The idea of a requirement of artisans of certain classes to secure licenses continues to spread, laws of this class relating to barbers, plumbers, horseshoers, chauffeurs, electricians, and moving picture machine operators having been enacted during the year. The physical conditions of employment also received attention in the enactment of a number of regulations affecting factories and mines; while the settlement of labor disputes is the subject of an act of the South Carolina Legislature. The latter act provides for arbitration on request, and gives a board of conciliation power to make investigations on its own motion, with compulsory attendance of witnesses, including the production of books and documents; a report may be published if a majority of the board approve.

Besides the text of the laws, Bulletin No. 213 contains a readable review of the acts in considerable detail, and a cumulative index covering the complete body of the labor legislation other than workmen's compensation laws, as compiled by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Only eleven state Legislatures and the Federal Congress had regular sessions last year; five other state Legislatures met in special session.

Babies Dying In Poor Homes

Low wages of fathers and the gainful employment of mothers away from home accompany an excessive death rate among babies in Manchester, N.H., according to the report on infant mortality in that city which has just been issued by the children's bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

The study was based primarily on interviews with babies' mothers. It was absolutely democratic in scope and included all babies whose births were registered during a single year and whose families could be found. Of all the babies studied, one in six—165 per 1,000—had died during the first year of life. There were wide variations in rate between different groups of the population, according to the fathers' earnings, the employment of the mother, the congestion of the home, and the way in which the baby had been fed.

Nearly half of the 1,643 babies had fathers whose earnings were less than $650.00 a year, and more than one-eighth of the babies had fathers earning less than $450.00 a year. Only one in sixteen (6.4 per cent) had fathers earning as much as $1,250. The death rate among the babies in the poorest families was more than four times as high as among those in the highest wage group.

Low earnings on the part of the father appear to be the most potent reason for the mother's going to work. Where the fathers earned less than $450.00 a year almost three-fourths of the mothers were gainfully employed during some part of the year after the baby's birth. As the father's earnings rise the proportion of working mothers falls until in the group where fathers earned $1,050 or over less than one-tenth of the mothers worked.

Keeping lodgers was the chief occupation of those who worked at home, and working in the textile mills was the chief occupation of those who worked away from home. The mothers of 267 babies went out to work during the first year of the baby's life, and these babies had a death rate considerably higher than those whose mothers worked at home, or were not gainfully employed. The rate is especially high — 277.3 per 1,000 — among the 119 babies whose mothers went out to work before they were four months old.

The babies were grouped also according to the kind of houses in which the family lived. The death rate for babies whose homes were in one-family houses was 86.1 per 1,000; in houses containing seven or more families 236.6 per 1,000. Similarly the rate showed a steady increase according to the number of persons per room. It was 123.3 per 1,000 where the family had more rooms than persons; and 245.9 where there were two or more persons per room.

In each economic group the babies who were artificially fed had fewer chances of survival than the babies whose mothers nursed them. But the economic status of the family modifies the influence of feeding, and the difference in the death rates for breast-fed babies and artificially fed babies is least striking in the highest income group.

The Oldest Frame House

The enduring strength of wood is evidenced in the Fairbanks house in Dedham, Mass., built in 1636, and believed to be the oldest frame house now standing in the United States, where a few days ago members of the Fairbanks family gathered for a re-union from all over the country. The famous house is open as a historic museum but many builders, contractors and lumbermen have visited the structure and examined it for something more than a historic interest.

The oak timbers used in the old house were brought from England in about the year 1635. They are still solid and strong and supporting. The bricks came at that time as ballast. Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Fairbanks with their six children came to Boston from Sowerby, Yorkshire, in 1633 and, moving to Dedham, built the house in 1636. They added a wing in 1648 and another in 1651. The house is in an excellent state of preservation.—American Lumberman.

Loyalty League of Bisbee Wants to Explain Matters to A. F. of L. Officials

(Lawrence Todd in Denver Labor Bulletin.)

Charles H. Moyer of Denver, Colo., president of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, with Ed. Crough, organizer for that union and its predecessor, the Western Federation of Miners, in Arizona for the past fifteen years, visited Washington, D. C., last month to help John Murray carry on the fight for the copper strikers in the southwest. J. C. Lowney of Butte, representing the copper strikers in Montana was with them on the morning of their arrival, Moyer and his two associates witnessed a dramatic scene in the office of President Gompers of the A. F. of L. Indeed, they took part in the last stages of the affair, much to their satisfaction.

For more than a week there had been hanging around the offices of Senator Ashurst and Congressman Hayden of Arizona a delegation of "citizens of Bisbee" whom the faithful statesmen had taken to see President Wilson, the secretary of labor, the war industries board and other officials. They claimed that they were here to help keep the price of copper up to 25c, in order to keep up the price of labor in the copper mines.

—Vigilantes Visit Gompers—

Eight of these "citizens" appeared at the office of Mr. Gompers, saying that they wanted, while in the city, to "pay their respects to the ablest labor leader in America." It happened that when they came in they found Moyer and his associates there, together with Secretary Morrison, James Egan, and Grant Hamilton of the general staff of the A. F. of L.

It was soon made evident that the eight vigilantes had come to try to make terms with Mr. Gompers so that they might get more favorable consideration from the war industries board in the fixing of the price of copper, while at the same time they were not going to permit the return to the "conquered territory" of Bisbee of the union men whom they had seized, kidnapped and deported early in July. They hoped that Mr. Gompers would believe that the loyalty leagues of Arizona, which have outlawed the union miners, had some connection with the general loyalty movement to which Mr. Gompers is giving so much of his attention. By chance, the president of the A. F. of L. was just starting for Chicago, to address a loyalty meeting there with Elihu Root, when detained for this interview.

For some twenty minutes the Bisbee delegation talked, declaring that all union men not connected with the I. W. W. were perfectly free and welcome to come back. They "regretted the mistake" through which 500 A. F. of L. card men were deported and kept in the stockade at Columbus, N. M., until released to find new jobs in other places. They said they wanted to be considered good friends of labor. They wanted peace. They wanted to "clarify the situation."

—Pointed Out the Gunmen—

John Murray, sent here recently as its spokesman by the Arizona State Federation of Labor, and holding also the position of organizer for the A. F. of L., finally came in, and interrupted the Bisbee crowd. Gompers asked him if he had anything to say.

Murray glanced around and pointed out two of the strangers.

"That man," he said, "and that one, were among the gunmen with deputy sheriff's badges on them, that held me up with guns when our committee with credentials from the State Federation of Labor tried to go into Bisbee to investigate the deportations. That man there, when I showed him my credentials and a telegram from the governor of Arizona, told me to 'get the ——— out of here; we have had enough rag-chewing.' "

The gunmen never even lowered their eyes.

At this moment, Mr. Gompers was obliged to leave, to catch his train, and Secretary Morrison led the men into the

executive council room, where they talked for an hour longer. Organizer Crough recognized the spokesman of the eight vigilantes as a man who had held a gun up against him during the strike of three years ago. The gunmen offered no denial.

Nothing came of the talk, except a feeling of utter astonishment, on the part of the labor officials that the gunmen should have had the brazen effrontery to come to A. F. of L. Headquarters.

Had they known it, at the very hour that Murray was tongue-lashing these "citizens" for their crimes against law and common decency in Bisbee, a crowd of their fellow leaguers were "arresting" thirty-three of the exiled strikers who had reached Douglas, twenty-five miles from Bisbee, on their attempted return to their homes.

—Trick of the Loyalty League—

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, that the commanding officer of the Federal troops at Globe, Ariz., in a special announcement published for several days in the Globe Record, declared that he and his force would protect all men returning to work in the struck mines, and that they would prevent the holding of public meetings meant to "encourage men to remain in idleness." Some days earlier, the copper company papers in Arizona had published a telegram from Mr. Gompers, which they falsely claimed was an "indorsement" of the loyalty league scheme. At the same time they were assuring all workers who were forced to submit to the loyalty league yoke that if they successfully passed the examination for traveling cards of the league, these cards would be "rustling cards," good for jobs in Bisbee or any other camp in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah or Nevada where loyalty leagues had been establishes. The examination deals, as might be suspected, with the question of whether the worker is a union sympathizer. And any such sympathizer is promptly denounced as an I. W. W., and run out of town.

—Gompers Makes Flat Denial—

Reports made by Gila Valley Lodge, I. A. M., at Miami, Ariz., to the International Association of Machinists, show that the one man in the Arizona labor movement who has been most outspoken against the I. W. W. at all times—Tom Corra, secretary of the Mining Trades District Council at Globe—is being denounced and slandered in these company papers as an "Australian I. W. W." Editorials, claiming that Mr. Gompers has "decreed" that all union men should join the loyalty league, end up by suggesting that only I. W. W. influence can explain their unwillingness to join, and that anything that stops the I. W. W. is good, "including hangings."

Mr. Gompers has sent out a flat denial that he ever indorsed or condoned the lawless loyalty league activities, but his denial is ignored by the leaguers and their press.

Murray is still hopeful that President Wilson will get time soon to name the commission which is to investigate the Arizona industrial war.

NOTE—The latest information we received is to the effect that Secretary Morrison declared that no law-abiding citizen would accept any excuse for the outrages committed against the union men of Bisbee; that the American Federation of Labor was not in sympathy with the I. W. W., but that the violation of the constitutional guarantees and the unheard-of procedure in Bisbee was a shock to every believer in law and regularity. This, declared Secretary Morrison, was a principle separate and apart from the I. W. W. excuse of the "loyalty" league, for its drastic and illegal action which denied men the law's protection, and which together with anti-union employers, make the I. W. W. possible.

The visitors quickly departed from this unsympathetic atmosphere and headed for the War Department to try and interest the Government officials in maintaining top prices for copper.

Unionism Defended

"My interest in the labor question comes, first of all, from my interest in history. I have traced the onward sweep of the industrial revolution, with its factory system, division of labor, steam and electricity, giant machines of iron and steel, tumultuous cities with their smoke and their whirl, and have seen it overthrow manhood, womanhood, childhood in its mad and selfish rush. I have seen it bend the pliant backs of little children in filthy mines; I have seen it chain female sufferers in underground passages. I have seen it sever limbs, put out eyes, destroy reason, steal opportunity for joy and learning, and spiritual enlargement, and seen it take life by the thousands. I have seen good men and great—Owen, Peel, Oastler, Fielding, Ashley—appeal to the conscience of the world; not to speak of Rev. Browning, Dickens and Charles Kingsley. I have seen the era of the humanitarian factory legislation — human legislation — enter. I have seen the rise and legalization of labor's own organization for the probation of its interest and have rejoiced in it and its achievements. I find myself in substantial accord with its general purposes and many of its specific aims. I bid it God-speed in its future, and only ask it to be wise, considerate and good-natured, for its own good and for that of the community." — Dr. D. R. Anderson, Professor of History and Political Science, Richmond (Va.) College.

Maintenance of Protective Standards Demanded At Labor Convention

Tumultous applause greeted the declaration of several speakers at the Annual Convention of the New York State Federation of Labor that protective standards for labor must be maintained during war time as a prime essential of national effectiveness, and that democracy must be safeguarded in the United States.

"If we are to gain our real measure of efficiency," said Governor Whitman, "we must not permit our people who are engaged in industrial pursuits to become apprehensive that the standards erected for their protection will be set aside."

Samuel Gompers asserted that he had been a life-long pacifist but is supporting the Government in this war because "the gauntlet had been thrown down to democracy" and unless the challenge was accepted, autocracy would run rough-shod over the peoples of the whole world. "During the war," he said, "I propose to see to it as best I can that the standards of the American workers do not deteriorate."

"We are in this war, and as red-blooded Americans we are in it to win," said John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, speaking upon invitation of the federation, "but it would be a costly mistake to break down any of the hard-won protections for labor. While fighting to make the world safe for democracy we must not sacrifice democracy here at home."

John Mitchell, chairman of the New York State Industrial Commission, announced the determination of the commission to uphold protective labor laws in war as well as in peace. "National strength depends upon the fitness of our industrial army," he said, "quite as much as upon the fighting forces."

Recent victories were reported in many states in saving labor laws against attempts to suspend them, and it was announced that this campaign, temporarily successful, would be continued vigorously.

Congress Urged to Restore Workmen's Compensation to Longshoremen

A bill is to be introduced in Congress at the present session restoring to injured workmen engaged in loading and unloading vessels the protection of workmen's compensation of which they were deprived recently by the courts, according to an announcement recently made by the American Association for Labor Legislation. An appeal is made for the passage, as an emergency measure, of Federal legislation to place these workers

definitely under the protection of workmen's compensation laws.

"Longshoremen and their families are now made to suffer unjustly the loss of compensation benefits they have been accustomed to depend upon in common with other workers," says Secretary John B. Andrews. "The divided opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the Jensen case left these workmen without the protection of compensation laws by ascribing such cases to maritime liability jurisdiction. Many states are seriously affected by this decision. In New York State alone, it is estimated that 5,000 of these workmen are seriously injured in the course of their employment every year. To leave this army of workmen at the mercy of expensive and uncertain court trials is repugnant to the enlightened and accepted national policy of accident compensation. Upon official request already received, this association is prepared to lay before Congress legislation to afford the necessary relief."

Referring to the dock workers as "these indispensable workmen who in this critical time are to our allies and to our country so peculiarly the first line of defense," the association statement says:

"It is a matter of great national importance that the daily occupation of these workmen—hazardous at all times and now imperatively essential to the successful conduct of our shipping in the great war—be not surrounded with additional anxieties and sources of personal friction."

The Jobless Man

With prophetic instinct Lord Macaulay once wrote to an American friend: "Wages will be as low and will fluctuate as much with you as with us. You will have your Manchesters and Birminghams, and in those Manchesters and Birminghams hundreds of thousands of artisans will assuredly be some time out of work. Then your institutions will be fairly brought to the test."

Was it of this very day and condition the great essayist wrote? asks the Duluth World. Are not our institutions being put to the test as never before? Will they be equal to the test?

Said Carlyle: "A man willing to work and unable to find work is perhaps the saddest sight that forturne's inequality exhibits under the sun."

Oh, we have him! He is about us on every hand. We feel the chill of his despondent heart. We are haunted by him. Like a muzzled, hungry horse in a luxuriant pasture. Like a stronged fish on a float in the middle of the stream; he stands beside us on the corner, he brushes our elbows in the street. His pleading face belies his proud heart and asks for a crust of bread. His weary, wasting body aches for a cheap bed. He is not a myth. He is not a stranger. He is our neighbor. There is no poverty half as tragic as that of the workingman.

"Who begs a brother of the earth
To give him leave to toil."

It won't do to preach to him. An empty stomach is stony ground for the seed of the Gospel. It won't do to tell him to be temperate and industrious. He is forced to the former and denied the opportunity of the latter. It won't do to pass resolutions of sympathy. He will see the hypocrisy. It won't do to offer him charity. If he's a man he won't accept it, and if he isn't he doesn't deserve it.

A jobless man, if he's decent, wants a decent job. And a decent job is not a soft one or an aristocratic one, but any one that will give him and those who depend upon him a decent living.

"This flag which we honor and under which we serve is an emblem of our unity, our power, our thought and purpose as a nation. It has no other character than that which we give it from generation to generation. The choices are ours. It floats in majestic silence above the hosts that execute those choices whether in peace or in war."—Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.

Send Workers to College

Establishing an innovation that is expected to do much to improve labor conditions in the state, the Colorado Federation of Labor, at its recent convention, provided for the education of men and women of labor's ranks at the state university. About twenty workers will enter the institution this year, and other units will matriculate each succeeding year.

About $300.00 will be allowed each student, and funds for the purpose will be raised by assessments and donations, with the understanding that the money advanced will be returned by the beneficiaries to the state central body at a reasonable time after graduation.

The plan will be under the supervision of a board of nine members, three of which will be chosen from the college faculty.

The federation will be protected by a life policy for the amount allowed the students, the policy being made payable to the supervising board.

Knockers vs. Boosters

Some one has said that when the Creator had made all the good things, there remained some dirty work to do, so He made the beasts and reptiles and poisonous insects, and when He had finished He had some scraps that were too bad to put into the rattlesnake, the hyena, the scorpion and the skunk, so He put all these together, covered it with suspicion, wrapped it with jealousy, marked it with a yellow streak, and called it a knocker.

This product was so fearful to contemplate that He had to make something to counteract it, so He took a sunbeam and put it in the heart of a child, the brain of a man, wrapped these in civic pride, covered it with brotherly love, gave it a mask of velvet and a grasp of steel, and called it a booster; made him a lover of fields and flowers, and manly sports, a believer in equality and justice, and ever since these two were, mortal man has had the privilege of choosing his associates.—Service.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
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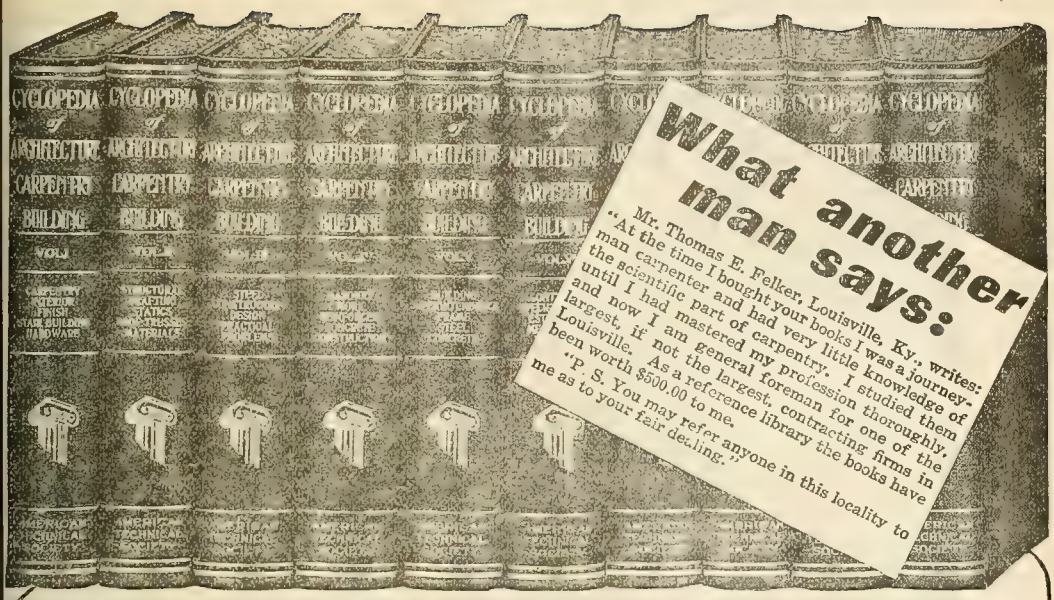
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To Promote Education

Organized labor throughout the coun try has been urged to lend its aid in th campaign undertaken by the Unite States Commissioner of Education to se cure the greatest possible school attend ance this year. In a letter addressed t state and city labor bodies throughou the United States, Commissioner Clax ton said:

"For the protection of our boys an girls against unusual temptations to fa into delinquencies of many kinds an that they may be prepared more fully fo the work of life and the duties and re sponsibilities of citizenship it is of th utmost importance that our schools sha be maintained in full efficiency both as t attendance and standards of work dur ing the continuance of the war an everything possible should be done to in crease their efficiency in both respect

"The various labor organizations an their members throughout the countr can render most valuable help in this re spect. I am therefore appealing to a these organizations to use their influenc and to urge their individual members t

o all they can to the end that the standrds of the schools in the several states nd cities shall not be lowered in any vay and that no children of school age hall remain out of school except because f absolute necessity.

Isn't Building Practical Economy?

Doesn't the building of a home invariably appreciate the realty more than the ost of the improvement? In the towns nd cities these improvements are confined to houses, barns, garages. On the arm they include granaries, hog houses, nachinery sheds, chicken houses, and nany other buildings. In the city and n the farm, aren't they all good investnents because of the increased value hey lend to realty? On the farm they re extraordinarily good investments at his time. Granaries conserve valuable products. Machinery sheds lengthen the ife of machines constantly increasing n price. Good hog houses increase the number of the litter matured. Don't ll these eliminate waste and enable the producer to obtain full value for his noney? Isn't that practical economy?

A long war will force many of us to alter our expenditures and change our ways of living. Many merchants will find that they must change their appeal for business. But can't the lumber dealer proceed as usual? Isn't he selling a commodity, the use of which is a good investment at all times and a better one now? Isn't this the time for the lumberman to urge the use of lumber for improvements? Won't that be his part in helping to make "our industries on the farm, in the factories, more prolific and more efficient?"

—Curtis Service.

Uncle Sam

See that tall man, with stars upon his hat,
And coat and trousers striped with red and white,
With piercing eye and pointed beard? Well, that
Is Uncle Sam. He will not seek a fight.
Would rather suffer long to keep the peace
And never dodges at a random shot.
But after patience and forbearance cease
To bear the fruit of virtue he is not
Responsible for what transpires. And when
He shuts his teeth, rolls up his sleeves and bows
His neck in righteous indignation, then,
Be they deceitful friends or honest foes
Who try to scare or capture this old scout—
Well—all we have to say is this—
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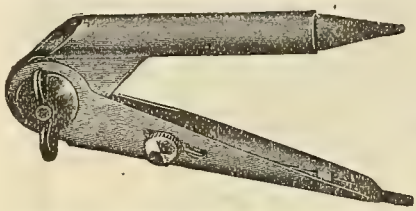

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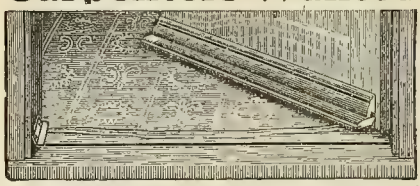

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BUSH MOTOR COMPANY, Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

When Writing to Our Advertisers Kindly Mention Your Official Journal The Carpenter. . . .

There is a probability that the empire of Great Britain will soon drop the word empire and put commonwealth in its place and be known as the British Commonwealth. From this it may be inferred that the big war has resulted in a change in the spirit of the British Government. It will be known as a commonwealth, or a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

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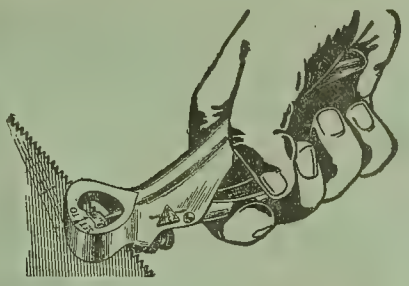

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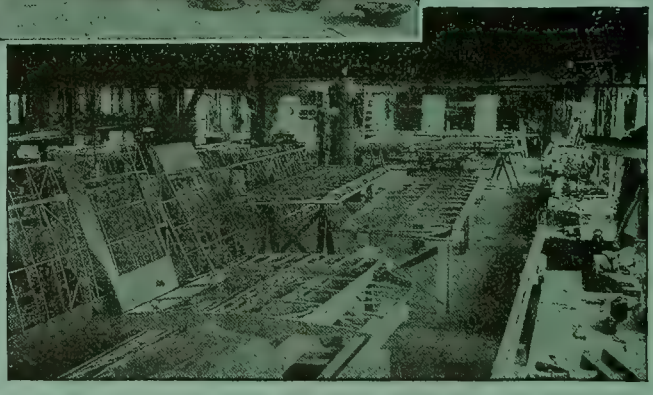

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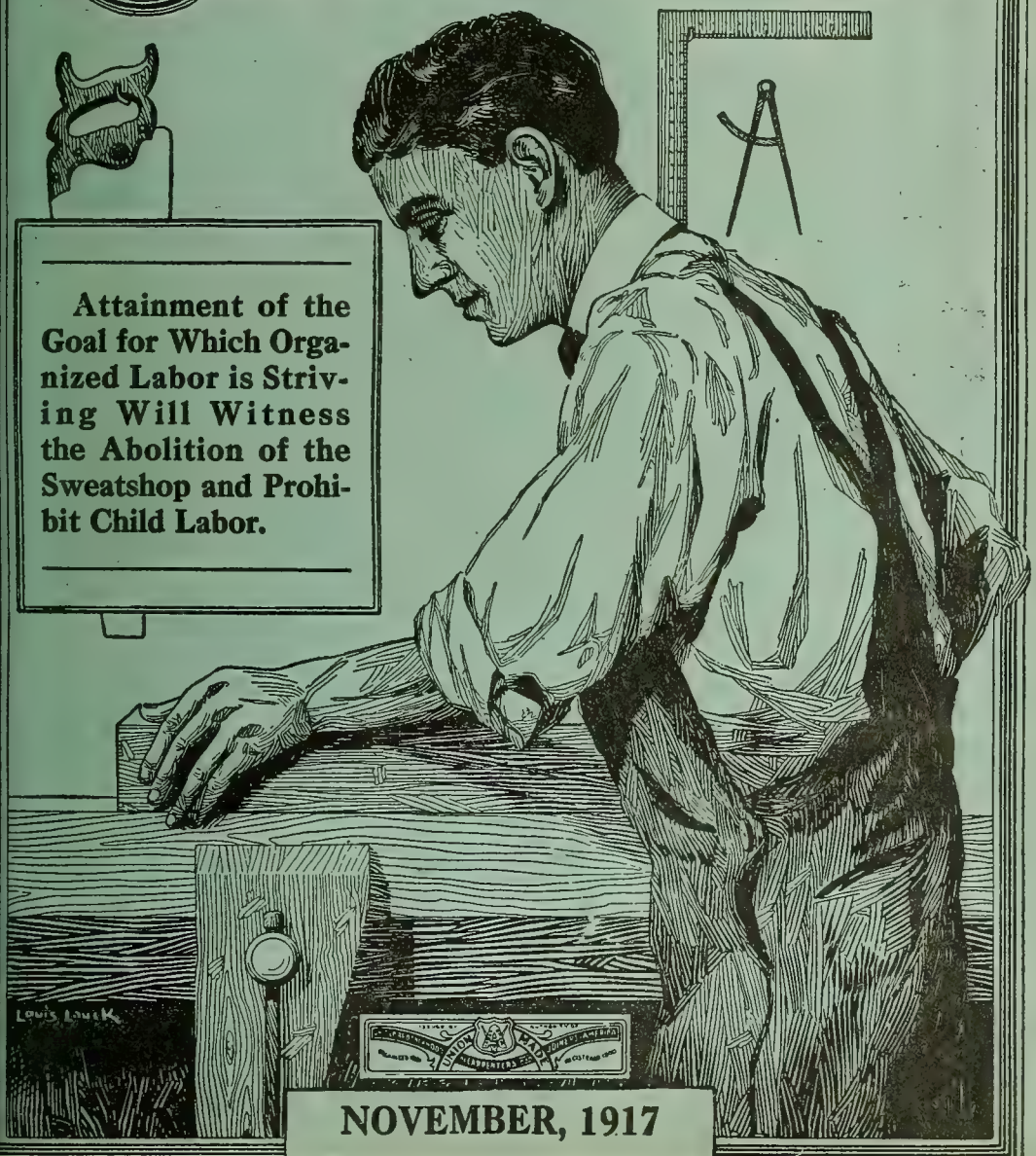

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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Plaining Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Volume XXXVII—No. 11 Established in 1881 | INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1917 | One Dollar Per Year Ten Cents a Copy

The Children of The Mills

When the wheels are turning, turning, in the dark and thundering mills,
I remember all the children who are yearning for the hills—
Little fellows with the saddest eyes I ever looked upon,
Little girls with wrinkled foreheads, cheeks all pinched and gray and wan.
Oh, I never can forget them—children old before their time—
Little mothers, little fathers in the darkness and the grime;
Little soldiers in that mighty army of the solemn poor,
Shut behind grim walls of mortar, lost behind an iron door!

Little children! And the hillsides ache for their young, absent feet!
In the meadows when June hastens, O the grass and flowers are sweet!
Yet behind ten million shuttles, in ten thousand crowded mills
Toil ten million little soldiers—lonely are the summer hills!
Rise, O man! Let shame be on you, shame in every burning heart!
Rise, my country! Free the children, do thy nobler, valiant part!
Let the children know their childhood—it is theirs by God's own right.
Free them from their foul, dim prisons, lead them to the hills—and light.

—Charles Hanson Towne.

THE MEMBERSHIP'S DUTY TO OUR BROTHERHOOD

(By Jno. T. Cosgrove, First General Vice President.)

LAW is, or should be, the expressed thought of a nation, state country or organization, and by those laws the standard of progress of a nation, people or organization is judged. A nation that has laws limiting the truly progressive aspirations of its people makes them ignorant, brutal and discontented. Hence it is that the laws of a nation that encourages its people to improve their moral and material well-being, stimulates them to have an ambition and aspiration to obtain the highest development of its resources, and thereby obtain the greatest amount of happiness to the greatest number. Laws of that kind are calculated to inspire people to obtain the highest attainment in self-government and civilization. The power of making the laws of a nation largely determines its people's happiness, as also the success of an organization.

If the power to make the laws of a nation or organization is limited to the few under direction of despotism, or an autocratic power, or ruler, then the nation, people, or organization governed by such laws, is but a true reflection of the power that makes the laws, for if it be conceded that the law-making power is but a reflection of an autocratic ruler, then such laws made under such conditions are despotic in their bearing. Hence the intelligent observer of the various nationalities as he comes in contact with them is not slow to see and determine the form of laws that these people have been trained under. If their training has been under a despotic or autocratic government, it is quite apparent to the observer that these people have been governed by such laws, and are serf-like in their action towards those whom they come in close relation with, because they have been taught to obey from a sense of fear of the punishment that would follow their disobedience to that form of despotism that circumstances had compelled them to live under, and if permission of the power that they have been governed by enables these people to go to a country in which the rights and liberties of its people are better provided for by law, one is compelled to admit that in many cases those who have been permitted to breathe the air of liberty as prevalent in a democratic country become extremists, and try as far as possible to oppose those laws that a free people have made at the ballot box.

Seemingly that class of extremists soon learn to define liberty as license, and then they proceed to try to tear apart the very form of government that their souls yearned for when they were compelled to live under a despotism.

How similar do a number of the members of our Brotherhood act in relation to the laws that govern our organization, as do those extremists whom I have just described in this article. They seem to forget or will not understand that the word organization itself employs discipline and law, and that every member of our Brotherhood is required to pledge his honor that he will conform to the laws of our organization, receiving in return the pledge of our organization that there is nothing in our laws that a manly man cannot conform to, and therefore it seems strange to me that there should be found a single member or a Local or District Council or State Council within our ranks that should fail to comply with and obey the laws of our organization, seeing that our laws are made and approved under the most progressive form of self-government, known to a self-governing people as the referendum.

Therefore, it seems passing strange to me that there could be found a member or a body of men within our organization knowing as they must, or should know, that our laws are made and approved by the consent of the governed, each member having his right guaranteed to him that he can vote against or in favor and propose or oppose any law that seeks to govern him as a member of our Broth-

erhood, under the most advanced methods of free people to register their expressed thought by their vote.

And yet we observe that there are members who fail to recognize this great principle, and assert their right to disregard our laws when they happen to be contrary to their peculiar ideas of what laws should govern them, irrespective of the fact that they may have taken part in, or may, if they had chosen, to exercise their right to formulate and shape the laws that have and now govern our Brotherhood, and when they have taken part either in opposing or approving such laws, and the votes of the organization show that the great voting power does not approve of the peculiar views of those opposing members, then they assume the right to be a law unto themselves in our organization by refusing to obey, or obey just as the circumstances may operate upon their mind for the time being, and if at any time their right to be a law unto themselves is questioned by those whose duty it is to see that our laws are obeyed, then immediately those fanatical members cry out "gag-law" and work themselves into a frenzy of fanaticism in asserting that their rights have been curtailed by those whose duty it is to enforce the laws as adopted by the voting power of our organization.

But happily for the best interests of our Brotherhood, the great majority of our membership now recognize that those frothy exhibitions of frenzied disobedience of our laws must be disciplined, and brought under control or it would destroy our organization, as every thoughtful member recognizes that if our great Brotherhood is to march onward toward the goal of complete success for our principles, we must have discipline and obedience to our laws as made by the membership itself, and our membership fully understands that it must not and will not permit the present and future success of our organization to be jeopardized by the ungovernable temperment of a few extremists who are within our ranks.

In order that our Brotherhood may have the power and influence necessary to better the working conditions of our membership, there must be a united and determined stand for the observance and obedience of the laws of our Brotherhood, for there can be no justification for a refusal to obey our laws by any of our members inasmuch as they have the greatest latitude whereby they can amend or propose new laws and place them before our entire organization through the medium of our Journal, "The Carpenter," which goes to the home of every member of our Brotherhood, and therefore, no member can complain that he has not the power to reach the great body of our membership for his proposals in reforming or proposing new laws for the better government of our Brotherhood. If a member thinks that he can suggest or form a new law that would increase the power and influence of our organization, let him set it forth before the organization in the manner I have suggested, but if his proposals do not meet with the approval of the majority of our Brotherhood let him or those who may desire such changes continue to work loyally and truly for the growth of our organization, and in the meantime reserve the right to pursue a gentlemanly agitation for such new laws and amendments as they may deem necessary for the better government of our organization, for nothing that I know of appeals more strongly to thoughtful men than the willingness of a member or members to obey our laws and rules even though they may be convinced that they can be improved, and such loyalty makes for unity which is the backbone of our organization.

To know things perfectly, we should know them in detail; but as this is almost infinite, our knowledge is always superficial and imperfect.—Francis.

I see in the American labor movement the greatest champion of an industrial democracy of a free state and a happy and contented people.—Frank P. Walsh.

THE ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN

LAST month we outlined an organizing campaign on page six, "The Three Hundred Thousand Mark," and now the plan as outlined is showing results. If we are to be successful we must continue to do so. In speaking to our membership through our journal we expect to arouse the interest of each member and in that way make our journal a paying investment. Now in asking men who can qualify to join our ranks we must have talking points, that is, be able to tell the prospective member what our organization's aims and objects are, and what we have accomplished in the few short years we have been organized. Our objects are set out in Section 2 of our General Constitution and read as follows:

> "The objects of the United Brotherhood are: To discourage piece work, to encourage an apprentice system and higher standard of skill, to cultivate feelings of friendship among the craft, to assist each other to secure employment, to reduce the hours of daily labor, to secure adequate pay for our work, to furnish aid in cases of death or permanent disability, and by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, intellectual and social conditions of members, and to improve the trade."

We pay benefits up to $300.00 on beneficial members, wife's funeral donations up to $75.00, and a disability donation up to $400.00. You will find these benefits greater than any old line insurance company will pay for the same amount of money. Then most localities pay sick benefits. Ask your non-union friend if he ever saw delegations of non-union men asking congress or the state legislatures for better laws, workmen's compensation acts, eight hour laws or child labor laws. They want such laws as much as we do, and enjoy them as much as we after we have fought for them, but the only way we are able to get such laws in spite of the united opposition on the part of the employers association and others allied with them, is to properly organize to fight for them. After we were able to get some of these laws enacted for the benefit of the workers they were attacked in the courts and we being carpenters had to employ the best counsel in the country to defend the laws above mentioned. It would be hard to say just how much in dollars this has cost us—many, many thousands—and we defended the rights of all workers with our time and money. Was it fair on the part of the non-union man to stand by and not offer to lend a hand? No! But it is never too late to mend his ways. Now come, the more of us, the more consideration we can command. Don't waste your time knocking each other. Our employers can find fault enough with us. As long as they can keep us quarreling among ourselves as union and non-union men, "they should worry."

NOW ALL TOGETHER FOR THE THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MARK

THE HABIT OF THRIFT

(By Margaret Scott Hall)

THE habit of thrift is a voluntary service impressed upon all the people and it amounts to the importance of a patriotic duty. In the national emergency, the habit of thrift is a subject of individual interest to every man, woman and child in the United States.

To man, because men are supposed to bear the responsibility of the family support. To woman, because women are the treasurers of American homes and equal partners of men in the weal or woe of the commonwealth. To the child, as the beneficiary of the parents' thrift. Reduction of waste is a practical help and each individual's most important task.

If the subject is more vital to one class of American citizens than another, it must be that in the ranks of industrial life, thrift is indeed a pertinent topic.

As a people we must pay the inevitable price of habitual extravagance and self indulgence. At the eleventh hour preparedness urges the necessity of economy.

Conservation is the cry. A vigorous crusade is started against waste of food stuffs. Self denial is a new experiment in this country. It has been prophesied that this great war will be won by famine rather than fighting. Hence we realize the wisdom of economy.

Our country's honor in time of war calls for defense, and one of the most effective weapons in the possession of American allies will prove to be the invaluable habit of thrift. The sooner we acquire this habit, the further will our allies be from famine, and the surer our own comfort will be provided for in the general vicissitudes of a world at war.

We have been justly accused of being a spendthrift nation. Once the habit of thrift was cultivated as a fine art by our pioneer ancestors. The pilgrim fathers knew that "wilful waste makes woeful want," and accordingly practiced the rigid economy suggested by the necessity of their times.

Now under the stress of present unusual conditions, every inherited tendency toward the habits of thrift are to be encouraged and cultivated by this generation. The pendulum has swung to the farthest boundary of self indulgence and the very momentum it has gained will carry it just as far and just as surely in the opposite direction.

Proportionately the working people, in their way, have been as recklessly extravagant as the capitalists have in theirs. The employed have followed the example of the employer until the nation as a whole was in danger of squandering its birth-right. Suddenly, conservation is the watch word. The awful tragedy of war overshadows all conditions of human affairs. Rich and poor alike are concerned and the earnest appeal from the Food Administration for conservation of food supplies, comes to all American people.

What is organized labor's attitude in this universal calamity?

In this great crisis of war and its emergencies when no philosopher can tell what strange developments a day may bring forth, organized labor has already proved itself forever entitled to a distinguished place among the forces at work in the councils of national defense. Without hesitation the mighty body of organized labor has answered to the call of patriotic duty. And labor is anxious to do its part in the making ready, whether the training be military drill or the constant effort to acquire the habit of thrift.

Regardless of past struggles for industrial freedom, a living wage and decent conditions of environment, regardless of the profit grinding methods of capital and the mercenary plundering of the people in ever increasing prices for life's necessity, notwithstanding the bitter fight over the child labor, without looking back on neglect and injustice through past ages, organized labor nobly responds when duty calls. Forgetting how slow the government has been to

meet organized labor half way in its work for human uplift, the labor union has thrown itself heart and soul into a loyal support of the government.

Haughty imperialism has counted upon our pitiful almost criminal unpreparedness. It is up to our whole people to show what we can do, and among the first lessons of training, comes the subject of conservation. In our work of preparedness we shall acquire the habit of thrift and at the crucial moment shall not "be weighed in the balance and found wanting."

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

BACK of much of the conflict which exists in the industries between the employers and the workers; beneath what appears on the surface in the court proceedings resulting in injunctions against labor, underlying the announced purpose which leads many employers to organize into anti-trade union associations, is the question of labor's right to organization.

When the terms "democracy" in industry or industrial democracy are used, there is in mind a condition where trade-union organization exists unhampered and where employers recognizing this right to organization meet their employees as an organized body, for the purpose of jointly adjusting whatever questions arise between them. Under political democracy—the social contract—the people participate in making the laws which are to govern them. Under industrial democracy the employers and the employes act together in determining the rules and regulations under which their relationship as employers and employes will be carried on. Under political democracy no man can set himself up as a dictator, whose mandates become the law which must be obeyed by his subjects. Under industrial democracy no employer would be permitted to issue mandates which his employes must obey. Just as there is self-government under political democracy, so would there be self-government under industrial democracy—the employers and the employes acting jointly for the determination of the terms of employment and the conditions of labor.

Where political autocracy exists, the mass of the people are unable to work out the problems which affect them, but are forced instead to depend upon the whims, desires and the inclinations of the dictator who governs them. Where the workers have no organization and the employer assumes dictatorship, the so-called right of "running his business to suit himself" the workers are given no opportunity of working out the problems which affect them as wage earners—they are forced to submit to whatever arbitrary and dictatorial policies the employer may desire to apply and enforce.

Many centuries ago men discovered it was only through co-operative effort and association that they could make progress and solve the general problems which affected them, and whenever the tyrant was dethroned the right of association was won. The history of every ancient nation, and of most modern ones, has been that the right to democratic institutions, the right to association has never been won until the tyrant has been dethroned.

The progress which civilization has made, the free institutions which give every man an opportunity of improving his condition, have all come as result of the organized effort of men, who at least, so far as they were concerned, were determined to secure the right of association and the right to participate in determining the laws and the rules under which they were to live.

In every field of human activity, organization plays a most important part. It is organization that has made possible the great educational institutions, the scientific bodies, the professional associations, without which the progress of civilization would have been much slower. Under the free institutions of this country, men are free to organize political bodies, elect officers, raise funds

and create the machinery by which their political organizations can be carried on; the members of the different religious denominations are free to form their religious societies, own property, support their clergy and maintain the educational, benevolent and other institutions which they desire; for the protection of their interests the business men of the city organize Chambers of Commerce which endeavor to advance the business and commercial interests of the city; the manufacturers organize their associations and through them derive unlimited benefits. Everywhere in our country, in every field of activity, the right to organization is unquestioned, provided that the object of the organization is a lawful one, with the exception of the trade union.

No one is so bold today as to assert that labor can be legally debarred from the right of association. The right of the workers to organize is too thoroughly established under the Constitution, under the statutory law, and in the minds of the people. Instead of denying the legal right to organize many employers organize largely for the purpose of preventing the workers from enjoying this constitutional and legal right, their position being that although labor has the right to organize it is their privilege to prevent such organization if they are able to. There is no law to deny the right of employers to organize for the purpose of endeavoring to crush trade unionism. There is no law to prevent their employing spies within the ranks of organized labor, to hire large bodies of mercenaries to act as strikebreakers, or armed guards, and because of the strength of some of these employers' associations, the millions of dollars behind them, their strongly intrenched position, the direct influence which they have in the nomination and election of public officials and the appointment of judges, they have been able in more than one industry to prevent their employers from enjoying the same right of organization which they themselves enjoy.

The public does not fully appreciate the danger which lies in this program, which exists for the purpose of preventing large numbers from enjoying the right to organize for self-protection and self-advancement. The danger which exists in the attitude assumed by the anti-trade union employers is not fully understood. If it was, there would be a speedy day of reckoning for those gentlemen who believe that the ownership of money entitles them to set themselves up as industrial dictators—petty tyrants within whose hands lies the power to determine all the terms of employment and the conditions of labor.

The general assumption is that the employer—though he has no moral right to do so—has the legal right to discharge a workman if he is too active in the union, or if he even becomes a member of a union, and unquestionably this is his legal right, but what position would the public or the government assume, if the trade unions took the corresponding position that they would refuse to work for any employer who was a member of an anti-trade union association?

In commerce and business; in the professions; among the employers; in politics, and among religious groups, the right to organize is absolutely essential to their welfare. There are many problems affecting them which cannot be worked out except through organization. No group has more serious problems to contend with than the wage earners; no body of citizens stands in greater need of organization, and yet there is today in the most powerful circles within the industrial world, a determination that industrial democracy shall not exist. There is the deliberate intention to "run their business to suit themselves," regardless of the workers' welfare, and to wholly deny the worker's right to participate in the determination of the rules and regulations under which labor is to be employed.

These men, while perhaps not breakers of the law of the land, violate the moral law and use all of their powerful influences to prevent their employes from enjoying the same rights and privileges

which they so fully avail themselves of. They are determined to prevent the free application of democracy in industry.

So long as they maintain this attitude so long will there be bitterness and rancor in the minds of many workers. The wage earners know that the institutions of the country guarantee to them the right to organize, and when private influences organize for the purpose of preventing the enjoyment of this right the seed is being sown which reaps the whirlwind.

Industrial democracy cannot be strangled in this country if we are to maintain our other free institutions. The biggest question in the industrial world today is not what the wage rate shall be, or the hours of labor, it is the question of whether labor is to be given the right to a voice in determining what these terms of employment shall be, or the hours of labor.

This is the big issue which underlies the great majority of all disputes in the industrial world.—International Molders' Journal.

THE NON-UNION MAN

IN a recent issue of "The Shoe Workers Journal" the non-union man is severely taken to task. He is told in plain language what he is and where he fits. The best thing to do with such a man is not to recognize him at all, not to speak to him and above all not to work with him; ignore him completely is the only way to treat him.

The journal in question says:

We have never heard of a non-union man who, when his fellow employes had obtained through organization any benefits either through a wage increase or other improved conditions, was not eager and willing to share in the same. Having done nothing to either initiate or support any movement for better conditions, he is nevertheless, glad to accept the fruits of the endeavors of his fellow-employes. Such a man is called a "non-union parasite," It is said that no animals will prey upon their own kind. Not so with the non-union man. He is the worst kind of a parasite. While his fellowmen are contributing and upholding their craft organization, he sits snugly in his cave and awaits until the fray is over and the danger past, only to emerge and partake of the fruits of which he did not help to cultivate or nourish.

Much has been said in condemnation of the strike-breakers and justly so, but surely the man who refuses to help towards obtaining what he wants and lets others do his share and then comes forward to reap the benefits, is no better, if not worse than a strike-breaker. Personally we have had the misfortune to know a few such despicable characters. They are, as a rule, cowards and cringing underlings of the man above them. Their intellect is warped and cracked, and they are generally out of tune with the progress and happenings of the world. In the future they will be classed among the extinct vultures of the earth, who, in common with other reptiles, inhabited part of the globe, apparently without any valid claim for existence.

While this statement is very pronounced in every particular, we think it is not as strong as one we received a few days ago from the President of Carpenters' Local Union No. 1717, of Morristown, Tennessee, and for the benefit of our members we herewith publish the letter received and the statement referred to.

Morristown, Tenn., Sept. 24, 1917.
Mr. Frank Duffy, Sec'y.

Dear Sir and Bro: I am sending you some clippings I happened to find, which I thought would be very good for "The Carpenter" next month.

Yours fraternally,
G. S. CARY.
President, Morristown Local No. 1717.

A prominent clergyman once gave the following statement as his vision of scabs or strike breakers, after being com-

pelled to associate with them for a short time:

After God had finished the rattlesnake, the toad and the vampire, he had some awful substance left, with which he made a scab.

A scab is a two legged animal with a corkscrew soul, a water sogged brain, a combination backbone made of jelly and glue, where others have their hearts he carries a tumor of rotten principle.

When the scab comes down the street, honest men turn their backs, and the angels weep, and the devil shuts the gates of Hell to keep him out.

Esau sold his birthright for a mess of pottage; Judas Iscariot sold his savior for 30 pieces of silver; Benedict Arnold sold his country for the promise of a commission in the English army; the modern strikebreaker sells his birthright, his country, his wife, his children and his fellow men for an unfulfilled promise from a trust or corporation.

Esau was a traitor to himself; Judas Iscariot was a traitor to his God; Benedict Arnold was a traitor to his country; a strikebreaker is a traitor to his God, his country, his family, himself and his class.

A real man is never a scab.

THE UNRELIABLE

(By Robert Burton Bruce)

WAR is a crucible. Even the laborer and his organizations are thrown into its testing pot. Every government or nation that engages in war, makes among its immediate demands, a call upon the industrial and mechanical power and production of those of its citizens who have healthy and physical ability and capacity to serve it in its needs and requirements.

Its demands are imperative. If not answered willingly and promptly, its commands become imperious. Needing no negative, accepting no uncertainty, and only in dire stress will it resort to its own hands.

Delving into history, it is observed that no war so demanded the inventive mind, the skilled hand, the trained eye and the healthy activity of man in factory and on field, and of woman in home and shop, as the conflict now going on. Invention had not ascended to the eminence which it now holds; nor had science relegated old destructives to ineffectiveness. To no implement had it given its touch or introduction of improvement. The change that forced the world to wonder came with the present century. It was slow in its coming and of little help in ending fitful wars, for great countries were generally at peace with each other. Today we realize the enormity and immensity of broad and mighty war, and sadly smile as we look upon some of those same extensive countries and see how they permitted themselves, or more directly speaking, allowed their confidence and reliance in their own ability to stand before the world as an unequal mute, only to realize they stood among the weak and not the strong; in other words, near and distant powers juggled with their confidence and credulity, the while preparing for gigantic war by gathering in new, powerful and destructive machinery and implements of wonderful possibility. And even such negligence is like the dilatory school boy—hunting for some other school and prize apples.

Invention is grateful to capital for promoting and manufacturing its offerings. But it readily recognizes that labor which evidences its broad knowledge and experience, perfect workmanship and sound reliability. Money, however, is everywhere. Its venture is in glittering inducements, and with assumptive eyes look upon its quantity as a power that expects the hand that receives its dollar to give it two dollars for that one, in other words, it must hold the winning hand.

No intelligent person will dispute the fact that capital and labor are dependent

upon and cooperating with each other, and therefore should throw their energies in meeting the demands of modern invention, manufacture and production. Nor will any reasonable and humane person claim or imagine the old spavined horse from the equine "bone yard" is serviceable among young, healthy roadsters and runners. Nevertheless, many of the castoffs are utilized by grasping capital, by hiring them from owners who accept a pay inadequate to repair harness or put feed in the trough of the wrecks. The humanity of the owner is in keeping the beast alive, his inhumanity in forcing the skeleton to toil on; his brutality finds its parallel in the barbarity of the employer. Each soulless being should be referred to some fearless society for the prevention of cruelty.

The old horse and his master represents but a minimum of unreliable labor. The dumb thing is not a scab, since he is incapable of understanding his industrial status, and his master is too inhuman to relieve him of the burden of toil. Often the stronger equine breaks in the harness, but generally it is not until he feels the crack of cruelty. It is enough then that he has instinctive sense to know that if treated kindly, he will do his best to be a reliable worker.

Our reference is in the comparison. In the present war, animal strength, as a pulling, hoisting or loading power, is becoming a passing consideration, so successful has auto power become. However, here is the emphatic. Use incompetent men and capital, labor, and life itself would be in constant hazard; that is to say, that if such incompetents formed the majority of the working masses, it would be a reasonable apprehension that the country, its soldiers and its co-operating aids would be in constant hazard. Invention, capital itself, every plain workman, skilled artizan and mechanic and almost every citizen would sadly sigh for safety upon realizing what a menace all and everything was under.

Fortunately, the unreliables have no organization crowned with the honor and dignity of universal or local respectable recognition, certainly none that civilized labor readily affiliates with. It is known that while some of these bodies are fought by Capital, there are a few of them, and others of their kind so unprincipled as to assist Capital in fomenting strikes, and in general warring against every labor organization of standard recognition. Nor is it a sleeping or concealed fact that cowardly, unscrupulous Capital fosters mongrel societies whose members accept a wage so low that home economy cannot be brought to meet the high cost of living, nor be enabled to escape lesser house room, scantier clothing, limited cups of coffee, ounces of butter or oleomargarine, fewer dishes and fewer friends to visit or entertain.

It is the heartless employers that thus force reliable and reputable industrial organizations and workmen to fight against this low, fruitless wage and these mongrel organizations in order to make it possible to meet living fair and comfortable and remove the destruction, wreck and disaster resultant from incompetent and unreliable labor whether it is serving the country in war or in peace, or the ordinary lines of trade, commerce and industry.

The quality and quantity of work demanded by the government in view of its entrance into the present war, have reached an eminence never dreamed of by either friend or foe. Hence it is a natural expectation that quality should be such as to be certain of securing the highest standard of service and the greatest comfort, security and safety to the country, its cause and defenders, its home interest and the interest of those who desire universal peace, prosperity and popular democracy.

No economist will claim that this can be done if incompetent workmen are employed and the motley and alloyed combinations permitted to exist. Nor will military experts reason that an army of untrained recruits will win a battle against an army of veterans or any force equipped with high grade armaments. Examining boards are applying every possible test to attain the highest type of soldierly experience and competency,

and for such the country is placing its utmost reliance to reach that attainment. So, too, is it expecting from contractors and their co-laboring forces that efficiency which will ensure safe and absolute perfection in material, manufacture and construction. If its inspectors condemn work, let it be known that defectiveness was so clearly chargeable to unreliable and incompetent service that no assurance of safety and success was apparent.

Never in its history has organized labor been called upon to assume the effort of eliminating from mechanical, manufacturing, construction and commecial life the weeds of incompetency now growing in reliable labor's field. The call is present. It should and must be answered, otherwise future history may write a blemish upon the escutcheon of the American Federation of Labor and every other organized and reputable Labor organization.

HOW TO REDUCE DISEASE AND DEATH

THERE are more than six hundred thousand preventable deaths in the United States every year. There are a million and a half people lying on sick beds in the United States any day in the year who should not have been there.

Such are the declarations made in a recent issue of the University of California "Journal of Agriculture" (published by the students of the college of agriculture, by the distinguished economist, Irving Fisher, professor of political economy in Yale university, who is to visit the University of California next fall to give the annual Hitchcock lectures.

"Human life is needlessly shortened at least fifteen years in the United States," declares Professor Fisher. Moreover, "preventable diseases even when not fatal cripple the power to work and mar the joy of living."

"I venture the opinion," says Professor Fisher, "that the average man or woman in the United States is not doing half of the work nor having half of the joy of which human being is capable."

While there is now a decreased loss of life from infection by the germ diseases, there is an increased loss of life after middle age from the degenerative diseases, such as hardening of the arteries or Bright's disease. Neglect of individual hygiene is declared by Professor Fisher the chief cause of this degeneration.

Here are fifteen rules for more scientific habits of daily living which Professor Fisher proposes as a means of keeping people well and happy, and lengthening their lives:

1. Ventilate every room you occupy, and keep the air in the house always as pure as the air outdoors.

2. Wear light, loose clothes of porous cloth, so loosely woven that air can be blown through it, for the skin needs air.

3. Spend some time in the open air every day.

4. Have lots of fresh air where you sleep, or sleep out if you can.

5. Breathe deeply.

6. Avoid eating too much.

7. Do not eat too much meat and eggs.

8. Eat various kinds of food—most people eat too much soft food. Hard foods like crusts, toast, hard fruits and nuts, which require chewing, are beneficial. The danger with most people is that they eat too much of concentrated foods, and not enough bulky or filling foods, such as lettuce, celery, cucumbers, spinach, asparagus, cabbage, cauliflower, beets, onions, carrots, parsnips, squash, pumpkins, tomatoes, and other garden vegetables. Some raw foods, such as fruits and salads should be eaten each day, as these raw foods contain certain beneficial elements which are often lost in cooking.

9. Eat slowly.

10. Have your bowels move at least once each day—preferably twice—regularly.

11. Stand sit and walk erect.

12. Avoid poisonous drugs.

13. Keep clean and avoid contagious diseases. The daily bath is desirable. The hands should always be washed before eating. Water should be boiled before drinking if its purity has not been established. Mosquitoes and flies should be kept out of the house and away from food. Fruits—especially apples—after a meal are good mouth and tooth cleaners.

14. Work hard, but play, sleep, and rest, too. Laughter is healthful.

15. Be cheerful, and learn not to worry.

"The secret of life and of happiness," says Professor Fisher, "seems to be in taking one's life and work cheerfully. Almost anyone can assume this attitude if the proper desire is present.

THE WORKINGMAN'S CAUSE

(By The Rev. T. B. Gregory)

THE cause of the workingman may be said to have had its substantial beginning in the spring of 1860, when on May 4 of that year, the Rev. Henry Solly of Lancaster, England, organized the Workingmen's Mutual Improvement and Recreation Society, the first of the now numerous institutions for the mental and social uplift of the toiling millions.

That date—May 4, 1860—should be set down as a sacred one in the annals of the race, and beyond a doubt it will ultimately receive the veneration it so richly deserves.

It is no secret to those who know history that from the dawn of the human story right down to the middle of the nineteenth century the lot of the worker in all lands was a dismal one.

Herodotus tells us about the slaves who built the Pyramids, of the cruel "task masters," the fearful strain under which the work was carried on, the utter degradation of the toilers, the whole making a picture that can never be forgotten by those who have once had their attention called to it; and it is not too much to hold that the spirit of the Egyptian taskmaster prevailed, to a considerable extent at least, so late as the time of the great awakening known as the French revolution.

Everywhere and for nameless ages the workers were looked upon as being a class apart from those who fattened upon their toil and lolled in luxury and ease, while they, the workers, toiled and groaned.

The workingman was simply a nobody. If he was permitted to toil to earn a half-decent animal sustenance, a plenty of coarse fare and a pile of straw to sleep on he had no right to look for anything further.

The idea that the men who did the world's work might with sense and justice aspire to better themselves socially, to have music and pictures, and books in their homes, and the decent clothing upon their backs, and an increased refinement about their mingling with each other seemed perfectly ridiculous to the upper classes.

The workingman, they thought, needed only strong muscles and a stiff backbone. He had no use for mental accomplishments nor social aspirations. He was just a "common laborer" who could get along very well without "boiled shirts," polished shoes, knowledge, self-respect and the ambition to rise in the world.

Labor was degraded and degrading. Only the "gentleman" was respectable, and the gentleman was one who did not have to work.

Such was the absurd opinion that pretty generally prevailed throughout the world from time to time of Aristotle, and earlier, until quite modern times.

And the worst of it all was the fact that the workers themselves were largely of the same way of thinking.

In the great majority of cases they seemed to be fairly well satisfied with their despicable condition and felt that they were getting all that was "coming to them."

They appeared to have no ambition beyond the day's toil and its material

compensations. Caliban was satisfied with being Caliban.

In the midst of this forlorn condition of things there came along the Rev. Henry Solly, who started his great work among the Lancashire weavers, a work as holy as any ever undertaken on this earth, and that is just now beginning to show, in a substantial way, its glorious results.

The propaganda for the amelioration of the workingman's condition has assumed world-wide proportions, and the problem, so long neglected, of the workingman's emancipation from the squalor, ignorance and all-round wretchedness that were for so many ages his portion, is today the burning question in all lands.

In every country that has even the semblance of real civilization are to be found institutions that were mapped out by the founder of the Workingman's Mutual Improvement Society; and as the result of it all, the toilers are rapidly ceasing to be things and are becoming men — "high-minded men," possessing the thoughts, hopes and aspirations that properly belong to them as such.

Every year means for the workingmen better homes, better apparel, better and larger ideas, a keener appreciation of the beautiful in nature and in art, a deeper self-respect, a finer manhood, and a wider and more varied and more satisfying existence.

The intelligent worker, as he looks forward, can see no cause for alarm, no grounds for despair. The work of the last sixty years has laid the foundation that can not be destroyed.

ONE PHASE OF HOME DEFENSE

PROTECT the defective children, provide for their training and proper care, and you will lessen the burden of dependency and delinquency. This is the gist of the advice contained in a new report on Mental Defectives issued by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, and appearing with special timeliness now that war conditions may tend to make more serious the problem of delinquent and dependent children.

The report is based on a study of the social conditions of 212 mental defectives in New Castle County, Delaware. A total of 175, or more than four-fifths of these, were in need of public supervision or institutional care because of bad home conditions, physical helplessness, or pronounced anti-social tendencies, and only 12 of them were provided for in an institution adapted to their care. Twenty-six of the defective children were in industrial schools for delinquent children, and of these the report says:

"Institutions for the care of delinquent children are greatly handicapped by the presence of defectives, since they require special attention and exert a bad influence over the normal children. After a short period of residence these defectives are returned to the community without sufficient supervision."

Other defective children with delinquency records were at large in the community; in all, 98 of the 212 defectives studied were delinquent or immoral or difficult to control.

The report suggests that, while any program for the care of mental defectives must have as its central feature suitable institutional provision offering training or custodial care according to the needs of the individual, other activities are equally essential. It is pointed out, for example, that institutional care is not necessary for all mentally defective children, for contrary to the popular impression, it is found that there are certain types who safely can remain at home, provided they have the attention and study which they deserve. However, special provision should be made for their safety, care and education, and out-patient work of an institution for the feeble-minded, in cooperation with schools, social agencies, and families, is

referred to as a new and important method of providing in the most humane possible way for such children.

The possibilities of industrial training by which certain types of defectves may gradually become in part self-supporting and the importance of providing facilities for mental examination and diagnosis of doubtful cases are also brought out in the report.

THE SECOND LIBERTY LOAN

THE bonds of the second issue of the Liberty Loan are to be issued under the act of Congress approved by the President, September 24, 1917.

The amount of the issue will be $3,000,000,000 or more; $3,000,000,000 will be offered, and the right is reserved to allot bonds in excess of that amount to the extent of one-half of the oversubscription. That is, if $5,000,000,000 is subscribed the right is reserved to issue $1,000,000,000 more than the $3,000,000,000.

The bonds will be offered for sale on October 1, 1917, and subscriptions will be received until the close of the business day of October 27.

The bonds will bear date November 15, 1917, and will mature November 15, 1942. But the Government reserves the right to call in and pay the bonds in full, with accrued interest, any time after 10 years after their date.

The bonds are convertible gold bonds and bear 4 per cent. annual interest, the interest being payable semi-annually on May 15 and November 15 of each year.

The bonds are exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any other possessions of the United States or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war profits taxes now or hereafter imposed. They are not liable to the ordinary Federal income tax.

The interest on an amount of bonds the principal of which does not exceed $5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, are exempted from the taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

The right is given to holders of the bonds to exchange them for bonds bearing a higher rate of interest if any such shall later be issued by the United States before the termination of the war. This conversion privilege must be exercised, if at all, within six months after the issuance of such higher-rate bonds.

—The Bonds—

The second issue of Liberty Loan Bonds will be of two kinds, registered and coupon.

The registered bonds will be registered at the Treasury in the names of their owners and will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $100,000. Checks for the interest on these bonds will be mailed from the Treasury to the owners each semi-annual-interest date.

The coupon bonds will be payable to bearer and will have coupons attached for the interest. They will be in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000. The coupons can be cashed like a Government check at any bank.

The coupon bonds of this loan will have only four coupons attached, representing the semi-annual interest for two years. Between November 15, 1919, and May 15, 1920, the holders of coupon bonds must exchange their bonds for new bonds having full sets of coupons. These temporary bonds are issued because the work of engraving so many bonds with so large a number of coupons attached cannot be completed within a reasonable time for delivery.

—Purchase of Bonds—

Bonds of the Second Liberty Loan can be purchased by filling out an application blank made on the form prescribed by

the Secretary of the Treasury, which can be obtained from any bank or Liberty Loan committee, and sending it or having it sent to the Treasury of the United States or any Federal Reserve Bank or branch accompanied by the payment of 2 per cent. of the amount of bonds applied for.

These applications must reach the Treasury Department, a Federal Reserve Bank or branch thereof, or some incorporated or trust company in the United States on or before the close of business October 27, 1917. Practically every bank in the United States will willingly receive these applications and handle the whole transaction of the purchase of bonds for any subscriber.

—Payment for Bonds—

A purchaser may pay in full for his bonds at the time of making his application or, if he so prefers, he can take advantage of the installment plan and pay 2 per cent. on application, 18 per cent. on November 15, 1917, 40 per cent. on December 15, 1917, and the remaining 40 per cent. on January 15, 1918.

Although so far as the Government is concerned the purchase price for the bonds must be paid as above, nearly every bank in the country will make arrangements by which Liberty Loan Bonds can be paid on an installment plan providing for weekly or monthly payments, and a great many employers will make the same arrangements for their employees.

Payment can be made to the Treasury Department or to any one of the Federal Reserve Banks, but purchasers are urged to make their payments to the banks or other agencies with whom they placed their subscriptions.

ORGANIZED LABOR IN FIGHT TO PUT END TO INDUSTRIAL WASTAGE

(By Frank Morrison)

IT is impossible to record fundamental gains during the past year because of organized labor's agitation or to individualize probable gains during the year to come. The best we can do is to observe tendencies. Prominent among these is the workers' seizure of the cry for "preparedness" to emphasize a danger in industry more deadly than battlefields.

Government statistics show that 30,000 men are annually killed and 700,000 are annually injured for a period of four weeks or over.

It has been stated that every year there are over 3,000,000 cases of industrial illness, caused mainly by long hours, low wages, dust, bad air, fumes, smoke, poisonings and poor ventilation, and that through typhoid fever and malaria alone $900,000,000 is annually lost to this nation.

A system of national preparedness that does not include recognition of this frightful and preventable wastage is the preparedness urged by big business.

Another element among employers who talk of the scarcity of labor does so to entice a sufficient number of idle workers to their factory gates as a menace to those employed and who are liable to demand better conditions. These employers oppose restriction of immigration because restriction will defeat their policy of having two or more men for every job.

Another tendency is the growing opposition to labor injunctions, which class labor power as property. The congress of the United States has voiced this opposition in amendments to the anti-trust laws. Judicial interpretations of the term "property" in the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution are losing their force. What was originally intended to end slavery has been used to thwart the enactment of social legislation, but courts have failed to check the swelling tide of democracy.

The trade union movement is conscious of the part it has played in the tendencies above referred to and this consciousness will be an inspiration to greater effort during the coming year.

The Carpenter

UNIONS SEEK BENEFITS FOR OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

AS A result of the recent decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court denying insurance compensation to a cigarmaker who in the course of his occupation had developed "neurosis" seriously affecting the use of his arm, a campaign is being conducted by the unions to secure the passage of an amendment placing all diseases arising out of employment definitely under the protection of the workmen's compensation law. In addition to such an amendment, the letter sent by the Cigarmakers' Union of Boston to all locals in the state urged support of state insurance and the exclusion of private companies from the field of industrial insurance.

Holding that the law "awards compensation for disease when it rightly may be described as a personal injury," but that "the gradual breaking down or degeneration of tissue caused by long and laborious work is not the result of a personal injury within the meaning of the act," the court says: "The act affords no relief against general disease. It is not a scheme for health insurance. It deals only with personal injuries following as an immediate result from the employment as its direct cause."

This decision has stimulated the rapidly increasing demand for universal workmen's health insurance under which medical care and cash benefits would be furnished to every wage earner at small cost to him, whether his sickness resulted from his occupation or not. In nine states official commissions are at work studying health insurance for workers with a view to legislation. The hearings now under way by the Massachusetts Commission have developed the fact that the unions are strongly in favor of a plan of workmen's insurance that will exclude private insurance companies from reaping big profits out of insuring workingmen's hazards while at the same time affording entirely inadequate protection.

"This matter is one of grave import to organized and unorganized labor," write President Aaron Velleman and Secretary Henry Abrahams of the Boston Cigarmakers' Union. "It will require considerable work to so amend the law as to protect the workers with the opposition and lobby of the insurance company against you."

What Organization Has Done

The next time some one asks you "What you have unions for," don't pity his ignorance, but take the uninformed gentleman in hand and enlighten his mind to the greatest force for good that the world's workers have ever known.

Compare the long work-day of thirty years ago to that of today. Explain to him how that at the beginning of the union labor movement, all of the different machines of labor were working from twelve to sixteen hours per day, and that now the eight-hour day is a fact in all of the organized callings, and that many of them are discussing the seven-hour day, that they may enjoy to a greater degree the good things of life.

If the union's successful effort in reducing the work-day is not sufficient excuse for our existence, show your friend how the workers' agitation secured our free school system and its free school books. How we have raised wages and established a vast chain of benefits. How we have forced employers to safeguard life and limb. How shop conditions are bettered by workers standing together and protecting from blacklisting the fellow who has gone to the front.

Tell him that all these gains have been made in the last fifty years. Before that time men were even denied the right to organize. Existing laws at that time declared that three workers gathered together in one group constituted a conspiracy. But despite these obstacles men united. They formed debating societies and established labor papers. Slowly, but surely, they one at a time, toppled over old ideas, maintained by lawmakers, professors, economists and students.—Ex.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1917

Street Car Men's Convention

The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America held its biennial convention in Providence, R. I., September 10th to 18th, inclusive. Nearly three hundred delegates were in attendance at the convention.

Changes to the laws made necessary by the entry of the United States into the world war occupied the greater part of the sessions, and radical changes were made in the laws covering their death, disability and pension funds. The per capita tax to the home office was increased 15c per month in order to meet the increased benefits provided for.

Resolutions calling for the abolition of the present policy of arbitration in wage disputes now in use in the organization were voted down after lengthy discussions. The abolishing of long-term contracts also came in for considerable discussion, the sentiment of the majority of the delegates being in favor of the one and two-year agreements.

William D. Mahon was re-elected president of the association, and his salary was increased from $6,000 to $8,000 per year.

The next convention of the association will be held in Chicago, Ill.

* * *

The Danbury Hatters Case Finally Settled

Last month, Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor sent to all Labor Unions printed copies of the financial report of the American Federation of Labor in the Danbury Hatters appeals, giving an account therein of all monies received and expended.

Secretary-Treasurer Lawlor, of the United Hatters of North America in a letter to Secretary Morrison, under date of August 28, 1917, says that the total amount paid to the Anti-Boycott Association in settlement of this case was $234,192.56. He thanked the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor for the great assistance rendered which enabled the members of the Hatters organization to retain their homes.

The members in question, not knowing what the outcome of the case might be, refrained from making repairs to their homes for the last fourteen years and as a result many of these homes are now in a dilapidated condition. The United Hatters organization however feels obligated to repair them and put them in ship-shape to live in; estimates have been asked for as to what it will cost to make the necessary repairs.

Of the $234,192.56 above mentioned, the American Federation of Labor collected $216,024.54; of this amount the Carpenters Local Unions throughout the country contributed $16,428.07 all of which went through the hands of Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, and makes a good showing for our organization.

Iron Molders Convention

The Iron Molders of North America held their twenty-fifth convention in Rochester, New York, last September. They were in session twelve days, discussing and acting upon matters of importance to their future welfare and progress.

Reports of the officers show an almost unbelievable growth in membership during the last year. Wonderful increases in benefits as to hours, wages and improved shop conditions were reported from all sections of the country, especially in the east,

The Molders are a high-dues organization. Results were shown by the financial statements. Receipts amounted to $2,974,292, of this amount $816,692 has been expended for relief and death benefits.

The standard 8-hour day was deemed far more essential than even wage increases and a strong resolution was adopted instructing local unions to subserve all other policies to this end.

It was decided to submit the question of old age pensions to a referendum vote of the members of the organization.

* * *

"Look Ahead"

Organized labor in the United States is going ahead more rapidly at present than at any other time in its history. It is making more progress in a single week now than it formerly made in years, and this quick action is sure to bring in its wake new problems for solution, questions which will require the active application of the best brains in the movement, and the exercise of forethought and sound judgment on the part of the rank and file. The union that is building its structure accordingly is a wise union, and the one that is ignoring the possibilities of the future will be sorry for it. Employers who are compelled to yield today to the demands of justice will be just as greedy as ever and just as anxious to re-establish old conditions when the opportunity presents itself in the future.

Our advice is look ahead and prepare for that time so that you may be in a position to convince such men that a backward step means a costly struggle for them.

* * *

John McBride Dead

It is with regret we learn of the accidental death of John McBride, a miner, and one of the most popular labor leaders of the country in his time. He was once president of the American Federation of Labor and is the only man in the labor movement who ever defeated Sam Gompers.

* * *

Talk Unionism

Talk unionism more at home. Let the rising generation know and learn what the labor movement is doing for their benefit.

* * *

Painters Organization Growing

The Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators has increased a membership of 85,221 on August 1, last year, to 93,320 on August 1, this year.

* * *

"In view of the depression in the building industry," says J. C. Skemp, editor of the "Painter and Decorator." "the steady increase in the membership of the Brotherhood is surprising. In the larger cities there has been a reduction of 50 per cent. in the amount of building this year, as compared with last. As little painting has been done upon government work so far, the growth has been in the face of adverse conditions. With the increased activity in the building industry that is sure to come with the fall season and the new opportunity for employment that will be furnished, now that the ship building program is in full swing, we can reasonably look forward to a further increase in the membership during the remaining months of the year."

* * *

The dues of members of the International Molders Union have been increased to 60c per week.

Printers Lower Mortality Rate

In Bulletin No. 209 on "Hygiene of Printing Trades," issued by the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, the International Typographical Union is quoted as reducing death, due to tuberculosis, from 31.2 per cent. in 1900 to 19.1 per cent. in 1915.

The menace of lead poisoning is shown by an examination of 200 working printers in Boston and Chicago. Only 93 of these workers, or 46.5 per cent., were free from noteworthy symptoms of ill health. The other 107 had health impaired and 18 of the latter were suffering from chronic lead poisoning, which is acquired, the bulletin states, by handling food or tobacco with hands which become smeared with lead or by breathing lead dust and fumes.

Excessive speeding up or excessively long hours are among the causes stated for occupational diseases among printers. Preventive measures include ample ventilation in all sorts of weather, electric heating of lead pots, scrupulous cleanliness of the premises, no dry sweeping or dry dusting, proper lighting, prevention of excessive heat, ample washing facilities and prohibition of boys' work in processes involving exposure of lead dust or fumes.

* * *

Child Labor Law To Be Fought To a Finish

There is every evidence that the opponents of the Keating-Owen child labor law, passed by the present Congress and signed by President Wilson, will be strenuously fought in the Supreme Court of the United States. Of course, the decision of District Judge Boyd at Greenboro, North Carolina, only affects that section of the state where he has jurisdiction and even in that region where there are scores of cotton mills, employing thousands of children in cotton mills, his decision has no effect until action has been taken on the appeal. That the employers of child labor are determined to fight is shown by the fact that a conference was held recently at Charlotte, attended by cotton mill owners and eminent counsel from practically every southern state. It is understood that it was determined at the conference to enter a large number of other suits to test the constitutionality of the law in other Federal district courts. Should they be successful in their efforts the cotton mill owners seem to feel that they can avoid, for the time being at least, compliance with the provisions of the child labor law without awaiting a decision of the Supreme Court.

Not only in the South, however, is the question of child labor attracting a great deal of attention. Child labor on the farms is being severely denounced by those who have been observing the results in Connecticut. One of its strongest opponents is Thomas S. Weaver, superintendent of the public schools of Hartford. "Not a tenth or even a twentieth of the boys are fit for the farm," says Mr. Weaver. "They are just little kids. It is ridiculous to put them to that kind of work. Just now it's up to the State Labor Department. But when school opens we'll see to it that they return. We'll get them back if we have to send a man out to every tobacco farm."

In Maryland the law is being strictly enforced despite the opposition of some of the daily papers, the packers and a number of business men interested in enterprises affected by the law. It is rumored that an effort will be made at the next session of the Legislature to have the Maryland law repealed. Should such an attempt be made there is hardly a doubt that organized labor will fight it to a finish.

* * *

Forced Arbitration

"The more we become acquainted with the conditions affecting trade unionists under compulsory arbitration in Australia and New Zealand, the more cause we have for being on the alert to prevent any such system being introduced in America, regardless of the form in which it may be advocated," says Editor Frey in "The International Molders' Journal."

"Regardless of what theories may have

been advanced concerning governmental regulation of the terms of employment, the one fact that stands out prominently is that such legislation, in practice, works to the employers' advantage and takes from labor the necessary liberty which it must have to adequately protect itself.

"The strongest weapon which the workers have developed to assist them in dealing with the terms of employment is the power to strike. When this power can be taken from labor, the employers are placed in a position where the advantages lay almost entirely in their hands.

"The governmental report for the month of July, 1916, prepared by the Department of Labor and Industries for New South Wales, indicates that the law has not prevented strikes, but that it has enabled the governmental machinery, operating through the courts, to punish strikers if this is deemed advisable.

"During July of that year some 22,539 wage earners in New South Wales ceased work because of industrial disputes, 53,562 days all told being lost from this cause.

"There are two principle methods advocated for the purpose of working out the wage earners' industrial salvation, so far as the terms of employment are concerned. One, the legislative, and the other, the trade union. So far, the history of the legislative method contains no evidence that it is to be depended upon to safeguard labor's essential rights. Instead its tendency is to limit labor's freedom of action."

* * *

It Pays To Retain Workers

A special committee recently reported to the American Manufacturers' Association that whenever the shorter working day becomes profitable it will be adopted generally without compulsion of legislation. This sounds like a truism, but is it, asks the "Seattle Post-Intelligencer" recently. One of the standing arguments in favor of the shorter working day is that it does not decrease unit production, but that men accomplish more and do better work with shorter than with longer hours. This is true in a sense, but there is a limit. It will not be claimed that a man can accomplish as much in one hour's work as in ten. What is the exact dividing line? That is yet to be established scientifically.

The committee is undoubtedly right in its conclusion that manufacturers are willing to adopt working hours which will keep the entire working force in the best possible condition and bring the largest unit output per man. If the eight-hour day does this, then the eight-hour day will be generally observed.

There has been of recent years a notable change in the attitude of many employers of labor. They have learned that one of the most serious leaks in the conduct of a manufacturing plant comes from constant changes in the working force, and that conditions nearly approaching the ideal are had when the men are contented, desire to remain and do remain in the one employment. Big industrial corporations are looking for managers who can keep on the best terms with their men and hold together the best of their working forces. They are improving working conditions to the same end. They will shorten hours when it is shown that it pays in practical results and in the contentment of the working force.

* * *

Railroad Accidents

Ten thousand and one persons were killed in the United States in railroad accidents in 1916 and 196,722 were injured, according to figures covering the year made public by the Interstate Commerce Commission. As usual, the greater number were trespassers on railroad property.

Passengers killed numbered 291; injured, 8,008; employes killed, 2,941; injured, 175,923; other persons, including trespassers, killed and injured number 6,769 and 11,791, respectively. These figures show an increase over 1915 of 1,371 killed and 34,835 injured.

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Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

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Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 1056 14th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chembord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President Wm. L. Hutcheson for Quarter Ending September 30, 1917

October 1, 1917.

To the Members of the General Executive Board.

Greeting: The quarter just ended has been one that has brought to our organization many things of material interest and benefit to the entire membership in the way of arrangements and understandings arrived at with the officials of the government and contractors in the various parts of the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood, as well as decisions given by the courts in reference to the different suits pending against the Brotherhood.

There has been a large amount of work done by the government and in several instances the same has been let to contracting firms who did not recognize or employ members of our organization.

One instance of this kind occurred when the government let a contract for a job to be erected at Pelham Bay Park which is in the New York City district to the firm of Henry Steers. The Henry Steers Company was a firm that had been fighting our organization for several years and started out on the government work by ignoring our membership with the result that our District Council took the matter up and I advised them to refrain from taking any action in the matter until I had been given an opportunity to endeavor to bring about the desired results.

I proceeded to New York City and there, in company with Board Member Guerin, met in conference with Admiral Harris of the Navy Department of the United States and Mr. Steers representing the Henry Steers Company but failed to reach an understanding in the matter, after which Board Member Guerin and myself proceeded to Washington, D. C., where other matters of interest to our

organization required our taking them up with government officials. Our District Council in New York then removed the members of our organization who were employed by contractors doing work for the government on other jobs within the confines of the district. This action was taken (even though the contractors whom our members were employed were fair) to bring pressure to bear on the Steers Company. The removal of our members from the government work in and around the city of New York resulted in a conference with Secretary of Navy Daniels and his assistants, and I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which Secretary Daniels handled this matter and too much praise cannot be given him for the consideration he gave our organization. He demonstrated his fairness in the manner in which he proceeded and instructions were given Mr. Steers that it would be necessary for him to give recognition to our organization and employ our members on the work he was performing for the government.

For sometime past we have been negotiating with the New York Foundation Company looking towards an agreement referring to their operations which take in nearly every part of the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood. Several conferences were held with the general manager of this concern and finally an arrangement was arrived at whereby it is understood that the New York Foundation Company will, after completion of certain work they now have under way, comply with the rules, regulations and established conditions of our organization in any and all localities where they have work to perform. This understanding I feel is of great benefit to our organization owing to the magnitude of the operations of this firm, and I am pleased to say that Mr. Doty, the general manager, has shown himself to be a man of his word in carrying out the understandings arrived at and I feel that as time progresses and we have an opportunity to demonstrate to him our intention of fair dealings that the relationship between that company and our Brotherhood will be of a nature that will be both satisfactory and beneficial to them as a company and to us as an organization.

Through the efforts of this office we were also able to straighten out Contractor Oeflien of Milwaukee, Wis., who had for some time been ignoring our organization and inasmuch as he was doing work in Newark, N. J., where he was employing members of our organization, we were able to bring pressure to bear against him to the extent that he entered into an understanding with the Milwaukee District Council to hereafter employ members of the Brotherhood.

I am also pleased to report to you that we have entered into a tentative understanding with the Alfred Struck Company of Louisville, Ky., whereby they have agreed that beginning November 1st, next, they will comply with the rules and regulations of our Brotherhood and will employ only such men as are members thereof. It is needless to call your attention to the fact that this is a firm that we have been endeavoring for many, many years to have recognize our organization, and now that they have concluded to comply with our established conditions I feel that same will be of material benefit to our membership.

Another firm that for some time past has not recognized our organization is the Raymond Pile Company who entered into an understanding whereby they agree in the future to employ none but members of the U. B. on their work.

In reference to the court cases will say I have been informed by Attorney Beattie that a decision has been rendered in favor of our Brotherhood in the case of Bossert vs. the Brotherhood. This case has been pending since October 21, 1911, costs for which we had to give appeal bonds are assessed against the Bosserts. The reversal of this case also destroys Bosserts' $200,000.00 damage case against us. This was the famous decision of Judge Blackmar in which he restrained and enjoined the local officers of the New York District Council and

the members of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood from telling, publishing, printing or writing anything about the firm; and from calling men on strike in their mills; and from telling carpenters who were working on trim that they must not use Bossert trim and that if they did they laid themselves liable to a fine by the District Council. Later one of our representatives was cited for contempt of violating the order, but in an opinion rendered by Judge Crane, the court held that there could be no contempt on the part of any of our officers in calling men on strike or telling them they would be fined for working on this unfair trim.

After the judge had made the injunction permanent we appealed the case to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and that tribunal affirmed the lower court. We then appealed to the Court of Appeals, the highest court in the state of New York, and by decision the court reversed the two lower courts and held that we have a right to take action against firms who do not employ our members and prevent our outside men from putting up their unfair trim.

Also the case of Newton vs. the Brotherhood has been decided in our favor and was along the same lines as the Bossert case and was filed against us on October 10, 1910. However, they did not get their papers in good shape; their pleading being defective and it dragged along until after the orders were made in the Bossert case; and we appealed. As in the Bossert case, the Court of Appeals reversed the two lower courts and found for the Brotherhood.

These are two signal victories for the organization and when we get the written opinions we will evidently find that to a certain extent the court follows the United States Supreme Court in the famous Paine et al. vs. the Brotherhood, in which that court holds that we could do all lawful things to increase our membership and to help our brothers in other branches of the trade.

On or about August 15th I received a notice from President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor that an arrangement had been entered into between Assistant Secretary of Navy Roosevelt, the Shipping Board of the United States government and President Gompers, providing for a plan of adjustment of misunderstandings pertaining to work on ships being built by various ship yards for the government, and inasmuch as several of the international presidents had signed the memorandum and became parties thereto, he requested that the undersigned authorize the attaching of his signature to the same so that the Brotherhood would become a party to this memorandum.

The basis of standards were to be the scale of wages and hours as were in force on July 15, 1917, and such conditions as obtained on said date, but inasmuch as there had been a written interpretation given in correspondence exchanged between Secretary of War Baker and President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor pertaining to the word "conditions" as used as the understanding arrived at in June between Secretary of War Baker and President Gompers, wherein it was agreed that the word "conditions" did not apply to the union or non-union shop, I felt that the word "conditions" as used in the memorandum reached between Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, the Shipping Board and President Gompers was not clearly enough defined but that the same interpretation could be placed thereon as was on the word "conditions" in the former memorandum, I declined to become a party to the memorandum as per the request of President Gompers and the representatives of the United States Adjustment Commission, believing that as an organization we were entitled to some consideration in the way of maintaining unto ourselves the conditions that we had established, as it has been clearly shown and demonstrated by some few employers doing work for the government that they will not overlook an opportunity to take advantage of the workmen and ignore whenever possible the condition established in the various localities and

districts of our organization. Therefore I did not believe it was to the best interests of our membership to enter into any memorandum or understanding whereby we would agree to continue to work if the conditions created by our organization were being ignored or deviated from.

Considerable publicity was given to this arrangement or agreement by the press of the country but our membership should not be governed or influenced by same, and should remember that while we have every desire, intention and thought of assisting the officials of the government in the crisis we are now passing through, yet at the same time we have no thought or intention of waiving or giving up our rights to maintain for ourselves the conditions that we have established.

For years past the officials of the government have taken under consideration the wages paid to the various mechanics employed in the navy yards and given consideration to the conditions and the adjustment of the wage scale. This was recently done and a new wage scale was to become effective September 22nd and notice of the scale determined upon was sent to the various yards. The trades employed in the Norfolk navy yard showed their dissatisfaction of the wage established by ceasing work with the result that Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt notified the undersigned to attend a conference in Washington, D. C. with the representatives of the various trades affiliated with the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, Board Member Guerin and the undersigned representing the U. B.

A re-adjustment was arrived at which gives to our members employed in the various navy yards of the country a material increase in the scale formerly paid, copy of which will be presented to you at this meeting of the Board.

Also with this report will be submitted for your consideration the report of the delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, which was held in Ottawa, the week of September 19, 1917. I take pleasure in informing you at this time that Board Member Martel was elected as Vice-President of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. This should be of material benefit to our membership in the Dominion of Canada as it is needless to say that Brother Martel has the qualifications to represent not only the United Brotherhood, but all organized labor of that district.

This, with the other various matters referred to me and which will be called to your attention, during the session of the Board, completes my report for the quarter ending September 30, 1917.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,

General President.

Report of Delegate to Canadian Trades and Labor Congress

Hamilton, Ont., Can., Sept. 29, 1917.

Mr. William L. Hutcheson, General President, U. B. of C. and J. of A., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother: The Thirty-Third Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was opened in St. Patrick's Hall, Ottawa, at 10:00 o'clock Monday morning, September 17th.

Speeches of welcome were delivered by President Cameron, of the Allied Trades Association, Ottawa, Mayor Fisher, Sir Robert Borden, prime minister and Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor.

President J. C. Watters in reply thanked the speakers for their welcomes and declared the convention open for business.

The splendid ovation given to President Watters at this time proved that his actions during his last term of office must have been satisfactory to the labor movement in Canada.

The committee on credentials reported that 283 delegates were present, including one fraternal delegate from Great Britain and one from the American Federation of Labor.

The U. B. was well represented, having 35 delegates present.

There were over 100 resolutions to be dealt with, and all of great importance to the workers of Canada.

The conscription act was one of the most important questions dealt with, and occupied two whole days of the convention.

Opinions "for" and "against" this measure were greatly divided, and the opposition from the eastern and western delegates was very bitter at times.

This question was referred to the committee on officers' reports, which I had the honor to be a member of; and after serious consideration the following recommendation, as an amendment to the Executive Board's report was placed before the convention.

—Committee On Executive Council's Report On Conscription—

In 1915 the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, at the annual convention held in Vancouver, declared an unqualified opposition to conscription as a method of military enlistment. Last year, at Toronto, the same resolution was re-affirmed in all its emphasis. Since then the question of conscription for Canada has agitated the public mind to an unprecedented degree. Sections of the press and numerous public bodies have argued strongly in favor of the adoption in Canada, at this juncture, of that method of securing men to fill the ranks of the Canadian forces for overseas service. In fact, within the past few months, the issue has been before Parliament and a most drastic measure, in that connection, has been debated and carried through the Commons and Senate. That measure is now law and, as such, contains provisions that impose heavy penalties upon all and sundry who make use of any form of opposition to the principle that might frustrate the carrying into effect of the act now in existence. While the Congress cannot stultify itself to the degree of either withdrawing or contradicting this year its firm and careful thought out views on the question of conscription, as embodied in the resolutions of 1915 and 1916, still under our present form of government, we do not deem it right, patriotic, or in the interest of the labor movement or the Dominion of Canada, to say or do anything that might prevent the Government of Canada from obtaining the result they anticipate in the raising of reinforcements for the C. E. forces, by the enforcement of the law. This Congress is emphatically opposed to any development in the enforcement of this legislation which will make for industrial conscription, or the interference with the trade union movement, in the taking care of the interests of the organized workers of this Dominion.

—Executive Council's Report—

In 1915 the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, at the annual convention held in Vancouver, declared an unqualified opposition to conscription as a method of military enlistment. Last year, at Toronto, the same resolution was re-affirmed in all its emphasis. Since then the question of conscription for Canada has agitated the public mind to an unprecedented degree. Sections of the press and numerous public bodies have argued strongly in favor of the adoption in Canada, at this juncture of that method of securing men to fill the ranks of the Canadian forces for overseas service. In fact, within the past few months, the issue has been before Parliament and a most drastic measure, in that connection, has been debated and carried through the Commons and Senate. That measure is now law and, as such, contains provisions that impose heavy penalties upon all and sundry who make use of any form of opposition to the principle that might frustrate the carrying into effect of the act now in existence. While the Congress cannot stultify itself to the degree of either withdrawing or contradicting this year its firm and careful thought out views on the question of conscription, as embodied in the resolutions of 1915 and 1916, still, under our representative form of government, it is not deemed either

right, patriotic or in the interests of the dominion or of the labor classes, to say or do aught that might prevent the powers that be from obtaining all the results that they anticipate from the enforcement of such law.

An amendment to the committee's report, also a substitute for the whole was put before the convention, but it was ultimately decided by 136 votes "for" to 106 votes "against," to accept the report of committee.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Draper was very interesting and encouraging, and showed that financially and numerically the Congress is in a better position now, than at any time in its history.

The increase in membership of this year over 1916 is 15,114, which is considered remarkable under the present existing conditions.

Resolution No. 30, submitted by L. U. 713, Niagara Falls, urging Congress to have legislation passed by the Ontario Provincial Government providing for the observance of all prevailing working conditions on all work done directly or by any commission appointed by government, also all work done by any municipality.

Resolutions 28 and 29 submitted by the Ontario Provincial Council of the U. B. dealing with the Ontario compensation act, and instructing the provincial executive to take action to have the act amended so as to have all employes of the Building Trades covered by the act, irrespective of the standing of firms employing them.

Resolution No. 36, submitted by L. U. 2612, Hamilton, recommending that the Executive Council draw the attention of the cabinet to the undesirable and unjust clauses in the present injunction law.

The above resolutions were concurred in.

Resolution No. 38, submitted by Brother Tom Moore, L. U. 713, Niagara Falls, dealing with soldiers' pay, separation allowance, pensions and demobilization proved to be a very interesting subject to the delegates.

A special committee of which Brother Moore was chairman, devoted much time to these problems and brought in a report which demonstrated the thoroughness with which they had gone into the matter.

The report of committee, which was adopted, provided for increase in the pay of soldiers to $2.00 per day and the pay of non-commissioned officers in proportion.

To standardize pensions and eliminate the discrimination at present shown between rank and file, and the higher commissioned officers; making the pension for total disability $100.00 a month, irrespective of rank.

Chairman Brother Moore, in presenting the report, stated that under the new scale, while this would mean that the estimated cost to the government of $40,000,000.00 in pensions after the war would be practically doubled, yet the government could easily stand this, providing the much advocated increased income taxation and taxation on land was put into effect.

Resolutions dealing with the immigration question received a good deal of attention from the delegates.

Delegate W. R. Trotter, Vancouver, who appeared before the Dominion Royal Commission on this question, gave a very interesting and educative speech. The convention, after a lengthy discussion, decided that the Executive Council take steps to induce the government to enforce a literary test on all foreigners who come to Canada, whereby all must be able to read and write in one language at least.

In going solidly on record in favor of independent political action, and forming a labor party on the same basis as the labor party of Great Britain, the convention but voiced the sentiment of the growing labor movement of the country.

A motion was adopted instructing the Executive Council to call a conference of all political organizations entitled to partnership in such a labor party, and proceed to co-operate for political action.

James Winstone, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, gave a rousing speech which dealt mainly on the part labor is taking in the great war.

Mr. Winstone said in part:

"I bring to you the hearty and fraternal greetings of the sons of toil of your small, but mighty mother, that little sea girt isle across the ocean."

Our desire is to unify and consolidate the forces of labor in every civilized country in the world.

We want to show the capitalist class that the international labor movement is not dead—but very much alive, and must in the end prevail, and shall not those who feed the world, who clothe the world, who are the world, say what kind of a world this should be?

E. Koveleski, fraternal delegate from the A. F. of L., in his splendid speech, said the European war had demonstrated the dependence of governments upon the co-operation of the masses of the people, and he contended that since the masses of the people performed indispensable services, it followed that they should have a voice in determining the conditions upon which they gave these services.

Both these delegates received great ovation from the delegates.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, James C. Watters; Vice-Presidents, James Simpson, Toronto; R. A. Rigg, Winnipeg; Arthur Martel, Montreal; Secretary-Treasurer, P. M. Draper, Ottawa.

Delegate Wm. Lodge, Ottawa, was elected fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L.

John Kennedy, fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress.

Delegates Watters, Simpson and Draper to attend peace conference to be arranged by the British Trades Union Congress.

The city of Quebec was the city chosen in which to hold the convention in 1918. The Canadian members of the U. B. will realize the importance of the election of Brother Martel to the Executive Council, and feel sure that the interest of the organization will be well looked after.

Taking it as a whole, the Congress was a most successful affair, and its deliberations will show it has been keeping a watchful eye on the interests of the worker, and I hope much good may come to the working men and women in Canada through the efforts of the convention.

With best wishes and kindest regards.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN BRIGGS,

U. B. Delegate to Thirty-Third Annual Convention, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Proceedings of the Fourth Quarterly Session, 1917, of the G. E. B.

During the interim between the third and fourth quarterly meetings in 1917 the following matters were acted upon by the Board by correspondence.

July 30, 1917.

Orange, Tex.—Request of L. U. 392 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 62½c per hour, effective October 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

August 8, 1917.

Waco, Tex.—Request of L. U. 622 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from 56½c to 65c per hour, effective October 25, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

August 15, 1917.

Miami, Ariz.—Request of L. U. 1538 for financial aid for relief of men locked out was denied, due to the fact that the majority of the men had gone to work, and that the lockout was not the direct result of a trade movement on the part of L. U. 1538 for better conditions.

September 15, 1917.

Memphis, Tenn.—Request of the Memphis D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages for outside men from 55c to 65c per hour, effective January 1, 1918, and the same rate of pay for eight hours that the millmen were receiving for nine hours, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

October 10, 1917.

All members present.

The Board renews and reaffirms its ruling

made at the January, 1917, meeting; namely, that in all trade movements Local Unions and District Councils are directed not to call their members out on strike until the G. P., either personally or by representative, has an opportunity to endeavor to bring about a settlement.

Nashville, Tenn.—Request of L. U. 41 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a wage increase of 10c per hour, effective January 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made the G. O.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Request of L. U. 276 for official sanction in support of movement for an increase of 10c per hour, effective November 1, 1917. Official sanction granted.

Wilmington, N. C.—Request of L. U. 477 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a minimum wage of 50c per hour and the eight-hour day, effective November 15, 1917. The matter is referred to the G. P. for investigation.

Charleston, Mo.—Request of L. U. 566 for official sanction in support of an increase in wages from 30c to 45c per hour, effective October 15, 1917. Official sanction granted.

Enid, Okla.—Request of L. U. 763 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase of 10c per hour, effective November 1, 1917. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—Request of L. U. 977 for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for an increase in wages from 56¼c to 62½c per hour, effective November 4, 1917. Sanction denied as the requirements of Section 58 of the General Laws had not been complied with by having the necessary 55 per cent. vote.

Parsons, Kans.—Request of L. U. 1022 for official sanction in support of movement for an increase of 10c per hour, effective November 5, 1917. Sanction granted.

Johnston City, Ill.—Request of L. U. 1029 for official sanction in support of increase of wages from 50c to 62½c per hour, effective November 15, 1917. Sanction granted.

Pawhuska, Okla.—Request of L. U. 1178 for official sanction in support of movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective November 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Charleston, W. Va.—A communication was received from L. U. 1207 notifying the G. O. of the successful outcome of movement for an increase of 10c per hour. Filed for future reference.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—Request of L. U. 1423 for official sanction in support of movement for an increase of 7½c per hour, effective January 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction desired.

Kellogg, Idaho.—Request of L. U. 1863 for official sanction in support of movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour. The Board grants the official sanction desired with the understanding that the movement is to become effective sixty days after the date of official notice to the G. O., making movement effective November 18, 1917.

Paris, Tex.—Request of L. U. 1885 for official sanction in support of movement for an increase of 10c per hour, effective October 25, 1917. Sanction granted as per request.

Communication together with letters of endorsement received from S. C. MacDowney and L. U. 141 of Chicago, relative to the information of a company to manufacture the MacDowney Metal Store Front. Stock to be sold at $10.00 per share. The G. E. B. having no jurisdiction, ordered the matter filed.

All correspondence relative to the controversy existing over the abrogation of the agreement with the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers was considered by the Board. The action of the General Officers in cancelling all agreements and understandings existing between the Iron Workers and the U. B. was approved. The General Officers were instructed to appeal to the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department against the position taken by Secretary Spencer, i. e. That agreements with the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and the U. B. of C. & J. of A. can only be eliminated by resolutions introduced at the department convention.

The G. S. submitted to the Board correspondence received from L. U. 787, New York City, protesting against the seating of delegates from the New York D. C. at the Eleventh Annual Convention of the New York State Council. The reply of the G. S. to L. U. 787 was concurred in.

The appeal of Anderson McBride to the G. E. B. from the action the Boston D. C. could not be considered by the Board in its present form. Protests, complaints and appeals should first be submitted to the G. P. in accordance with the General Laws before an appeal may be taken to the G. E. B.

Newton, Mass.—The G. S. submitted to the G. E. B. communication received from the D. C. suggesting the printing of a blank form of honor roll, suitable for framing to contain the names of members of locals who are serving in the army or navy. Referred to the General Officers for further consideration.

Tullahoma, Tenn.—Full accounting from L. U. 1378 for moneys appropriated for strike relief in the fall of 1916, received and filed.

Taunton, Mass.—Full accounting for moneys appropriated L. U. 1035 for organizing purposes in August, 1910, received and filed.

Eau Claire, Wis.—Full accounting from L. U. 1074 for moneys appropriated for strike relief in the summer of 1916, received and filed.

Communication received from the American National Bank of Nashville, Tenn., soliciting the deposit of a portion of the funds of the U. B. received and filed for future reference.

The bond of the G. S. to the amount of $20,-

000.00 was received and placed in the custody of the chairman of the Board for safe keeping.

The Board authorized the purchase of $50,000.00 of the second issue of government Liberty Bonds.

The reports of the G. P., the First and Second General V. P.'s were read and referred to the G. S. for publication in "The Carpenter."

October 11, 1917.

The G. S. reported to the Board that the membership of the U. B. in good standing for the month of August, as compiled from the Financial Secretaries' monthly reports, was 250,815.

The G. S. submitted to the Board a communication from Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, showing that the U. B. is entitled to seven delegates at the Buffalo Convention of the A. F. of L., with 2,317 votes.

Pacific Coast Maritime D. C.—Request for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a minimum wage of $6.00 per day, effective November 13, 1917. The official Schedule of Inquiries under date of July 7, 1917, filed at this office does not show if is is intended that the minimum wage of $6.00 per day apply to all the sub-divisions of the carpenters and joiners' trade employed in and about the shipyards, to-wit: boat builders, box makers, cabinet makers, caulkers, (carpenters, both house, form, foundry or maintenance), ship joiners, millmen, millwrights, shipwrights, pile drivers, and wharf and dock builders. The application is laid over and the G. S. instructed to wire for information on the matter.

Henryetta, Okla.—Appeal of G. C. Saunders from the decision of the G. P. in the case of G. C. Saunders vs. L. U. 1943. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Highland Park, Ill.—Appeal of E. A. Parkes from the decision of the G. P. in the case of E. A. Parkes vs. L. U. 461 of Highland Park, Ill. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Beaumont, Tex.—Appeal of C. T. Key from the decision of the G. P. in the case of C. T. Key vs. the Jefferson County D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Rock Island, Ill.—Appeal of the Tri-City D. C. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Frank Cederberg vs. the Tri-City D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal dismissed.

Pittsburg, Kans.—Appeal of E. E. Cook from the decision of the G. P. in the case of E. E. Cook and O. D. Matkins vs. the Pittsburg D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Forty Fort, Pa.—Appeal of L. U. 768 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of member of said Local Union who was not a citizen of the United States holding office in the Local Union. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Montclair, N. J.—Request of the D. C. of Montclair, Bloomfield and the Oranges for an appropriation to assist in organizing the millmen. Request denied.

Portland, Ore.—Request of Shipwrights' Union No. 1020 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied and the matter of organizing referred to the G. P.

Nashville, Tenn.—Request of L. U. 41 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied and the matter of organizing referred to the G. P.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Board considered communications from the D. C. relative to a controversy with the employing contractors, and the need for a special campaign of organizing in that city. The sum of $500.00 was appropriated for organizing purposes, same to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

Brother R. Beck, representing the Iowa State Council of Carpenters and Brother D. Leonard, representing L. U. 308 of Cedar Rapids, Ia., properly credentialed, appeared before the Board relative to a dispute between the Lathers and Carpenters over the putting on of Bishopric board. When this material is put up in the usual manner in which wood lath is applied, the Board believes the work properly belongs to the Lathers, but where carpenters' tools are used, and it requires the knowledge of the carpenter to put this material in place, then the work belongs to the carpenter. The matter is referred to the G. P. to hold a conference with the international president of the Lathers, with the object in view of reaching a satisfactory understanding.

Boston, Mass.—Appeal of Mrs. Myra Harvey, through her attorney, from the decision of the G. T. in disallowing to her, claim for funeral donation on the death of William Brown, late a member of L. U. 33 of Boston, the G. T. having decided that said Mrs. Harvey was not the legal heir of the deceased. Inasmuch as new evidence has been introduced, the case is referred back to the G. T. to re-open.

Omaha, Neb.—Full accounting from Millmen's Union No. 1713 for moneys appropriated for relief of members on strike in the summer of 1917 received and filed.

Peoria, Ill.—Full accounting from L. U. 183 for moneys appropriated for strike relief in May and June, 1917, received and filed.

New Haven, Conn.—Full accounting from the D. C. for moneys appropriated for strike relief in June, 1916, received and filed.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Complete accounting from the D. C. for moneys appropriated for strike relief in May, June, July and August, 1917, received and filed.

Baltimore, Md.—Full accounting from Dock Builders and Pile Drivers' Union No. 1908 for

money appropriated for relief of men on strike in June and July, 1917, received and filed

The G. S. reported to the Board that he was gathering valuable information from all sections of the country for the history of the U. B., which he was instructed by the Fort Worth Convention to compile. He further reported that in his spare moments he had commenced to write the history referred to, but that it was a difficult and tedious task, owing to the fact that while compiling statistics and data covering the middle of the nineteenth century, he would run across information relative to Carpenters' Unions existing early in the nineteenth century, or late in the eighteenth century. He informed the Board that this was a big job, which would take several years to finish if it is to be done properly. The Board realizes that the duties of the G. S. of the U. B. are such that he cannot devote much of his time to this history and at the same time keep up with the routine office work and the many other calls on his services. However, the Board will assist him in every way possible with the work under way.

October 12, 1917.

New York, N. Y.—Request of Furniture Workers' Union 1164 that their charter be changed to that of a Cabinet Makers Local Union. L. U. 1164 was organized as a Furniture Workers' Union, therefore, cabinet makers and millmen working on building materials are not eligible to admission in said Local Union, nor can cabinet makers and millmen working on building materials be admitted on Clearance Cards from other Local Unions. Neither can members of L. U. 1164 now working on building material work remain in said union.

Owing to the increased cost to the G. O. of supplies, paper, inks, type, postage and labor, as well as the heavy expenditures incurred in death and disability claims, law suits, strikes and lockouts, organizing work and the running expenses of the G. O., the G. E. B. decided to submit to referendum vote of our entire membership the question of increasing the per capita tax to the G. O. 6c per month per member, with an explanation giving reasons for same.

Clifton, Ariz. The G. P. submitted to the Board correspondence touching on the recent labor trouble in that city and the request of the Local Union for financial aid. The Board concurs in the action of the G. P.

Cleveland, Tenn.—Correspondence relative to a request for financial assistance for men involved in a controversy in Cleveland, Tenn., was submitted to the Board by the G. P. The Local Union not having been organized one year, the action of the G. P. in this case is concurred in by the Board.

The detailed report of Board Member Guerin on the consolidation of the New York City Local Unions was received and filed for future reference.

The G. S. reported to the Board that L. U.'s No. 20, 246, 284, 353, 366, 740, 787, 808 and 950, of New York City, have not up to date submitted their list of membership to the G. O. The Board instructed the G. S. to insist that the list of membership of these unions be furnished the G. O. without delay, so that the records at the G. O. may be correct.

A communication from L. U. 55 of Denver, recommending that the proposition of increasing the per capita tax to the G. O. be sent out to referendum vote was received and filed for future reference, inasmuch as the Board had already taken action.

October 13, 1917.

A request by S. C. MacDowney, of Chicago, Ill., that he be permitted to appear before the Board and show samples of the MacDowney Metal Store Front was filed, inasmuch as the Board had already taken action.

Designs for a monument over the grave of our late General President Kirby were submitted to the Board. It was decided that prices be submitted as soon as possible, so that definite action can be taken to get the work under way.

Secretary Dobson of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union appeared before the Board relative to a controversy in Philadelphia. The matter is referred to the G. P. and the Board member from the Second District.

New York, N. Y.—An accounting of moneys received by D. F. Featherston in transferring members in the consolidation of the New York Local Unions was referred to the G. S.

Temple, Tex.—Request of L. U. 555 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages from $4.00 to $4.50 per day on December 3, 1917, and from $4.50 to $5.00 per day on May 1, 1918. Official sanction is granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are received at the G. O.

Corning, N. Y., L. U. 700.—Request for sanction of a movement for a wage increase from 45c to 50c per hour November 1, 1917, and from 50c to 55c per hour April 1, 1918. Official sanction granted.

Twin Falls, Ida., L. U. 1116.—Request for official sanction of movement for wage increase of 12½c per hour, effective November 1, 1917. Inasmuch as the Local Union has not complied with Paragraphs "H" and "I" of Section 58 of our General Laws, the Board cannot grant the official sanction desired.

Portland, Me., L. U. 1506.—Request for official sanction in support of a trade movement for wage increase, effective November 1, 1917. Official sanction is denied because the Local Union has a working agreement which extends to May 1, 1918.

October 15, 1917.

San Francisco, Cal. — Further information was received on request of Maritime Bay D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase, effective November 13, 1917. The G. E. B.

cannot grant official sanction in support of any movement unless it covers all men working at our trade or any of its branches. Pile drivers, dock builders, foundry carpenters or men working at any part of the carpenter trade must be members of the U. B. It is against the policy of the U. B. and the A. F. of L. for any of our Local Unions or District Councils to be in affiliation with any body suspended from the A. F. of L.

San Diego, Cal., L. U. 1296.—Request for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for a wage increase of 12½c per hour, effective November 1, 1917. Sanction denied, inasmuch as the provisions of Paragraph "H" and "I" of our General Laws have not been complied with.

Keyport, N. J., L. U. 1374.—Movement for wage increase from $3.25 to $4.25 per day, effective January 1, 1918. Official sanction granted as per request.

Sherbrooke, Que., Can.—Request of L. U. 1684 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied and the matter of organizing is referred to the G. P.

The report of the delegate to the Thirty-Third Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held in Ottawa, Ont., in September, 1917, was received and referred to the G. S. for publication in "The Carpenter."

The regular examination and audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time.

October 16, 1917.

The entire day was taken up in the examination and audit of the books and accounts.

October 17, 1917.

Examination and audit of the books and accounts continued throughout the day.

October 18, 1917.

The examination and audit of the books was continued and completed, the report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the G. O., and the books and accounts found to be correct.

Omaha, Neb., Tri-City D. C.—Request for official sanction of a movement for a wage increase from 57½c to 60c per hour, outside men, 75c per hour for floor layers and 70c for millwrights, effective September 1, 1917. Sanction granted.

Ft. Dodge, Ia., L. U. 641.—Request for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for wage increase from 55c to 65c per hour, and Saturday half-holiday during June, July and August, effective May 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Iowa City, Ia., L. U. 1260.—Request for official sanction and financial aid in support of movement for wage increase from 50c to 62½c per hour, effective May 1, 1918. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Coffeyville, Kans., L. U. 1212.—Movement for wage increase from 56¼c to 62½c per hour, effective January 1, 1918. Official sanction granted; financial aid in such sums as the funds will warrant to be considered later as reports are made to the G. O.

Madison, Ill., L. U. 633.—Movement for wage increase from 62½c to 70c per hour, effective January 1, 1918. Official sanction denied, inasmuch as Paragraph "H" of Section 58 of our General Laws has not been complied with.

Sydney, N. S., Can.—Appeal of L. U. 1588 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of J. R. Martin vs. L. U. 1588. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Montreal, Que., Can.—Communication from the Montreal D C. requesting financial assistance was considered and the request denied, as the records show the members are engaged in a job strike. Communication received and ordered filed.

October 19, 1917.

Columbia, S. C.—Telegram received from L. U. 1643, asking official sanction in support of movement for the eight-hour day. Action deferred, pending receipt of additional information.

Lynn, Mass.—Appeal of L. U. 1197, of Saugus, Mass., from the action of the G. P. in the matter of consolidating the Local Unions in the Lynn District Council. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal dismissed.

It was decided that plans and specifications be drawn up for the Kirby monument, design to be: shaft, 7 feet, 10-inch base, height over all, 14 feet, as selected by the Board Saturday, October 13, 1917. Bids to be received up to 12:00 o'clock noon, January 10, 1918. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

There being no further business, the minutes were read and approved, and the Board adjourned to meet at the G. O. January 9, 1918.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK DUFFY,
Secretary, G. E. B.

Local Unions Chartered in August

Stamford, Conn. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Boat Builders.)
Jacksonville, Fla. (Ship Carpenters.)
Rock Island, Ill. (Railway Carpenters.)
Leominster, Mass. (Reed and Rattan Workers.)
Tacoma, Wash. (Millwrigths.)

Anniston, Ala.	Columbia, S. C.
Greencastle, Ind.	Cleveland, Tenn.
Cobourg, Ont., Can.	Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
Norfolk, Neb.	Fredericksburg, Texas.
Montpelier, Idaho.	Pascagoula, Miss.
New York, N. Y.	Chelyan, W. Va.
New York, N. Y.	Sweetwater, Texas.

Lava Hot Springs, Idaho.
Total 20 Local Unions.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1917

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
29844	Alonzo Van Arman	99	29	6	Ileo Colitis	$300.00
29845	Philomene Drapeau	134	11	5	Intestinal Obstruction	75.00
29846	M. A. McKenny	225	5	..	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	300.00
29847	Christina Hansen	427	6	..	Cancer	75.00
29848	William F. Miller	453	1	7	Suicide	50.00
29849	Daniel H. Wiggins	453	13	9	Heart Disease	125.00
29850	Louise C. Jansen	678	6	10	Heart Disease	75.00
29851	Frank B. Sims (Dis.)	75	1	3	Accidental Injuries	50.00
29852	Isidor Boren (Dis)	823	5	7	Accidental Injuries	400.00
29853	Joseph W. Anderson	539	11	7	Nephritis	125.00
29854	Wilhelmina Prest	35	24	2	Cancer	75.00
29855	Hans Hogsette	87	13	1	Sun Stroke	300.00
29856	Elizabeth A. Maisenhalder	101	11	9	Cancer	75.00
29857	Esdras Joe Nadeau	632	15	2	Cerebral Hemorrhage	300.00
29858	Albert J. Callahan	753	15	3	Meningitis	300.00
29859	Henry Koerner	955	1	1	Drowning	50.00
29860	Albert C. Webb	22	10	8	Fall	300.00
29861	Chas. B. Gingrass	112	11	11	Myocarditis	300.00
29862	Frank E. West	229	11	1	Fall	300.00
29863	Lydia M. Kunkle	333	18	9	Cancer	75.00
29864	William C. Yokom	374	17	7	Mitral Regurgitation	300.00
29865	John F. Hummelsine	492	14	2	Brights Disease	300.00
29866	George Lampson	493	18	3	Cancer	300.00
29867	Frank Waskovicz	504	4	4	Septemia	200.00
29868	James Martin	624	11	2	Abscess	300.00
29869	E. H. Woodruff	638	15	6	Cancer	125.00
29870	James Gillen	643	10	1	Septemia	300.00
29871	Carl E. Johnson	823	12	10	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	300.00
29872	Frederick E. Remsen	823	12	6	Duodenal Ulcer	300.00
29873	Charles H. Mason	877	16	..	Myocarditis	300.00
29874	George Hutchinson	899	6	7	Dementia Paralytica	300.00
29875	Hubert Rocheleau	1021	12	3	Endocarditis	125.00
29876	M. N. Anderson	1158	14	1	Appendicitis	300.00
29877	Geo. Wichman	1	11	3	Hodgins Disease	300.00
29878	Melborne M. Crocker (Dis.)	16	4	1	Accidental Injuries	300.00
29879	Cora L. Marks	592	1	2	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	25.00
29880	Anna M. Gunnell	1034	13	1	Apoplexy	75.00
29881	Walter J. LaFrancis (Dis.)	96	16	2	Accidental Injuries	400.00
29882	Clide Wilson	1203	6	8	Suicide	300.00
29883	Jacobine M. Lengfeld	1868	10	..	Nephritis	75.00
29884	Catherine Burroughs	9	15	4	Pancreatis	75.00
29885	Henry Hardick, Sr.	9	16	11	Nephritis	125.00
29886	James F. Riley	49	6	9	Nephritis	300.00
29887	James H. Manning	78	8	2	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	300.00
29888	Louise M. Lerch	143	3	4	Septemia	75.00
29889	Theodore Knutson (Bal.)	181	..	..	..	138.80
29890	Geo. W. Sharp	425	8	5	Suicide	300.00
29891	Minnie L. Bauer	644	4	10	Placentia Previa	75.00
29892	Philip M. Cormier	974	1	10	Auto Accident	50.00
29893	Grace L. Gilchrist	1410	11	7	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	75.00
29894	A. W. Hazlett	1430	8	7	Heart Disease	75.00
29895	Harry L. Thomas	11	3	3	Intestinal Obstruction	150.00
29896	James M. Ramsey	158	16	1	Cancer	125.00
29897	John Kinsella	366	18	10	Fall	300.00
29898	Elsie Pistorius	534	6	7	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	75.00
29899	Tillie Johnson	792	6	11	Myocarditis	75.00
29900	Melvin Seaman	1268	12	3	Acute Indigestion	125.00
29901	Michael Galambos	1365	1	5	Cerebral Hemorrhage	50.00
29902	Wm. N. Thornburgh	1805	36	3	Mitral Insufficiency	300.00
29903	Ben G. Ward	8	11	4	Pneumonia	300.00
29904	James Flanagan (Bal.)	16	17	9	Myocarditis	124.30
29905	William Boernemann	45	19	9	Pneumonia	300.00
29906	Emma Hefferman	83	8	5	Anaemia	75.00
29907	James L. Lindsay	125	11	3	Cancer	125.00
29908	Herman Kuhne	317	22	7	Nephritis	300.00
29909	James McNulty (Dis.)	336	17	2	Accidental Injuries	400.00
29910	Christian P. Reck	369	9	6	Cancer	75.00
29911	Willian F. Newman	369	8	3	Septemia	300.00
29912	Walter E. Herron	422	2	8	Goitre	200.00
29913	Sarah A. Garvin	422	17	4	Goitre	75.00
29914	Giacomo Carmicino (Dis.)	539	6	8	Accidental Injuries	400.00
29915	Giovanna DiMaio	539	1	4	Nephritis	25.00
29916	Ida S. Walden	608	1	6	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	25.00
29917	Solomon Koenig	697	1	1	Drowning	50.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
29918	Ingrid Linden	725	6	..	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	75.00
29919	Chas. Block	166	12	10	Cancer	125.00
29920	Frederick Horstmeyer	232	3	..	Cancer	150.00
29921	Sarah K. McKee	257	12	1	Uremic Poisoning	75.00
29922	Prudence Stegmaier	317	9	1	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	75.00
29923	John A. McSwain	386	15	4	Peritonitis	300.00
29924	John Doherty	449	20	..	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	300.00
29925	George Opel	945	15	8	Accidental Poisoning	125.00
29926	Walter Gorney	1110	5	4	Typhoid Fever	300.00
29927	Maddie Kunz	1165	6	11	Fall and Surgical Shock	75.00
29928	Estella Miller	1860	10	3	Placenta Plevia	75.00
29929	A. Gassman	1	32	7	Uraemia	300.00
29930	J. J. Hanlon	1	12	2	Heart Disease	300.00
29931	Peter Jacobson	181	13	3	Nephritis	125.00
29932	R. P. Nelson (Dis.)	696	12	7	Accidental Injuries	400.00
29933	Edward F. Groceman	738	15	9	Tetanus	300.00
29934	Chas. H. Shrock (Dis.)	932	6	2	Accidental Injuries	400.00
29935	Frank Sebesta	1786	10	1	Myocarditis	300.00
29936	Arthur Premont	21	26	3	Cirrhosis of Liver	300.00
29937	Frank Kalivoda	54	20	4	Nephritis	300.00
29938	Elizabeth I. Pilditch	116	2	9	Suicide	50.00
29939	James W. Whitehill	211	16	2	Cardiac Asthma	300.00
29940	Hilda Nelson	241	18	2	Struck by train	75.00
29941	Bertha J. North	241	18	1	Poliomyelitis	75.00
29942	Herman D. Crandell	297	16	4	Arterio Sclerosis	125.00
29943	Frank X. Schmidt	322	18	..	Cancer	300.00
29944	Michael Dougherty	514	1	10	Drowning	50.00
29945	E. E. Gill	581	5	9	Fall	300.00
29946	Jennie M. James	1287	12	1	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	75.00
29947	George McIntyre	1295	3	2	Shock of operation	50.00
29948	H. W. Ribble	1317	13	10	Heart Disease	300.00
29949	Ignatz Wisniewski	1683	3	9	Nephritis	200.00
29950	M. S. Miller (Dis.)	943	9	2	Accidental Injuries	400.00
29951	William Fuos	14	16	8	Suffocation	300.00
29952	Edward Slevin	16	11	5	Myocarditis	300.00
29953	Josie Coghill	64	1	2	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	25.00
29954	Joseph Brousseau	82	1	11	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	50.00
29955	Harry Solack	97	7	10	Automobile accident	300.00
29956	Mary Wright	160	7	7	Angina Pectoris	75.00
29957	Carl Kuhn	171	4	4	Pneumonia	200.00
29958	Arabella Strasser	215	13	..	Angina Pectoris	75.00
29959	Lena White	317	19	..	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	75.00
29960	Lizan Orcott	445	4	10	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	50.00
29961	John F. Rhoads (Dis.)	635	7	2	Accidental Injuries	400.00
29962	Wm. L. Spackman	833	15	1	Uraemia	300.00
29963	C. C. Gambill	1029	5	4	Appendicitis	300.00
29964	Clara Granzon	1485	9	10	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	75.00
29965	Margaretha Schielke	1748	12	9	Pulmonary Embolism	75.00
29966	Klemens Grodzicki	872	19	3	Sunstroke	300.00
29967	R. M. Stewart	103	12	3	Nephritis	125.00
29968	Jacob Lutz	261	14	9	Cirrhosis of Liver	300.00
29969	Peter Lesnak	504	3	1	Fall	150.00
29970	Omer Lamy	888	11	7	Cardiac Disease	300.00
29971	Kate L. Lansil	1015	15	5	Cancer	75.00
29972	Henry N. Knierim	101	5	1	Epilepsy	300.00
29973	Robert P. Butt	443	10	4	Pneumonia	300.00
29974	Florence E. Small	791	26	3	Nephritis	75.00
29975	J. R. Berry	1049	12	5	Cancer	300.00
29976	Carl Beovski	1172	3	11	Pulmonary Embolism	150.00
29977	Ella Ricketts	1802	1	7	Tumor	25.00
29978	Joseph Heller	7	16	..	Cancer	300.00
29979	Emily Johnson	55	5	11	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	75.00
29980	Nils Engstrom	181	14	11	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	300.00
29981	J. M. Lowery	198	12	1	Brights Disease	300.00
29982	Georgie Jones	283	5	1	Malarial Fever	75.00
29983	Gudrum Lessen	787	6	2	Appendicitis	75.00
29984	Alois Erhartic	872	8	11	Perforating wound	300.00
29985	S. T. White	1666	6	11	Cancer	75.00
29986	Olivia Bodine	1666	5	..	Post Partum Hemorrhage	75.00
29987	Mary Gould	608	1	4	Cerebral Apoplexy	25.00
29988	Biango Notto (Dis.)	697	11	9	Accidental Injuries	400.00
29989	May E. Wadsworth	26	10	..	Cancer	75.00
29990	Thomas Zabilski	54	9	11	Heart Disease	300.00
29991	Joseph Salek	54	12	10	Nephritis	300.00
29992	Louis Knoll	87	12	3	Accident	300.00
29993	Robert L. Chappell	189	12	4	Suicide	300.00
29994	Larkins E. Fruit	292	4	3	Nephritis	200.00
29995	Agnes W. Henning	492	17	4	Cerebral Apoplexy	75.00
29996	John Noheimer	697	8	3	Intestinal Obstruction	300.00
29997	Bell L. Samples	1555	1	7	Meningitis	25.00
29998	Helen Kanak	54	1	4	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	25.00
29999	Edward Millward	112	10	8	Septemia	300.00
30000	Alexander Runyon	274	27	7	Nephritis	300.00
30001	John G. Blumenstine	287	25	1	Nephritis	300.00
30002	Gustave A. Johnson	656	8	1	Fall	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
30003	Henry P. Munson	766	16	2	Cancer	300.00
30004	James F. Corley	949	7	8	Pneumonia	300.00
30005	Frost Robinson	1093	27	2	Cancer	300.00
30006	Sadie Snively	1155	11	8	Enteritis	75.00
30007	Mattie C. Stevens	7	4	4	Paralysis	75.00
30008	Peter H. Neiss	59	14	6	Cerebral Apoplexy	300.00
30009	Frank Roseberg	334	14	3	Heart Disease	300.00
30010	John Strom	361	11	5	Mitral Regurgitation	300.00
30011	Mary A. Bishop	1569	7	2	Cancer	75.00
30012	S. H. McDaniel	1572	7	11	Kidney Trouble	300.00
30013	Frank Mairose	1602	17	10	Mitral Insufficiency	300.00
30014	Frank D. Mills	131	4	3	Diabetes	100.00
30015	Anna Peartree	78	17	6	Cancer	75.00
30016	Casimer Ulisas	181	14	4	Accident	300.00
30017	Stefan Madlener	209	26	1	Cancer	300.00
30018	Gleason C. Drew	316	15	4	Angina Pectoris	300.00
30019	Catherine Tarabockia	1222	1	5	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	25.00
30020	Frank Borgerding (Dis.)	1602	15	8	Accidental Injuries	400.00
30021	John W. Gore	101	3	8	Brights Disease	50.00
30022	Frank Morrell	142	26	..	Pneumonia	300.00
30023	Elizabeth Alber	231	7	11	Pneumonia	75.00
30024	William Cornell	231	4	1	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	200.00
30024	Andrew Laferrier	342	15	3	Nephritis	125.00
30026	J. W. Price	610	5	2	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	300.00
30027	John E. Bailey	1256	9	1	Heart Disease	300.00
					Total	$36,413:10

98 Full Beneficial Claims	$26,513.10
52 Wife Claims	3,425.00
19 Semi-Beneficial Claims	2,125.00
12 Disability Claims	4,350.00
Total	$36,413.10

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1917

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
3188	Martin Johnson	643	1	8	Semi-beneficial. Not two years a member	25.00
3189	Hans Hansen	808	1	2	Three months in arrears	300.00
3190	Frank Brazie (Dis.)	161	18	..	Physical ailment	400.00
3191	Chas F. Mayer (Dis.)	198	14	4	Not filed within two years	400.00
3192	Olaf E. Sandell	926	1	11	Three months in arrears	50.00
3193	James Locke	168	21	5	L.U. not collecting proper dues	125.00
3194	Milton J. Kuhn	1658	3	10	Three months in arrears	50.00
3195	George W. Shoop (Dis.)	416	..	..	Physical ailment	400.00
3196	Orlinga A. Bullock	110	14	3	Three months in arrears	300.00
3197	George H. Heede	60	3	..	Three months in arrears	.....
3198	Velva D. Mason	131	1	2	Sick when husband admitted	25.00

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every local get the correct street address of every member of his local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office at once.

Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month.

Correspondence

General Secretary's Annual Report

Mr. Frank Duffy, Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother: I thank you for the copy of your annual report, which records such inspiring gains by the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Your organization is to be congratulated on these advances, and you are to be congratulated for the concise manner in which the numerical and financial affairs of the Brotherhood are presented.

With well wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary, A. F. of L.

United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C.

Editor, The Carpenter:

Your people will be greatly interested in conserving food. The foreign born people are famous for their thriftiness. They waste but little. The problem among them is the substitution of certain food commodities which cannot successfully be shipped abroad to feed the people of the old world and the soldiers of the United States who are serving in France, for the staples which they are accustomed to use on their tables.

The food administration has a corps of food experts who are ready to answer questions on foods and their preparation. These experts can be made a part of your staff if you will print in your columns a question and answer column, offering to answer any question sent to your office by your readers. These questions need not be translated into English if you prefer to send the originals to the Vernacular Press Division of the Food Administration.

The original question and the answer will be returned to you for publication. We believe that in this manner the greatest number of people will receive the benefit of this service. Of course, there will be no charge to you for this service.

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

The Vernacular Press Section.

Treasury Department, Washington

September 13, 1917.

Bureau of Publicity.

Liberty Loan of 1917.

My Dear Sir: Believing that you can readily see the importance of the inclosure, I sincerely hope to have your patriotic co-operation to the extent of publishing same, if possible, with a favorable editorial comment by you, as conspicuously as possible.

I would likewise appreciate it if you will send me a marked copy of your publication containing same.

Thanking you in advance for such valuable service, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

OSCAR A. PRICE,

Director of Publicity.

Office of the Secretary, Washington.

To Clubs, Societies, Organizations, Etc., of the United States of America.

The response to the first call for two billions of Liberty Loan Bonds has been an emphatic and convincing demonstration of the unity of purpose among all of the people of the United States, in this war for the defense of American rights and the establishment of a permanent peace.

Americans of foreign birth or extraction, individually as well as through their organizations, participated in a manner which was the source of much gratification to me.

The government will soon be called upon to seek additional credit. In this we must not fail. Like one gigantic unit

with an enthusiasm, a willingness, a determination unprecented, the American people must heed this call. They must do it regardless of creed, regardless of party, regardless of sex, regardless of age, and regardless of birth or descent.

It is only through well organized, thoroughly systematized, and thereby nationally concentrated efforts, that this can be achieved.

I therefore most earnestly bespeak the enlistment of every club, society, and organization in the coming campaign for the "Second Liberty Loan of 1917."

WILLIAM G. McADOO,
Secretary of the Treasury.

—Office of Director of Publicity—

Referring to the above statement of Secretary McAdoo and taking it for granted that as loyal, patriotic, and thrifty Americans, you are desirous and anxious to have an opportunity to prove it, I respectfully request the following, that:

Every club, society, or organization, fraternal, educational, social or otherwise, at its next meeting, and if too far off, at a specially to be called meeting, appoint a Liberty Loan committee, and notify the Bureau of Publicity, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., giving the names and addresses of such committee, together with the name and address of the society.

Hoping that this special request on account of its importance and the exigency of immediate action will be complied with at the earliest possible date, I am,

Respectfully yours,
OSCAR A. PRICE,
Director of Publicity.

Four Railroad Brotherhoods Issue Letter On Labor Educational Plan

Denver Associated Union Meetings Indorse Proposition Adopted in August by Colorado State Federation Convention at Boulder and Asks Co-Operation of All Brotherhood Lodges Throughout State of Colorado.

The railroad brotherhoods of Colorado are preparing to co-operate with the State Federation of Labor and the state university faculty in making the labor educational program adopted at the Boulder convention a success. Following a conference of representatives of the four brotherhoods in Denver, the following circular letter was mailed to each local lodge in the state:

To All Lodges and Divisions of the O. R. C., B. of L. E., B. of L. F. & E. and B. of R. T. of Colorado:

Denver, Colo., Sept. 24, 1917.

Dear Sirs and Brothers: At the fourth meeting of the Denver Union Meetings Association of the four orders, I was instructed to send the following letter to each lodge or division of the four orders located in Colorado:

At the Twenty-Second Annual Convention of the Colorado State Federation of Labor held at Boulder, August 6 to 11, 1917, the delegates started a movement to raise a fund to send the sons and daughters of members of organized labor through the state university at Boulder, after graduating from the various high schools of the state.

This will be known as the college educational board of organized labor, composed of nine members, three of whom are members of the faculty of this college, five affiliated with the Colorado State Federation of Labor, and one a member of the recognized orders of the railroad brotherhoods.

It takes about $300.00 per year per student for this college. This covers board, room and real necessaries. Those students who accept this offer will be furnished this amount, as needed from time to time, or they may have the use of any part of it without accepting all. The student will secure the college educational board by taking out a life insurance policy for amount used, also by a note signed by him or her and by his or her parents or guardian. After student has been graduated he or she will pay back the amount advanced as fast as earning power will permit. No interest will be charged on the loan.

On September 19, at the fourth meeting of the Denver Union Meetings As-

sociation held at 219 Masonic Temple, addresses were made by James Duce; H. B. Tedrow, United States district attorney, and Alice McCabe on the subject. They explained it very plainly, and each and every conductor, engineer, fireman and trainman present, to the number of about forty-five, thought this one of the best advances ever started by organized labor, and they all claim that they will support it in every way possible.

It is the beginning of educating our young people, who will be on our side of the labor struggle, instead of being as it is now that only the young people of the rich are educated to hate and despise organized labor and are taught that the working people are inferior to themselves. We must have brains and publicity in order to hold our own, to say nothing of advancement, against the tremendous consolidation of wealth that is being formed and will be greater each year. This is the biggest and most important question that has ever been before the members of organized labor of this state. The brothers of the Denver Union Meetings Association of the four orders are going to do their utmost to place this matter plainly before all members of the four orders, through their respective lodges and divisions, and want to hear from you individually and collectively on the subject. All letters will be filed and kept so that we can always know what we are doing in this matter.

At our meeting of September 19 we elected Brother W. F. Hynes of No. 77, B. of L. F. & E., as the temporary member of the college educational board. We want the members of the four orders in Colorado to approve or disapprove this temporary action. All of you are interested in this matter and we want the approval of all members in everything that is done.

There are about 65,000 members of organized labor in Colorado and the small per capita of 5c or 10c per month will more than supply enough funds to carry this work to a complete finish.

All lodges and divisions of the four orders will be consulted before any further action is taken. Please get busy and write up your opinions at once, and mail them to me.

Your ideas on this matter are wanted for the good and welfare of the young men and women of organized labor of Colorado who will graduate in June, 1918, from the high schools. Money paid back by graduated students goes into the fund again and is re-used for some other student. The treasurer of the board is bonded.

Include any other business pertaining to the four orders when answering this letter.

Fraternally yours,

B. S. PEPPER,

Secretary-Treasurer, The Denver Union Meetings Association of the four orders.

Economy

Editor, The Carpenter:

I wish to say a few words in regard to saving for the benefit of the readers of "The Carpenter."

These are war times and the price of living is sky-high. By good management we may be able to save something.

Seventy-five per cent. of city dwellers and about twenty per cent. of the inhabitants of country towns spend all they earn and more.

Instead of conditions changing for the better they appear to be going the other way. There seems to be no inclination to practice any sort of economy. Getting behind is usually due to extravagance or to an unwillingness to do without the things. There is nothing to be gained by living beyond one's means. It prevents one from protecting oneself in case of emergency; it is a precarious habit and sets a bad example instead of giving the credit and producing the impression desired it always results in the opposite; it is the forerunner of failure.

Franklin said: "By their extravagance may we know that they are not what they seem to be."

Everybody, except the pauper, receives his material necessities, comforts and

luxuries by the expenditure of money. The successful man invariably lives and works under a fixed expense, allowing himself to expend for a year, approximately what he has laid aside or apportioned for that purpose.

In this way he knows where he stands, regulates his outlay to his income, exceeding it only when conditions either demand or suggest an extra expenditure.

How much should a man or woman put aside as a saving or investment fund each week or each year? To establish a general rule is impossible. The one rule of saving that can be established is —that it is the duty of every one who can save, to save all he can, provided he does not sacrifice a greater duty by doing so. The great middle class of people waste a third of what it spends. The necessities of life consist of the fulfillment of but a few conditions.

First. Something to eat.

Second. A place to live in.

Third. Proper clothes.

Fourth. Proper care when sick. Beyond these things the physical body demands nothing.

Some provision for emergencies and the future must not be forgotten.

Saving is necessary that the sick may be cared for. Sickness and accident is likely to occur at any time. We must meet the future and we cannot meet it properly unless we forsee its demands and prepare for it. Not to save when one can is a refusal to make sacrifice for the sake of the future. It is better to save a penny a day for the sake of principle than not to save at all. There are few of us who cannot save a cent a day, and if a cent is all that can be saved, then save it systematically.

The very principle of saving, irrespective of the amount saved puts the saver into a higher class and gives him a tangible something which helps him to live better in the present and which protects him in the future. Men who save are men of mark; men who do not save are marked men.

Economy is one of the necessities and essentials of life. Without it permanent progress is impossible and no work worth while can be accomplished. Economy is the world's preservative. Without it everything is spoiled. Economy and saving are closely allied, because without economy saving could not exist.

A man of small income, with a large family, may find it well-nigh impossible to do more than make both ends meet, but, if the right kind of stuff is in him, he has no excuse for not trying to save; though he may not save anything. The practice of extravagance leads to certain failure. By economy we may succeed; by extravagance we surely fail.

Take care of the cents and the dollars will take care of themselves. Half of the waste of the world is below the dollar mark.

The careless spending of a few cents leads up to losses of every size. Keep an account of every dime spent for soft drink, smokes, car rides, chewing gum, candy and do not dress beyond your means. Over-dressing is the cause of much poverty. Remember, any attempt on your part to dress beyond your means or to use yourself as a frame for the display of fashion reacts against you and does not pay when viewed from any standpoint.

Fraternally yours,

E. G. MYERS,

Hazelwood Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

L. U. No. 890.

Labor's Progress In Great Britain

Editor, The Carpenter:

Dear Sir and Brother: Reading your editorial in last month's Journal in reference to Britain looking to the future, in the interest of the worker of the old country, your ideas will never materialize to my point of view. Speaking from experience, also one who was in the labor movement there, I served my apprenticeship to the carpenter trade in Dublin, Ireland. Served six years with about 1c per hour each year of an advance in wages. This was under the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters. When my

time expired conditions were as usual there, slow.

At that time the rate was 16c per hour with a 55-hour week. I made my mind up there and then if ever I raised enough money to take me out of the forsaken country I would. This along in 1904 I also had a brother at the trade who is still there; about six months ago I received a letter from him. He tells me they now receive 20c per hour.

In all those years they bettered their conditions 4c per hour. Now, I speak for unions or the highest standard of labor, what must be the non-union man's condition. The long day with half their membership walking the streets, lots of improvements could be made with plenty of money to accomplish same, if the money people wished to spend it.

Judging by the present time they are lending money to the greater part of the world much better had they spent it with their own people. Therefore, I say the progress Britain will show the world, so far as the worker is interested, will have to be shown to me before I can believe it. Promises are all fine in time of need. Hoping to receive a reply from you. I am, a member of L. U. 202, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fraternally yours,

THOS. CONNELL.
6432 Marchand St.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTE.—The editorial referred to deals with a report issued by the sub committee of the reconstruction committee for the permanent improvement of relations between employers and workmen, recently published in England.

The editor gave some of the recommendations of that report as it was thought they would be of much interest not only to our members, but to all American trade unionists as well. Some of these recommendations are as follows:

Readjustment of wages.

Establishing methods of negotiation.

Technical education and training.

Machinery improvements.

Protection of improvements designed by workers.

Consideration of the workers' point of view on all these matters, etc.—Ed.

News From Atlanta, Ga.

Editor, The Carpenter:

If a carpenter should see a lot of certain kinds of small bits of wood in a room or anywhere, he would tell you they were caused by this or that carpenter's tool being used on or in wood. He would tell you that some one bored a ½-inch hole—also ripped open a piece of plank with hand 7 point saw, cut across grain with a tenon saw—made a mortise with ½-inch chisel and also cut a ⅞ gain in a window or door frame, without having seen anything or any body but the "chips." Brother Jno. Stephens asked me to write a few lines for your great paper, so that all the "Woodpeckers" (carpenters) could form some idea of what's going on in the building world.

The work of organization goes bravely on—one chap turned in $95.00 Saturday that he had collected as partial payment on applications for membership! Carpenters are learning that cooperation is the best sort of preparedness This United States is a union! The Carpenters' Union is part and parcel of it!

When you join the "Carpenters' Union" you are part and parcel of the great army that builds up, creates, and constructs the business houses, factories, soldiers' barracks and homes for women and children. Come and do your bit. If you join the army or navy of the United States of America you must wear a uniform—have a name and place to drill. If you belong to the army of builders: your camp is the Carpenters' Hall—report there for duty.

We have a live business agent, Brother Johnny Stephens, who will take your application for membership and submit same to be voted on. This brother is a "Woodman," a "Red-Man" and all his friends say a "White man" also. You've heard of a two-face man — well, that don't refer to Brother Stephens, but he

is a "two-skull" man! He says so himself!

You see I was in his office Saturday and saw a human skull laying on his table. That did not look like any "carpenters' chips" so I asked him whose it was. He said that's "my skull!" I looked at him and he had one on that looked natural as ever! Of course, I couldn't see what he wanted with two, but that was his business. He has lots to bother him and maybe he has to have two skulls. One he can use to put his mouth and eyes in and hang his hat on, while the other one rests. The one on the table sure did look bad—no teeth in it to speak of, eyes seemed weak. The flies, gnats and skippers had soiled it right smart. But Brother Stephens is all right! If he has to have two skulls, why I say let him have 'em.

One is as much as I can use and lots of times it feels as if it was cracked.

JOY WERT.

Increase In Per Capita Tax

Mr. W. L. Hutcheson, Chairman of the General Executive Board, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother: At a called meeting of L. U. No. 55, the following resolution was adopted:

Realizing the great expense the U. B. is put to in death and disability donations and the amount necessary to spend on court cases for the protection of our membership, the mailing of our monthly Journal to each member's home and the urgent need of more representatives to keep our Brotherhood intact during this unsettled condition of labor owing to the war.

Taking all this into consideration we think it to the best interests of the Brotherhood in particular and the American labor movement in general to increase our monthly per capita to Headquarters 6c per month, thereby giving our General Officers a chance to reach districts and work for the welfare of our organization, which with our present per capita tax it is impossible to do.

TOM RODDY, Recording Secretary.

Aid For Women Workers

Night work of women in Wisconsin between 6 p. m., and 6 a. m., has been stopped by order of the industrial commission. On petition of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, the Wisconsin Council of Social Agencies and the Wisconsin Consumers' League, the commission after hearings and investigations, decided that night work in factories and laundries is "objectionable from the standpoint of the statutes forbidding employment prejudicial to the life, health, safety and welfare of women." The decision is in accord with the regulation contained in a state law enacted in 1913 and declared void by the courts last year.

The commission so far, however, has not attempted to regulate night work in mechanical and mercantile establishments, restaurants, telegraph and telephone offices, express and transportation houses. Neither does it include "pea canneries" within the term manufactories, so that in such places women may work any number of hours as was possible formerly in New York state. Finally the commission failed to reach any conclusion on the subject of hours to be permitted per day, announcing that further time was necessary to look into the mat ter.

Commissioner J. D. Beck alone advocated immediate action in favor of shorter working days, arguing:

That the eight-hour day will soon become recognized as necessary to the women factory workers if their health and welfare and the welfare of the future generations are to be fully guarded.

The Kansas State Industrial Welfare Commission has outdistanced the Wisconsin body in this matter of hours by establishing on July 28 a nine-hour day for women in mercantile establishments. Although the merchants pleaded that it was necessary to keep their stores open later than 9:00 o'clock on Saturday evenings, the commission rejected the appeal.

He who has conferred a kindness should be silent; he who has received one should speak of it.—Seneca.

Casual Comment

The Eleventh Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held in Buffalo, N. Y., commencing November 7th.

* * *

The U. B. was represented at that convention by General President Hutcheson, General Secretary Duffy, P. H. McCarthy of San Francisco, Cal.; Thos. Flynn of Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Proctor of Houston, Tex.; J. A. Howlett of Boston, Mass., and Albert Ruddy of Cleveland, O.

* * *

Matters of serious concern affecting the Building Trades were dealt with.

* * *

The report of our delegates will therefore be of much interest to our members.

* * *

It will be published in the December issue of "The Carpenter."

* * *

A low dues organization never amounted to much and never will.

* * *

A low dues organization with big benefits is still worse. It cannot live. It is a hindrance and a drawback to the labor movement.

* * *

The Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor is in session in Buffalo, N. Y. The U. B. is represented by General President Hutcheson, General Secretary Duffy, W. E. Hemsell of Fort Worth, Tex,; O. E. Woodbury of Chicago, Ill.; E. W. Van Duyn of Des Moines, Ia.; Bob White of Oklahoma City, Okla., and J. A. Ross of Pittsburgh, Penn.

* * *

These brothers are quite capable of taking care of our interests, and of defending our rights at all times.

* * *

Their report will be of special interest to all our members. It will be published in the earliest issue of our official Journal possible.

Many matters of vital importance to the workers and the nation were considered and acted upon.

* * *

Now that wages have been generally increased, the members should be willing to pay increased dues.

* * *

The per capita tax to the Home Office must also be increased at least a few cents if we wish to retain our benefits and meet our obligations.

* * *

If not it will become necessary for the G. E. B. to levy an assessment.

* * *

The high cost of paper for this Journal and for day books, ledgers, due books, cash books, receipt books and all our other printing along with the increased cost of ink, metal, type, labor, etc., make it necessary.

* * *

The increased death benefits of over $140,000.00 a year make it necessary.

* * *

The contemplated trade movements for better working conditions, increase in wages and reduction in hours make it necessary.

* * *

The law suits now in court which are being stubbornly fought by the Anti-Boycott Association and which are as stubbornly resisted by us make it necessary.

* * *

You cannot, therefore, afford to vote against an increased per capita tax to Headquarters. If you do you are not only injuring yourself, but the U. B. as well.

* * *

We cannot believe that a member having the welfare of the organization at heart would do anything to injure it.

* * *

We leave it to you now to do your duty.

The Carpenter

The organizers are the chief Business Agents of the trades they represent.

* * *

They have many duties to perform which as a rule are anything but pleasant.

* * *

Give them your undivided and unstinted support and encouragement at all times if you want your union and your organization to be a success.

* * *

Remember, they can't do it all, but with your assistance they can accomplish much and thereby give general satisfaction.

* * *

The work of organization still goes on. Every member is expected to do his bit.

* * *

Don't leave it all to the local officers and business agents.

* * *

If we expect to reach the 300,000 membership mark by January 1, 1918, we must move lively, act quickly and work together.

* * *

It is only through united action and effort that better working conditions can be established, shorter hours maintained and wages increased.

* * *

We are protecting ourselves by organizing the unorganized.

* * *

This should stimulate us to do more than we have in the past.

* * *

General President Hutcheson with Vice-Presidents Cosgrove and Lakey and their staff of organizers cannot do it all no matter how they try.

* * *

That is why we are asking your support and co-operation in the great task before us. Don't let it be said that we allowed this opportunity to pass without at least making an effort.

* * *

Patronize the union label on all occasions. Don't be afraid or ashamed to ask for goods bearing the imprint of organized labor.

* * *

When we buy union labeled goods we know that they have been produced under fair conditions and away from the taint of the "sweatshop."

* * *

Every man following the trade or any of its many branches should be enrolled under the banner of the U. B.

* * *

The "Buy a union-built home" campaign, which our members started in Seattle, Wash., sometime ago, was a move in the right direction. Continue this campaign is our advice.

* * *

Other places might follow the example of Seattle in this respect and profit by it.

* * *

Why should not all homes be built by union labor?

* * *

"Nothing venture, nothing win" is an old saying. Get out and get busy; you cannot accomplish much by laying low.

* * *

The organizer—pity him. You ought to but you don't.
He's blamed by some because he does—by others 'cause he don't.
He works all day and half the night; he's always on the job.
A task like his can't well be filled by bonehead, mutt or slob.
On Sunday if he ever should desire to go to church,
When he's not Johnny on the spot for him they start a search.
Inside a month he listens to a thousand tales of woe,
And some believe there's not a thing but what he ought to know.
He's a target for the moocher, and he can't keep out of range
Of the tourist who, when stranded, badly needs a piece of change.
Then the knockers with their hammers keep on stirring up a stink—
Yes, his path in life's pleasure, filled with roses—I don't think.

News Notes from Local Unions

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 44, of Pueblo, Colo., had an attractive float in the Labor Day parade in Pueblo, which took third prize. Auxiliary No. 44 is recognized in Pueblo as a "live wire" organization, and its membership is growing steadily.

* * *

L. U. 751, of Santa Rosa, Cal., has reported a successful trade movement for an increase in wages from $4.50 to $5.00 per day, effective since October 1st. Trade conditions are good, and there is the best of feeling between the employers and our members.

* * *

Fred A. Hansen, formerly Financial Secretary of L. U. 791 of New York City, has been expelled for embezzlement of the funds of the Local Union.

* * *

The following is a list of firms in Seattle, Wash., who observe union conditions on all their work in that city: Firms Manufacturing sash, doors, and general mill work—Dalk & Linberg, Ewing and Woodlawn; Junction Mill & Cabinet Works, 9th and California Ave.; Nordquist & Nelson, 41 Aetna St.; Standard Sash & Door Co., 4110 8th Ave., S.; Pacific Sash & Door Co., 7th and Charleston; Bryant Sash, Door, Lumber & Shingle Mill Co.; City Sash & Door Co., Hudson and Rainier; Frederick & Boyd Co., Westlake and Lenora; Commercial Sash & Door Co., 807 Roy St.—Firms manufacturing cabinet and all kinds of Fixtures.—Beardslee & Graham, 9th and Westlake; Boutan, Vic, Terry and Pine; Cruse, Wm., 1107 1 Ave.; Eshelman Carpenter Shop, 2227 Western Ave.; Eckhoff & Co., Westlake and Virginia; Gomoll, Edward L., 4th and Pine; Harvy, B. T., rear 214 Columbia; Junction Mill Co. & Cabinet Works, 9th and California Ave.; O. K. Cabinet Works, 1st and Union; Seattle Furniture & Mfg. Co., 902 1st Ave., S.; Seattle Cabinet Works, 1928 Western Ave.; Worthen & Martin, 4500 Maynard Ave.; Westpecher Cabinet Works, 1st and Union; Neubert & Weber, 2131 1st Ave.; Shaw Show Case Co., 2215 First Ave.

* * *

The members of L. U. 1816 of Durant, Okla., have recently been successful in obtaining an increase in wages from 45c to 55c per hour. The increased wage went into effect on September 1st.

* * *

The Fifth Annual Convention of the Indiana State Council of Carpenters was held in Marion, Ind., October 4th to 6th, inclusive. About forty delegates from all parts of the state were in attendance.

At the opening session the delegates were addressed by Charles Fox, president of the Indiana State Federation of Labor; John J. Walsh, state factory inspector, and Organizer Loechle, representing the Machinists' International Union. The delegates were welcomed to the city by Enos E. McKinley, of L. U. 365 of Marion.

On the afternoon of the first day General Secretary Duffy visited the convention and spoke to the delegates at some length on the many important questions now confronting the international organization. Organization and jurisdictional disputes were two of the main questions touched upon, and the delegates were urged to carry back to their Local Unions the importance of giving their full support to the State Council, particularly in its efforts to bring about legislation beneficial to the workers.

The legislative committee reported at considerable length on certain bills which had been before the state Legislature, and the delegates were asked to use their influence locally in behalf of these and similar bills when they are presented in the future.

Resolutions were introduced and concurred in by the convention, endorsing

the stand of the international organization on jurisdictional disputes, especially with the Iron Workers, the Sheet Metal Workers and the Roofers.

John Owens of Evansville acted as secretary in place of James L. Tate, who was confined to his home on account of illness. The election of officers was held on the last day of the convention, and the following were chosen: W. L. Wilson, of Indianapolis, president; W. C. Shrode, of Evansville, vice-president; L. P. Houston, of Gary, secretary-treasurer. Executive Board members: Frank Forbeck, of Gary; Claud Carpenter, of Ft. Wayne; Chas. A. Coombs, of Kokomo; J. C. Hager of Columbus; Chas. Douglas of Terre Haute, and Walker Lamb of Evansville. Ft. Wayne was selected as the meeting place in 1918.

Successful Trade Movements

Blackfoot, Idaho.—Local Union No. 968 reports the successful outcome of their movement for an increase in wages. The members of this Local are now receiving 68¾c per hour for an eight-hour day, 44 hours per week. Conditions of trade good.

* * *

NOTICE. — Information reaches the General Office to the effect that advertisements are appearing in various publications throughout the United States, asserting that there is great need of many laborers and carpenters in the city of Mobile, Ala. We request that carpenters pay no attention to these misleading advertisements, usually issued by employment bureaus to tear down standard working conditions by causing an over supply of craftsmen. When conditions are such in any locality as to require the services of additional men, authentic information can be furnished through union channels.—Ed.

Foreign Labor Notes

After a number of large and serious strikes by women working in the garment trades had occurred in various parts of France, the French Parliament passed a law making the Saturday half-holiday compulsory for all women working at this trade. It is expected that the law will later be extended to all trades. Some time ago the Parliament passed a minimum wage law for women home workers.

* * *

Several items in the New Zealand yearbook (published at Wellington March 1, 1917) are of interest to labor. The number of old age pensioners on March 31, 1916, was 19,804, an increase of 452 or 2.3 per cent. over 1915, and the amount paid out in pensions during the year ending on that date, was £479,339 ($2,332,703.24), an increase of 4 per cent. over 1915, the cost per head of population being 8s. 9d. ($2.13) as against 8s. 5d. ($2.05) in 1915. The number of widows' pensions in force on March 31, 1916, was 1890, an increase of 5.7 per cent. over the preceding year, and the amount paid to them was £36,357 ($176,931.34), an increase of 15 per cent. over 1915. There was but one strike of any importance, involving 233 workers who asked for an increase of 10 per cent. in wages. This had not been settled on March 31, 1916. Of 177 disputes dealt with by the commissioners and councils of conciliation, 134 (75.7 per cent.) were settled or substantially settled by them.

Due Book Stolen

The due book of Brother Charles Stewart, a member of L. U. 1591, Plymouth, Mass., was stolen from him while on a train. Should this book be presented to any Local Union, same should be taken up and forwarded to the Recording Secretary of L. U. 1591.

Suspended

L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Neb., informs the General Office of the suspension of one Preston Miller for defrauding members of L. U. 1055. This man was guilty of the same offense in the states of New York and Pennsylvania and should he present his application for membership to any of our Local Unions, the Recording Secretary should immediately get in communication with L. U. 1055.

Activities in Other Trades

Tacoma, Wash.—Because their work day was reduced from nine to eight hours, effective in June, employes in the blacksmith department of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad shops have received back pay for three months, amounting to about $50.00 for each journeyman and $55.00 for helpers.

* * *

London, Ontario.—The strike of the brass molders in the Empire Brass Company's plant, which was caused by the discharge of male coremakers who were replaced by women workers at a far lower rate of wages, has ended in a victory for the union. The attempt of the company to take advantage of war-time conditions was a thinly concealed effort to assume the attitude that if it became necessary, owing to a shortage of labor, at any time it would not oppose the employment of women, if they were given equal pay with men for the amount of work turned out, but the management refused to consider the proposition, with the result that the shop was tied up effectively. The strike lasted four weeks and ended when the company agreed to put men back on the work and lay off the women who were being used to reduce the wage rate.

* * *

Boston.—Plans to unionize all city employes are being arranged by local unionists. A mass meeting was held on Sunday, November 4, in the largest hall that can be secured, to devise ways and means to interest all municipal workers.

* * *

Danville, Ill.—The Street Car Men's Union has won its strike against the local traction company. Discharged employes are reinstated, the union is recognized and wage increases will be arbitrated.

* * *

Fort Smith, Ark.—Workers employed at the cannery in this city struck to enforce a wage increase of 3c a basket for canning and cutting apples.

Dayton, O.—Stage employes at Keith's Theater have won a ten-days' strike and raised wages $2.00 a week.

* * *

East St. Louis, Ill. — After a short strike organized plumbers established their new wage scale of $7.00 a day, to take effect immediately.

* * *

Washington.—Following favorable action by the recent Dallas convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers, the American Federation of Labor has issued a charter to this organization, which is now enrolled in the trade union family.

* * *

Pittsburgh, Pa. — Organized pattern makers in this city and vicinity threatened to strike in October if their wages were not increased to 70c and 75c an hour, according to the grade of work. Double time for overtime is also asked.

* * *

Seattle.—Nearly 75 retail stores in this city have signed a one-year agreement with Retail Clerks' Union No. 174. The stores will close at 6:00 o'clock, except Saturday, when the hour will be 7:00 o'clock, for six months, after which 6:00 o'clock closing will prevail.

* * *

Seattle.—Printing Pressmen's Union No. 39 has raised wages $3.00 a week through negotiation.

* * *

Kansas City, Mo.—Organized teamsters are on strike against the big transfer companies of this city. The wage rate is $1.75 for 11 and 12 hours a day.

* * *

Columbus, O.—Organized bookbinders have raised wages $3.00 a week.

* * *

Baltimore.—At the bi-ennial convention of the Coopers' International Union, President Hughes reported that of the seventeen strikes during the past two years ten were won and none were lost. Strike benefits to the amount of $5,622.50 were paid. "We have no hesita-

tion in declaring," he said, "that in nearly all cases, and most notably the St. Louis strike, the benefits paid were the direct means of winning the strike and restoring peaceful relations."

President Hughes said that since the last convention the international has "splendidly advanced in organized activity by entering fields that have hitherto been inaccessible."

* * *

Tokio.—Owing to the shortage of labor and the rise of the daily wage in Japan, Koreans are being brought to that country to relieve the situation.

Arrested for Offering Higher Wages to Carpenters

In last September a man giving the name of Clifford Pogue came to Atlanta from Southern Louisiana and began making inquiries for carpenters. As he offered very high wages and transportation to the place of prospective employment he soon had engaged an even dozen men who satisfied him that they were good mechanics and worth the 55c per hour he offered with time and one-half for overtime, three months steady work, and transportation both ways. But five of the men employed had jobs to which they could go to work, the other seven had finished jobs on which they had been working. Two of the men had been working at the cantonment.

Pogue marshaled the men at the Terminal Station preparatory to putting them aboard the train with their tickets. While waiting Deputy Sheriff Bazemore arrested Pogue upon the charge of being an immigration agent and he was sent to the Tower in default of bond.

Pogue declared he was not an immigration agent, but admitted he was an agent for a contractor who is erecting buildings for the government, and that in order to get skilled help he made offers above the local rate to competent men.

According to the officers, Pogue had failed to take out the $500.00 state license prescribed for immigration agents. This offense is a misdemeanor. The "Atlanta Journal of Labor" commenting on this matter, says:

The Journal of Labor has heretofore directed attention to this growing evil. The newspapers are filled day in and day out with advertisements for men wanted in other cities, the daily papers printing advertisements this week for men wanted in Chattanooga to take the places of men now on strike. Whenever there is a strike on here, hordes of pluguglies, thugs, and professional strikebreakers, are brought in to take the places of men seeking to better their own condition and raise the average standard of living for the city. But when men come in good faith with bona fide offers of more money—not to men to break their contracts either—then a trick law is invoked to prevent men leaving the state to better themselves. Certainly there is something wrong in this.

Woodrow Wilson On Labor

If there is not a right on the part of the workingman to organize, then there ought not to be a right on the part of capital to organize. It is the organization that makes capital strong, and it is not fair, from the legal point of view or any other point of view, to prevent the rest of the men dealing with capital from getting strength with organization that only organization brings.

I am for the laboring man. Justice must be done him or there can be no justice in this country. We must all be partners in the game of government and no one man must be allowed to play the part of a hog.

The attitude of government toward labor lies at the heart of almost everything that concerns us as a nation. A nation may be said to consist of those who do its daily labor and America has always boasted that she was the home of free labor, that all were welcome to come to her shores and partake of her unbounded opportunities.

Decision of character outstrips even talent and genius in the race for success in life.

Death Roll

FRANK LaPOINT, L. U. 767, Ottumwa, Ia.

FRANK WAIROSE, Sr., L. U. 1602, Cincinnati, O.

Ladies Auxiliaries Take Notice

The women of most union men's homes are proud that the provider of the home is a union man. That he draws a good salary, that he "gets home early," and he enjoys the privilege of freedom; is independent and demands his rights. In all these things the wife and the family share. Yet what has the wife done to deserve a share in these better things of life, made possible by unionism? If unionism has been discussed in the home and the importance of the union label made known to all, then it is possible that the wife deserves her share of all home comforts. She deserves it, for she has done her share in creating better conditions for other wives by using the greatest power of union labor—the buying power. Women of union homes can do as much for the cause of organized labor as the men actively engaged in the struggle. All conscientious and thinking women are willing to devote time and thought to this question and for selfish reasons as well as higher motives they should. Ladies, if you appreciate your position in life, if you wish to better it, and if you wish to help other wives and families to better conditions, then demand the union label and get it. By doing this you will aid the labor forward movement in a general way. You will strengthen the cause that fought for and got workingmen's compensation; two-week instead of monthly pay days; freedom for children through the child labor bill; factory and mine inspection and all other improved conditions now enjoyed by the common people. You will aid in obtaining shorter hours for women; mothers' pensions; and the many other humanitarian principles now advocated by union labor.

Will you ladies of union homes give this matter your careful thought and consideration, now, today? Will you come to the conclusion that this great humanitarian cause based upon the sound, fundamental need of the human race, is worthy of your support? If so, then it lies within your power to render the greatest support of all—the employment of union labor — by the purchase of union-made products.

These are questions each housewife must decide for herself. Will you decide for or against the workers?

How Organized Labor Prevents Sickness

The 30,000,000 wage earners of the United States lose every year in the form of wages on account of sickness $500,000,000.

Doctor's fees, medicine and other materials required during illness cost them $500,000,000 more, making a total of $1,000,000,000 lost annually by wage earners on account of sickness.

This is twice the amount given annually for philanthropic purposes in the United States.

Workingmen pay a terrible tribute toward our commercial and industrial prosperity. It is conservatively estimated that at least 30,000 workingmen are killed annually in industry, and 300,000 more are seriously injured, although there are said to be 2,000,000 industrial accidents of all kinds.

One of the finest things being done by organized labor is to wipe out the causes and conditions which lower vitality and shorten life.

It does this by securing the shorter workday and in its fight for one day's rest in seven, because fatigue is one of the principal causes of disease. When

a man is completely exhausted physically he invites disease germs which may finish him.

It does it through its fight for higher wages, because when a man is able to eat nourishing food he chases away the devils of disease.

It does it through keeping little children out of mills and factories, because the stunted bodies of child workers cannot successfully resist disease.

It does it by helping to keep women out of shops and in their homes, particularly those who are bearing the burdens of motherhood and home-makers.

It does it by insisting upon clean work shops, because bad sanitary conditions in places where men are employed all day are sure to lower their power of resistence against disease.

These are just a few of the ways in which organized labor is helping to decrease sickness and death.

We have been told by scientists that human life may be extended fifteen years in a single generation. If through the efforts of organized labor human life in this country were extended only one year, it would result in saving the equivalent of over 2,000,000 lives of forty-five years' duration each in a single generation.

This means, in substance, that through the activities of organized labor enough lives would be saved during a single generation to produce the equivalent of the complete lives of the entire membership of the American Federation of Labor.

Isn't this a job worth while, and should it not receive the support of every right-thinking workingman, every employer of labor and everybody else who is interested in the well-being of mankind?

A logical inference, therefore, is that we should stand by organized labor in its commendable task.

Taylor System Not Wanted In Australia

Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. —The government-owned railroads of New South Wales are tied up because of an attempt to enforce the American-discredited "Taylor" system on employes.

Over 7,000 engineers, firemen and metal workers suspended work after the government refused to submit the question to an impartial tribunal.

The objectionable plan establishes a speeding up system and provides that sub-foremen shall keep a time record of work done by employes, who do not see the cards and do not know what is put on them. Under this system men are called upon to explain reasons for slow workmanship, in some cases several weeks after the particular work was performed by them and after they had forgotten the reason for losing a few minutes' time.

The strikers answer the government's claim that the new system is a money saver by showing that the scheme necessitates the appointment of about 140 sub-foremen at wages varying from $1,000 to $1,600 a year with all staff privileges and first-class passes on the railroads, in addition to extra clerks.

The men also claim that the government has violated its pledge that no alterations of working conditions will be introduced during the war period.

Since the strike started, the workers charge other "sweating" methods on the government-owned railroads, and that there have been times when they were afraid to give evidence before the arbitration court, for fear of being penalized. Engineers say they have not received a wage increase in fifteen years, despite increases in the cost of living.

A vicious spy system has also been installed by the government.

A feature of the strike is the collections taken up at the end of a run by passengers who sympathize with the government. These collections are handed to strike-breaking engineers and firemen, although the government railway and tramway by-laws provide:

"No person shall give or offer a gratuity to any employe of the chief commissioner, under a penalty of £2 ($10.00)."

Banking and financial institutions in England employ over 46,000 women.

Prices and Values

One of the results of the changed cost of living in the past few years has been a confusion of prices with values by those who try to measure the values of commodities today with those of a decade or so ago. An anecdote illustrative of the point is told in a recent circular letter by a lumber industry.

A Missouri farmer, as the story runs, kicked because his dealer offered him for $90.00 the same kind of buggy that his father bought twenty years ago for $50.00. The merchant, upon investigation, found that the father paid for his vehicle with 300 bushels of corn. Whereupon he offered to give his customer in exchange for 300 bushels of corn the following articles:

One $90.00 buggy;
One $75.00 wagon;
One $20.00 suit of clothes;
One $20.00 dress for his wife;
One $2.00 dress for his baby;
One $5.00 crib for the baby;
One $3.00 box of cigars;
Ten dollars worth of sugar;
Ten dollars worth of tea;
One hundred dollars worth of gasoline;
Fifteen dollars worth of lubricating oil;
Total, $350.00

The farmer refused the offer, paid $90.00 for his buggy and departed satisfied.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of Scheuyler J. Hunt, a former member of L. U. 154, of Kewanee, Ill. This man left a wife and family of four in very poor circumstances on August 17, 1917, one child having died since deserting his family. He is described as being 5 feet, 9 inches tall, light hair, slightly bald, gold caps on three upper front teeth, weighs 155 pounds, slightly bow-legged, scar on back of head about one and a quarter inches in length. Any information concerning the whereabouts of this man should be sent to Brother W. L. Henning, Recording Secretary, L. U. 154, Kewanee, Ill., 711 Wilbur St.

Local Union No. 971 of Reno, Nevada, took a prominent part in the recent Labor Day parade in that city. The above is a reproduction of the float constructed by members of the Union, and later sold at auction. The proceeds from the sale, amounting to $135.00, were turned over to the Red Cross.

FOOD—WHAT TO SAVE AND WHAT TO EAT

(U. S. Food Administration.)

The wholesale grocers have published a war food message for the American home which contains many practical suggestions for saving the food articles needed by our army and navy and allies while at the same time abundantly nourishing ourselves.

In the following list of more than 80 staple food articles there are only 16 which we are asked to use sparingly, and even a smaller number which we are asked to eliminate from at least one meal daily. This list will show what to save and how to select wholesome nourishing substitutes.

All foods may be divided into two great classes, those that supply energy and those chiefly valuable for the body's growth and repair. With this simple division in mind, study the following tables and use sparingly the foods printed in capital letters. Eat as much as you want of all others.

TO KEEP UP YOUR ENERGY EAT

Foods That Are Starchy	Foods That Are Sugary	Foods That Are Fatty
White potatoes	SUGAR	CREAM
Sweet potatoes	Syrups	BUTTER (Give Plenty)
Rice	Molasses	Egg yolk (To Children)
Cornmeal	Honey	Oleomargarine
Hominy	Dates	BACON
Oatmeal	Prunes	PORK
Barley	Dried Peaches	LARD
WHITE BREAD	Raisins	SUET
Peanuts	Figs	Vegetable oils
Dried Navy Beans	Jellies	Vegetable fats
Dried Lima Beans	Jams	Beef Drippings
Split Peas	CANDIES	Goose oil
Bananas	Cakes	Chicken fat
Chestnuts	Dried Apples	Peanut Butter
Apricots	Maple Sugar	Soy Beans

FOR GROWTH AND REPAIR EAT

Foods That Are Rich In Mineral Matter	Repair Foods	Foods That Are Rich In Protein
MILK (Give plenty)	Navy Beans	Milk
Egg yolk (To Children)	Kidney Beans	Eggs
Prunes	Lima Beans	Poultry
Carrots	Lentils	Game
Spinach	Peas	Fish
Celery	Nuts	Cheese
Turnips	Corn	BEEF
Onions	WHEAT	VEAL
All Fruits	Oats	MUTTON
All Greens	Barley	PORK
All Fresh Salads	Rye	Soy Beans
Whole grains	Buckwheat	Peanuts

Craft Problems

The Right Angle Triangle

(By John Upton.)

There is one figure we are apt to meet almost every day and yet we cannot become too well acquainted with it, and that is the right angle triangle. No carpenter is unfamiliar with it and yet one is likely to forget the large part it plays unless some study and thought is given it.

We see right angles everywhere, carry one about with us and call it a square and whenever we use it to mark a board in any way except square across, we make a right angle triangle with it on the edge of the board, or timber. When we measure across from a figure on the blade to one on the tongue to get the length of a rafter or brace we make use of the same figure and when we figure the length out by square root we use the old principle of geometry, which dates way back to the days of ancient Greece, which is: that the square of the hypothenuse or long side of a right angle triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides, which means simply that if we know the length of the three sides and multiply each one by itself, the product of the larger one will be equal to the sum of the products of the others, each multiplied by itself.

In squaring the sills for a building or getting the lines for any square corner (right angle) we use this idea. Measure six and eight feet and get ten across the corner and 10x10 is equal to (6x6) plus (8x8.) We should become familiar with this combination of figures and those of the same ratio as 3, 4, 5; 9, 12, 15; 18, 24, 30; but we must not get an idea that this is the only right angle to which the rule applies for we have the example of 12 feet each way from a square corner and the resulting scant 17. (16.97) for getting the length of a common rafter at half pitch, or the run of a hip rafter as usually placed, also the length of the brace with equal runs, as 36 inches giving practically 51 inches, so we see that the two short sides of the right angle triangle may be equal or not. The rule works just the same, the square of the long side, equals the square of both the others and having the length of any two sides, we may square them and get the other by adding or subtracting and extracting the square root of this result. Here are a few examples of this which you may wish to work out.

First Side	Second Side	Long Side
20x20 is 400;	15x15 is 225;	25x25 is 625
15	36	39
?	48	52
21	28	?
45	?	53

Look at Fig. 1 and notice the numbers that show the length of the lines and by squaring them you will see that the rule works out in all cases. The 12, 16, 20 being the only one which comes out exactly even.

The 16-unit slant line starts at 8 but does not go quite to 14 and the shortage on the 17-unit line from 12 to 12 (being only .03) is too small to show. Perhaps you do not need to be told that this line with its ends equally distant from the corner is at an angle of 45 degrees, but have you figured it out that a line placed like the 16-unit is the same as a rafter having its run equal to one-half its length and having a pitch of 60 degrees or if the figure is laid on its side the rise is one-half the length and the pitch is 30 degrees. This may help you out in gambrel roof problems.

There is another simple proof of the theorem which states that the square of the hypothenuse of a right triangle equals the sum of the squares of the other sides, which is as follows: Take

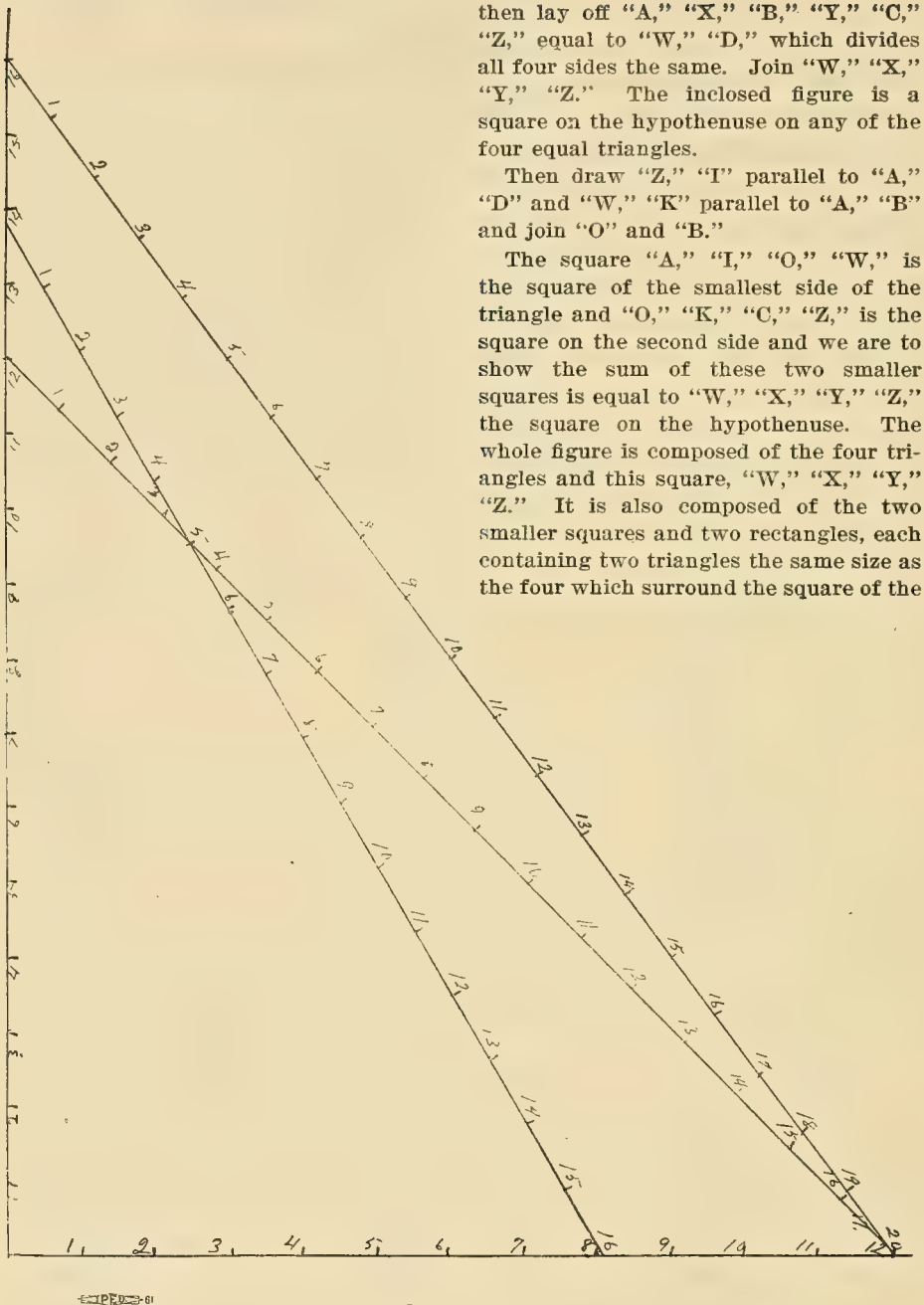


Fig 1.

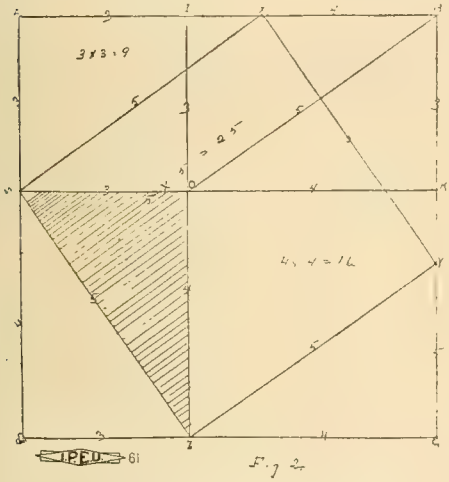
your steel square or drawing instruments and make a square of any convenient size, as "A," "B," "C," "D." (See Fig. 2.) Divide one side at any point "W," then lay off "A," "X," "B," "Y," "C," "Z," equal to "W," "D," which divides all four sides the same. Join "W," "X," "Y," "Z." The inclosed figure is a square on the hypothenuse on any of the four equal triangles.

Then draw "Z," "I" parallel to "A," "D" and "W," "K" parallel to "A," "B" and join "O" and "B."

The square "A," "I," "O," "W," is the square of the smallest side of the triangle and "O," "K," "C," "Z," is the square on the second side and we are to show the sum of these two smaller squares is equal to "W," "X," "Y," "Z," the square on the hypothenuse. The whole figure is composed of the four triangles and this square, "W," "X," "Y," "Z." It is also composed of the two smaller squares and two rectangles, each containing two triangles the same size as the four which surround the square of the hypothenuse, so we see that after taking these four triangles out of the figure we have left either the square of the hypothenuse or the squares of the other two

sides, so they must be equal. Notice the figures showing the length of each line and the area of the squares and figure it out for yourself.

For a still more practical proof take scissors and cut out four triangles the size of those you have drawn and three squares which will match the three sides of each triangle and you will find that you can cover the figure with the four triangles and either the large square or the two smaller ones.



The principle that the two sides of a right angled triangle being known, the third side can be found is used not only by carpenters in getting the length of rafters and other work but by surveyors in getting the distances through impassible places, and can be used for laying out the lines for a house with octagonal bay windows, and all work where right angles are found.

In making window frames or any frames which are to have square corners if you take a stick and measure diagonally across from corner to corner and then across from the opposite corners and the distances are the same; the corners are square and the work is correct, both sides alike and ends alike, but you could make one corner square with the steel square and yet have one side and one end too long but the triangle test gets it right.

In squaring up sills or laying out lines for square cornered work of any kind the line across from corner to corner will serve as a test to check up and prove the work.

To find the center of a board of the front of a drawer, to place the knob or of a room, to locate a light, one may draw a line each way from corner and make use of the third line of the triangle.

How to Build a Wooden Hotbed

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

In view of the fact of the importance of growing foodstuffs during the exigency period of the present great war the following useful information will be welcome to those of our readers who are fond of or possess and cultivate a garden.

To make a simple hotbed commence at the corner as in Figure 1, and drive down for the back of the bed small 2x4 posts 54 to 60 inches long, with the bottom ends pointed with the hatchet. They should be 12 to 18 inches in the ground and from 3 to 4 feet apart lengthways and have the top ends beveled as seen in Figure 1, and when set 2x6 inch planks are nailed inside along the top ends where they are shown on this cross section, and where the bed is to be used for any length of time, this depth will be found very satisfactory. Nevertheless, the depth of bed is but a slight factor in hotbed construction and may be changed at will by the operator, who can either make the pit shallower or fill with other material than manure on the lower level. The depth of the pit will be regulated by local conditions.

New stakes are driven 6 inches south of the first stakes placed on the east and west ends, and these should be set far enough from the edge of the excavation to be firm. These stakes are connected by a line, drawn tight. This line then represents, in the case of an all-wood pit, the front or south side of a row of posts or 2x4 inch scantlings that are to serve as the support of the back boarding. These posts or scantlings should be sunk in the soil at least 1 foot, and preferably 18 inches, below the bottom of the bed. They should extend 42 inches above the bottom of the bed, each

one being set plumb with the line. The distance from the middle of one post to that of the next is 4 feet except in case only one or two beds are installed when a distance of 3 feet is better. When all the posts are set 2x6 inch planking is nailed with twenty penny nails along their tops, 42 inches being provided for from the bottom of the pit to the top of the planking. By the use of a carpenters' level the top of the planking can be made in one plane, or level. The planking can be braced with short scrap pieces of boards and stakes, so that it will not change its location nor be thrown out of plumb.

The next step is the construction of the front of the pit. This is made just as was the back, with posts or 2x4 inch scantlings and with top planking, differing only in that the distance from the bottom of the pit to the top of the planking is but 36 inches. This planking also should be well braced.

The distance from the south face of the back posts, to the north face of the front posts on a level plane, is 5 feet 10½ inches, and from the north face top edge of the back planking to the south face top edge of the front planking it should be 6 feet. This allows for a 6 inch fall, or slope, of the sash when placed on the bed.

The boarding under the top planks, on both the back and the front scantlings of the pit, can be either 2 inch planking or, better still, common boards such as scrap lumber or short pieces. It is to be of double thickness, care being used in covering joints and cracks with the inner layer. In the author's experience, this boarding has given complete satisfaction.

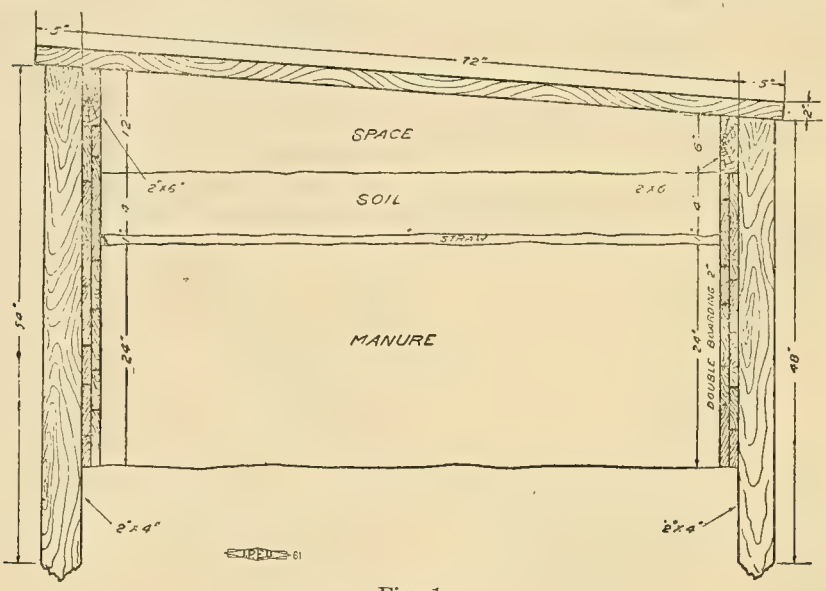


Fig. 1
Cross-section of hotbed.

The ends of the bed are either planked or double-boarded from the bottom of the pit to the top of the front of the bed. The end boards are nailed to a short piece of 2x6 inch plank fastened to the ends of the back boarding, and also to pieces nailed vertically to the ends of the front boarding. For a top piece to properly fill in the space left, a 2x6 inch plank is split across corners so that two pieces 5 feet 8½ inches long are obtained, one end of each being 6 inches wide and the other end tapering down to one-sixteenth of an inch or less. The tapering pieces are then laid on the top of the end boarding and nailed firmly.

These tapering pieces correspond to the fall, or slope, of the sash when it is laid on the bed.

The bed is now ready for the cross-ties. These are generally strips of boards 4 inches wide and 6 feet long. They are counter-sunk into the top of both the

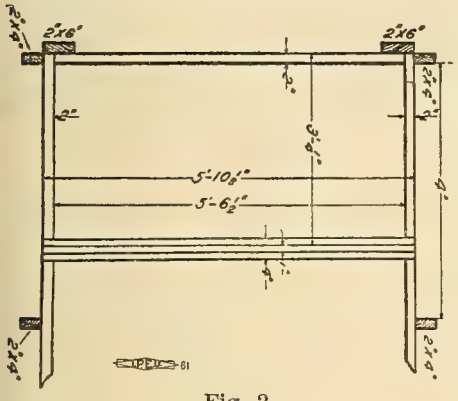


Fig. 2
Plan of corner of hotbed.

back and the front of the bed, being spaced so that 1¼ inch of the outer edge on each side is for the use of the sash, the middle inch allowing for a small 1x2 inch strip of wood to be nailed upright and to serve as a separator between sashes, and the remaining half inch al-

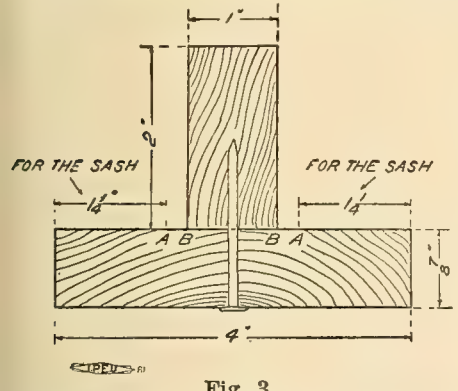


Fig. 3
Cross-section of crosstie. The space between A and B allows for swelling of wood and free movement of sash.

lowing room on each side for swelling of the sash. (Fig. 3.)

The bed is now finished and ready for the filling in of the dirt and for the grading. As the dirt is filled in it should be firmed, making a tight connection between the surrounding soil and the bed. Care must be taken, however, that the dirt is not filled in on one side more than on the other, as this is likely to throw the bed out of plumb. The soil all around the bed should be graded so that all water is drained away from, not toward, the bed; but the grading should be gradual, not sharp. Coal cinders, used for a top layer near the bed, make a very good walk.

THE STEEL SQUARE AND HOW TO USE IT

Uneven Pitched Roofs (An Explanation)

(By Dwight L. Stoddard)

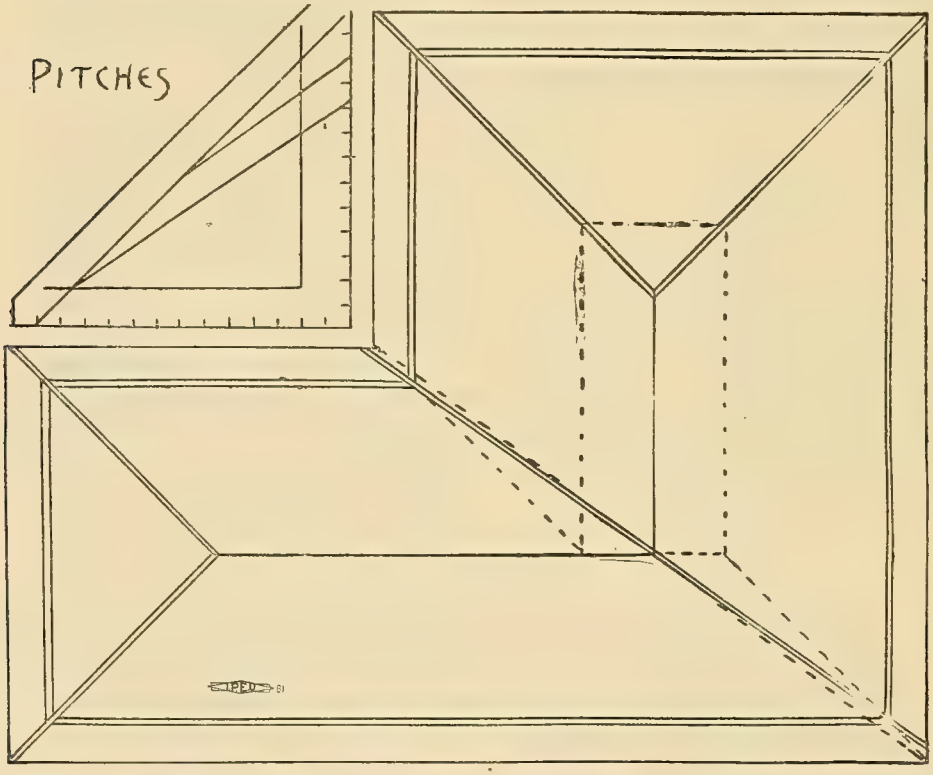
It is indeed very encouraging after seeming years of a lack of real interest in our trade by the average carpenter, to note the interest taken in my article in the June issue, not only by the articles published in the September issue, but also by the many letters that I have received on the subject, I am confident that is a sign that there are better days ahead of the carpenters of this land, for great interest makes great men and great men make a great country, and our country after all is what we make it.

Many of the readers undoubtedly over looked the fact that my article was answering a letter, the full subject of the letter was not entirely given, there was more than one proposition asked, but I note by the replies that many failed to grasp it, what I was trying to explain was to get a roof wider at one end than at the other, to come to a point at the ridge and be level at ridge and cornice would have to be in a wind. Of course that is not really a practical proposition and the way to roof a building like that is very nicely explained by the brothers in the September issue, and I feel sure will do the many readers of our journal a great deal of good.

One question asked, did not really appear in this particular roof, though I illustrated the question and most of the readers naturally did not fully under-

stand it and confused possibly the entire article.

Now lets get back just a moment to a very simple uneven pitch roof, as illustrated, and see if we cannot fully understand it, supposing the building was 20 feet wide, with an L only 14 feet, now supposing the owner wanted a half pitch roof, it would be perhaps the best way to roof it and it would be all an even pitch proposition with a 6 feet wide deck on the main part, as illustrated by the dotted lines.



But now lets suppose again, suppose the owner would not stand for the deck, but wanted the ridge all the same height, now by making the 14 feet wide part the same as suggested, half pitch it would leave the 20 feet, or main part the same rise 7 feet, but a run of 10 feet where the narrow part has a run of only 7 feet as illustrated.

Now the uneven hip and valley where these two different pitches intersect I will admit, generally are placed as illustrated by the main lines at the corner of the plates, but if so, they do not strike at the exact corner of the outside edge of the cornice.

Now lets suppose just once more, suppose we had to satisfy the one that was having the building built, by making the end of the hip and valley come to the very outside of the corner of the cornice, would'nt we have to construct it as illustrated with the dotted lines, make the hip and valley come to the corner of the cornice and therefore miss the exact corner of the plates? These are things that the real builder comes in contact with in his daily work, and there is no use trying to get around it, it is much better to try to understand it, I will admit most all roofs are the best roofed with the same pitch, but there are times, an uneven pitch cannot be avoided, again there may be times that the uneven roof is built just to satisfy some foolish notion, but the life of the real builder, is to satisfy the foolish notions of the world

and make the world a real home to live in, this would be a cold, cruel world indeed, if it was not for the fool home builder, that satisfies everyone. Now I have mentioned three different propositions in building this simple roof, I have illustrated it as a hip roof, it might be built a gable roof, and so we might go on, there is no end to the different ways this very simple building might be roofed, there are practically dozens of ways, and all practically right ways too.

Now you will note as mentioned thousands of times before, measure across the square the rise and run, and it gives you the length of rafter.

But my illustration was not so much for that as it was to illustrate the proposition of the cornice, looking at your square as the cornice part of your building, does not the old square show you plainly why at times it is necessary to make the plates at different height, and to make the hip or valley not rest exactly on the corner of the plate. I think if you will take down your old square and try it, it will be so plain to you, it will not need further illustrations. Now a hip or valley when fully understood is just as easy to frame as any common shed roof rafter, and an uneven pitch roof rafter you will note by looking at the illustration, that while at first it may seem complicated it is really nothing more than an ordinary gable, as far as framing is concerned. Yes, you will note if you look closely at the illustrations that they appear as far as framing is concerned, as a big rather flat gable, and the run and rise give the length.

Now there is enough in this simple article of a very simple roof for the many readers to comment on and explain

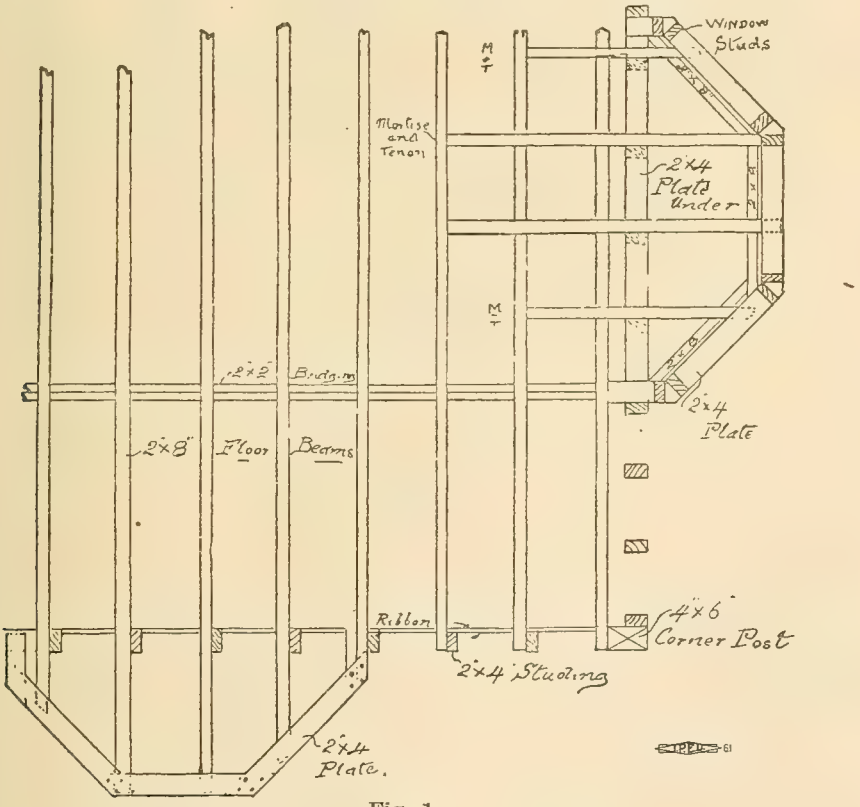


Fig. 1
Plan of framing out of two bay windows.

through the official paper of ours in a way that will do a world of good to the entire membership.

Framing Out Bay Windows on First or Upper Stories

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

This is a problem in frame house construction which sometimes occurs, taxes the ingenuity of many carpenters, so in this article we are offering some methods of doing it.

seen in the two illustrations. Figs. 1 (p. 59) and 2.

As to the methods of putting the timbers together, in the sketch plan, Fig. 1 (p. 59), readers will perceive that on the right on front side, the bay will demand special framing because, it cannot be supported on the projecting beams which run across the house as seen at the bottom of the sketch which form as it were, a cantilever and on which the bottom octagonal plate rests and is nailed to.

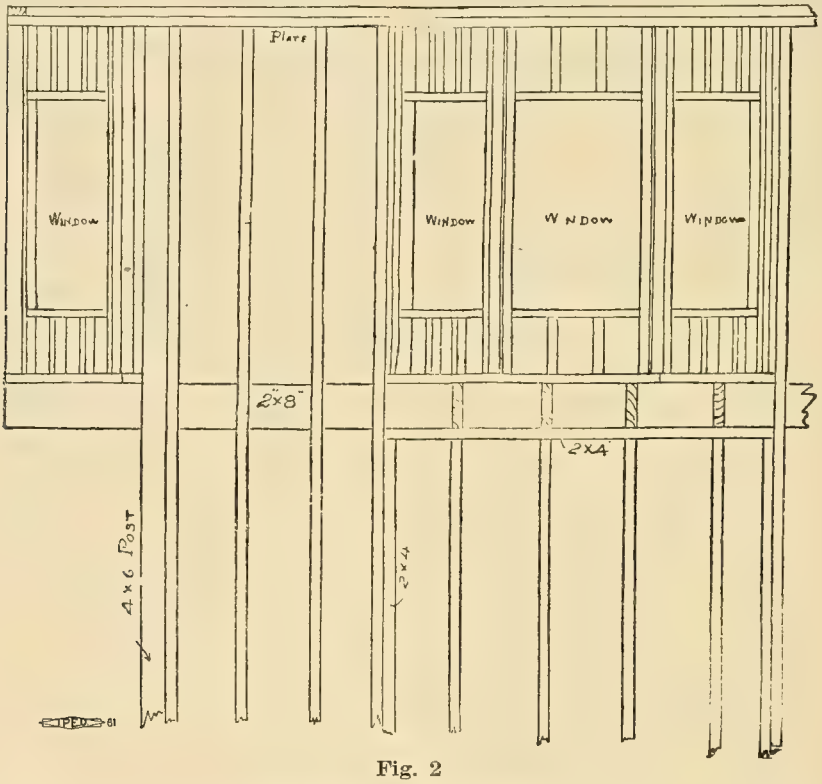


Fig. 2
Front view of bay windows.

Generally, bay windows of square or octagonal plan are on the first story, built with the rest of the frame, and have the sill resting on a stone or brick foundation level on the main sill of the house, but sometimes this does not happen and the architect may plan it to frame out on the second or third stories and be unsupported from below. Often times again two windows on different sides of the house are introduced in the manner

For the window on the right, a very different form of framing will be required, for here, the weight of the window and floor must be supported by short cantilevering beams, framed out square to the cross beams and resting on an auxiliary plate underneath on the story below, which will be more clearly understood by reference to the elevation (Figure 2) of the right side, where the disposition of the studding, plate and

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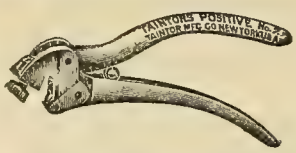

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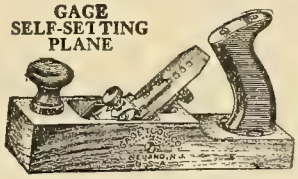

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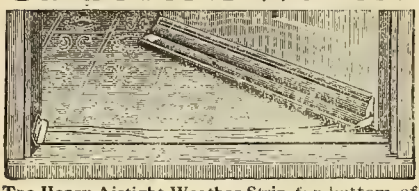

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floor timbers are clearly depicted. It will be noticed in the plan Figure 1, that the two middle beams are framed back to the third cross beam on account of the greater weight and leverage and cripple beams are introduced and cut in between.

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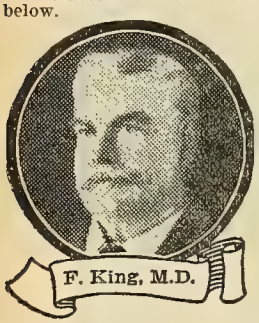
IT is conservatively estimated that over three million people annually in this country alone are taking Nuxated Iron. Such astonishing results have been reported from its use both by doctors and laymen, that a number of physicians in various parts of the country have been asked to explain why they prescribe it so extensively, and why it apparently produces so much better results than were obtained from the old forms of inorganic iron.

Extracts from some of the letters received are given below.


F. King, M.D.

Dr. Ferdinand King, a New York physician and Medical Author, says: "There can be no vigorous iron men without iron."

Pallor means anaemia.

Anaemia means iron deficiency. The skin of anaemic men and women is pale. The flesh flabby. The muscles lack tone, the brain fags and the memory fails and they often become weak, nervous, irritable, despondent and melancholy. When the iron goes from the blood of women, the roses go from their cheeks. In the most common foods of America, the starches, sugars, table syrups, candies, polished rice, white bread, soda crackers, biscuits, macaroni, spaghetti, tapioca, sago, farina, degerminated cornmeal, no longer is iron to be found. Refining processes have removed the iron of Mother Earth, from these impoverished foods, and silly methods of home cookery, by throwing down the waste-pipe the water in which our vegetables are cooked are responsible for another grave iron loss.

Therefore, if you wish to preserve your youthful vim and vigor to a ripe old age, you must supply the iron deficiency in your food by using some form of organic iron, just as you would use salt when your food has not enough salt.

E. Sauer, M. D.

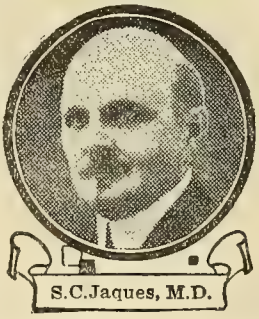
Dr. E. Sauer, a Boston Physician who has studied both in this country and in great European Medical Institutions says: "As I have said a hundred times over, organic iron is the greatest of all strength builders.

"If people would only take Nuxated Iron when they feel weak or rundown, instead of dosing themselves with habit-forming drugs, stimulants and alcoholic beverages I am convinced that in this way they could ward off disease, preventing it becoming organic in thousands of cases and thereby the lives of thousands might be saved who now die every year from pneumonia, grippe, kidney, liver, heart trouble and other dangerous maladies. The real and true cause which started their diseases was nothing more nor less than a weakened condition brought on by lack of iron in the blood."

Not long ago, a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with a blood pressure of a boy of 20 and as full of vigor, and vitality as a young man; in fact, a young man he really was, notwithstanding his age. The secret, he said, was taking iron—nuxated iron had filled him with renewed life. At 30 he was in bad health; at 46 he was careworn and nearly all in—now at 50, after taking nuxated iron a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of youth.

Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, you food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it, and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly-looking, just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient of iron.

If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people, who were ailing all the while double their strength and endurance and entirely rid themselves of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time, simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this, after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate, or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. The iron demanded by Mother Nature for the red coloring matter in the blood of her children is, alas! not that kind of iron. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athlete and prize-fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the affray; while many another has gone down in inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron."


S.C.Jaques, M.D.

Dr. Schuyler C. Jaques, Visiting Surgeon, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York City, said: "I have never before given out any medical information or advice for publication, as I ordinarily do not believe in it. But in the case of Nuxated Iron I feel I would be remiss in my duty not to mention it. I have taken it myself and given it to my patients with most surprising and satisfactory results. And those who wish quickly to increase their strength, power and endurance will find it a most remarkable and wonderfully effective remedy."

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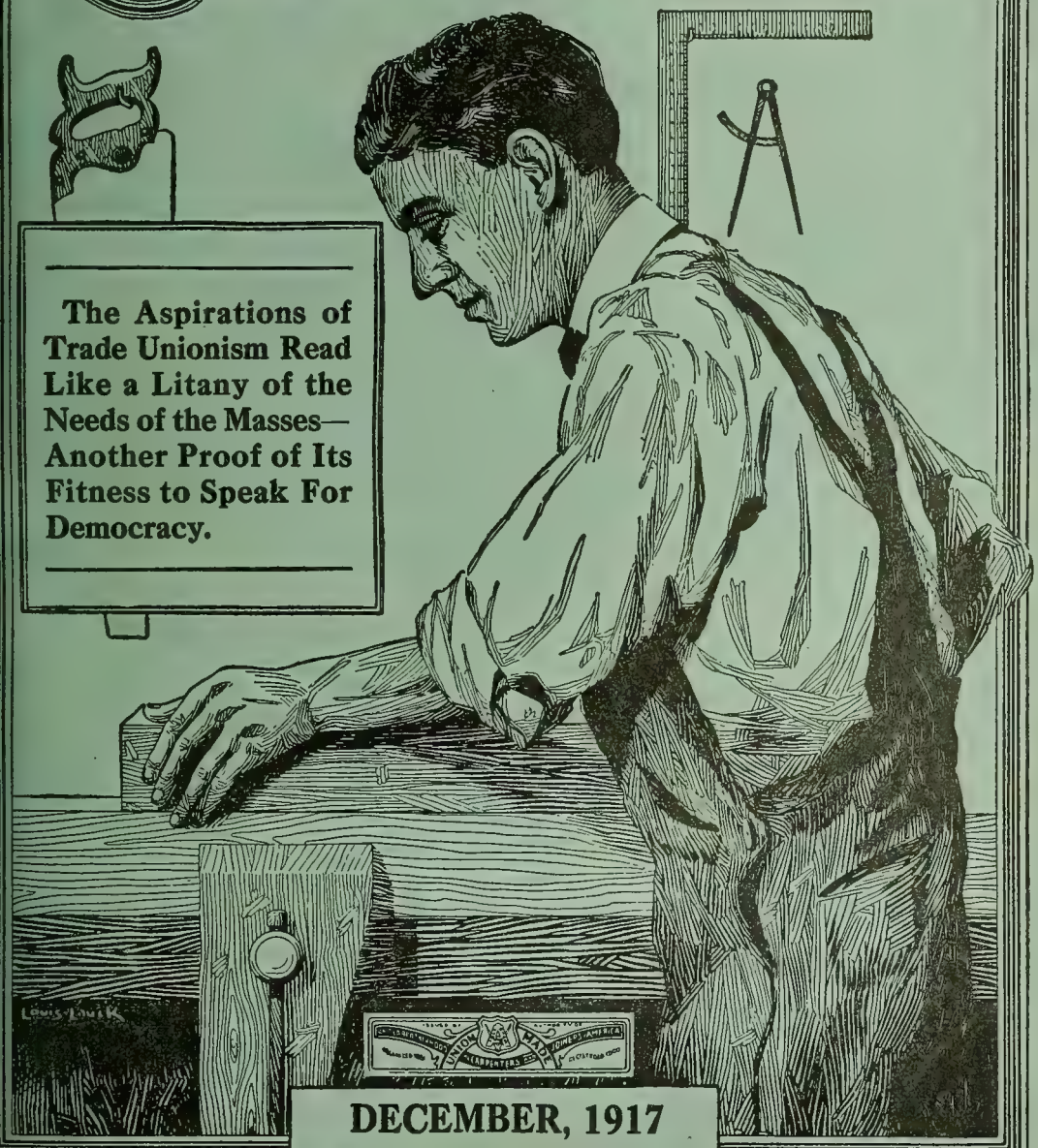

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The famous "Cyclone" Davis, Member of the 64th United States Congress, says the effect of Nuxated Iron on him was almost magical, that after taking it, nothing seemed to tire him out no matter how strenuous it might be. Dr. A. J. Newman, late Police Surgeon of the City of Chicago, and former House Surgeon Jefferson Park Hospital, Chicago, says Nuxated Iron has proven through his own tests of it to excel any preparation he has ever used for creating red blood, building up the nerves, strengthening the muscles and correcting digestive disorders.

Dr. Schuyler C. Jaques, Visiting Surgeon St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York, says he has never before recommended any remedy to the public, but that in the case of Nuxated Iron he would feel he were remiss in his duty not to mention it. Dr. Ferdinand King, New York Physician and Medical Author, says that in his recent talks to physicians on the grave and serious consequences of iron deficiency in the blood of American women he has strongly emphasized the fact that doctors should prescribe more organic iron — Nuxated Iron — for their weak run-down, nervous, haggard-looking patients. Ty Cobb, the greatest base-ball batter of all time, took it to help give him renewed energy and great staying power. No matter what anybody says, you could not, at this day, get such prominent men to endorse a remedy that has no value — doctors lawyers, politicians, athletes — a great array.

Dr. E. Sauer, a Boston Physician who has studied both in this country and great European Medical Institutions, said: "Nuxated Iron is a wonderful remedy. Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of twenty, and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man; in fact, a young man he really was, notwithstanding his age. The secret, he said, was taking iron—Nuxated Iron had filled him with renewed life. At 30 he was in bad health; at 46 he was careworn and nearly all in—now at 50, after taking Nuxated Iron, a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of youth. If people would only take Nuxated Iron when they feel weak and run-down instead of dosing themselves with habit-forming drugs, stimulants, and alcoholic beverages, I am convinced that in this way they could ward off disease, preventing it becoming organic in thousands of cases, and thereby the lives of thousands might be saved who now die every year from pneumonia, grippe, kidney, liver, heart trouble and other dangerous maladies. The real, true cause which started their disease was nothing more or less than a weakened condition brought on by a lack of iron in the blood. Thousands of people suffer from iron deficiency and do not know it."

If you are not strong or well, you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work, or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of Nuxated Iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained.

NOTE—Nuxated Iron, which has been used by Former United States Senator Towne with such surprising results, and which is prescribed and recommended above by physicians in such a great variety of cases, is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron, that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under sixty who lacks iron and increase their strength 100 per cent. or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all good druggists.

What Senator Towne Says:

"As a member of Congress from New York, as a member of Congress and Senator from Minnesota, as participant in political campaigns and candidate for Vice-President, my nervous energy and reserve force were tremendously drawn upon. That I survived these trials and came into advanced middle life with the elasticity and strength of a boy is unquestionably due to the rigorous attention I have paid to the proper care of my body. Recently I have been taking Nuxated Iron and have found it of the greatest benefit as a tonic and regulative. Henceforth I shall not be without it. I am in a position to testify for the advantage of others, to the remarkable and immediate helpfulness of this remedy, and I unhesitatingly recommend Nuxated Iron to all who feel the need of renewed energy and the regularity of bodily functions."

Chas. A. Towne

Minnesota's Man of Mark
Former United States Senator Charles A. Towne, graduated from the University of Michigan, twice elected member of the United States Congress, served in the United States Senate, nominated for Vice-President, takes Nuxated Iron; now recommends it to all who feel the need of renewed energy.

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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Plaining Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Volume XXXVII—No. 12
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1917

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

The Mechanic

Charles C. Jones

Builder am I of miraculous cities,
Beautiful, tall and strong,
All fashioned and fitted with cunning art
To last through the ages long;
Neither a dreamer nor architect,
I am Labor by rule and line,
And others have planned, but I have worked,
And the feel of the work is mine.

Ho! for the thrill in the tips of my fingers,
Sensitive, swift and true,
That handle the riches of all a world
Brought up to a task to do;
Steel from the innermost deeps of earth
And the flux in the fire of art,
Stone from the mountains that knew time's dawn
And wood from the tree's great heart.

Bidding them serve me I serve as fairly;
The sharp tools cleave and sing
The genius that lives in the skillful hand,
The joy of the perfect thing;
Shaping them each to the part to fill,
Till the full poem mounts on high
In the music of wood and stone and steel
For men to occupy.

Maker am I of the marvelous cities,
Bound of my skill to love
The beautiful wonder of finished work
And the travail and sweat thereof;
Then ho! for the thrill in my finger tips,
And the magic of rule and line,
For others have dreamed, but I have done
And the feel of the work is mine.

MOMENTOUS QUESTIONS FACED BY A. F. OF L.

WHEN "labor's parliament" convened at Buffalo, N. Y., last month it had before it for deliberation some of the most important questions with which organized labor on the American continent ever had to face, primarily because of the great changes in the economic life of the people occasioned since last April when the United States became an active factor in the world war.

This was indicated clearly by the report of the Executive Council which exhaustively covered every activity of the A. F. of L. since the previous Convention and which opened with the following reassuring statement of the status of American trade unionism today:

"The report which we submit for the past year shows that the American trade union movement is larger and stronger than ever before and thus far it has been able, during a very critical emergency, to protect the interests and welfare of wage-earners and to direct matters, during a transition period, not only so as to prevent deterioration of standards but to establish constructive agencies for dealing with new problems and situations. Since our last report the government of the United States has declared war upon the imperial government of Germany. We recount in our report the position which the American trade union movement has taken and the agreements that have been made to adjust labor relations upon war work and work for the government. In meeting this critical emergency the American labor movement has had two advantages which were not enjoyed by the labor movements of European countries:

"(1). We have the benefit of the experience of workers in European countries in dealing with war problems, and (2) many of the industries of this country had been gradually organizing to meet war needs and to produce war supplies for the governments that were at war.

"It is with great gratification we report specific developments showing that the American labor movement has secured the best agreements with the government that have been secured in any other warring countries. The agreements and the relations between the workers and the American government established a new period in the industrial world—a period in which the government has sanctioned standards based upon principles of human welfare and has substituted these standards for the old system under which profits were paramount."

Demand for the "adequate" and "direct" representation of the wage earners at the world peace conference when that event becomes a reality was one of the outstanding features of the report which declared that the world war "must wipe out all vestiges of the old concept that the nation belongs to the ruler."

The relation of wage earners toward the war was emphasized particularly in that part of the report devoted to "peace terms," which advocated an international agreement to secure peace and the settlement of the present war without "vindictive indemnities or territorial changes." This part of the report said:

"It is an imperative duty from which there is no escape that wage-earners, as well as all other citizens of this republic support our government in its righteous effort to defend principles of humanity and to establish democracy in international relations. Because we desire permanent peace it is our duty to fight and sacrifice until these purposes can be achieved.

—Plan of Government—

"When nations can send representatives to negotiate peace terms in accord with this concept, we maintain that the basic provisions of the peace treaty should be formulated with regard to the rights and welfare of the men, women and children constituting the nations rather than the governments of the nations. The government should be only an instrumentality of the people instead of dominating and actuating their lives.

This terrific war must wipe out all vestiges of the old concept that the nation belongs to the ruler or government.

"We hold that the same principles should apply to relations between nations, and that secret diplomacy should be replaced by diplomatic representatives responsible to their own people.

"Working people have never been properly represented in diplomatic affairs. The future must be constructed upon broader lines than the past. We insist, therefore, that the government of the United States provide adequate and direct representatives of wage-earners among the plenipotentiaries sent to the peace congress, and urge upon the labor movement of other countries to take like action.

—Suggested Peace Basis—

"We urge the adoption of the following declarations as the basis upon which peace must be negotiated:

"1. The combination of the free peoples of the world in a common covenant for genuine and practical co-operation to secure justice and therefore peace in relations between nations.

"2. Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed.

"3. No political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and to cripple or embarrass others.

"4. No indemnities or reprisals based upon vindicitive purposes or deliberate desire to injure, but to right manifest wrongs.

"5. Recognition of the rights of small nations and of the principle 'No people must be forced under sovereignty under which it does not wish to live.'

"6. No territorial changes or adjustment of power except in furtherance of the welfare of the peoples affected and in furtherance of world peace.

—Other Principles Advocated—

"In addition to these principles which are based upon declarations of our President of these United States, there should be incorporated in the treaty that shall constitute the guide of nations in the new period and conditions into which we enter at the close of the war the following declarations, fundamental to the best interests of all nations and of vital importance to wage-earners:

"1. No article or commodity shall be shipped or delivered in international commerce in the production of which children under the age of sixteen have been employed or permitted to work.

"2. It shall be declared that the basic workday in industry and commerce shall not exceed eight hours.

"3. Involuntary servitude shall not exist except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

"4. Establishment of trial by jury.

—Prejudice Should Step Aside—

"Many of the problems of reconstruction can not be worked out during the war while feeling is so intense. The situation and opportunities which peace will bring will be without precedent. It is of a paramount importance that labor shall be free and unembarrassed in helping to shape the principles and agencies for the future. We suggest, therefore, all prejudices and partisan spirit can best be eliminated by reconstructing international labor relations and thus bringing to new problems and a new era, activity and co-operation unhampered and unperverted by former alliances or old feuds.

"The basis of reconstruction should be the trade union movements of the various countries. We recommend that an international labor conference of representatives of the trade union movements of all countries be held at the same time and place as the world peace congress that labor may be in touch with plans under consideration and may have the benefit of information and counsel of those participating in the congress."

—New Issues After War—

Reconstruction after the war will raise new issues, the report holds, and the nation cannot discard lightly the idea of service engendered by co-operation of all classes against a common enemy. Pointing to the experience of Great Britain, the council says: "There has been a recognition of the principle that those associated in the work of production ought to have a voice in management of

(Continued On Page 60.)

A Clarion Call to the Building Trades

(Report of President John H. Donlin of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., at the opening of the Eleventh Annual Convention of that body at Buffalo, N. Y., November 7, 1917.)

TO the Officers and Delegates of the Eleventh Annual Convention, Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.:

Greeting:

Following close upon my induction into office as president of this department, war was declared by the United States Government. Our Canadian brothers had been involved, and immediately after this declaration our office was besieged with complaints from all sections of the country. The government had awarded contracts amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars in construction work, and through the emergency more than fifty per cent. of this work had been awarded to contractors who were accustomed to employing unskilled labor such as are employed on railroad construction work and other big engineering projects. Secretary Spencer and I tried to cope with the situation, but the amount of work devolving on the department made it impossible.

The Electrical Workers, whose grievances were many, were the first to see the advantage of having a representative in Washington to assist in handling their affairs. The Carpenters, who then saw that it was imperative on their part to be represented, detailed three men. The Bricklayers followed with two men, the Plasterers with one man.

These seven men, Secretary Spencer and I were still kept busy trying to adjust the endless complaints arriving by both mail and wire. The contractors continued to insist on employing incompetent men, and upon such terms as they were accustomed to in the past. Finally with the assistance of President Gompers we succeeded in having the different government departments instruct all contractors to comply with such established labor conditions as maintained in localities where they employed men on government work, but this only in a measure relieved the situation. More work was let and complaints were still innumerable.

I was unable to leave Washington except under the most urgent circumstances, and these too were frequent. However, during August, I was appointed on the emergency construction contract award committee, a sub-committee of the Council of National Defense. Accompanying this appointment was the imperativeness of my attending every meeting of my committee. Accordingly Secretary Spencer agreed to do such out-of-town work as was unavoidable.

I am at this writing still on the committee, and I assure you I have done my full duty as a member thereof, representing organized building trades. While my membership on the committee was of great value to our movement, many sections of the country were involved in internal labor disputes and as usual were insistent upon my presenting myself. In hopes of adjusting these disputes, I wired decisions, urging that councils make adjustments, but my efforts were not always successful. Councils, in many instances, failed in the emergency.

Something must be done regarding local councils since they in most instances fail utterly to perform that for which they were intended. In some places two councils exist, thus accentuating the dangers of dualism. Some councils only embody a few of the eligible trades, and are not representative of our movement. Something must be done with councils that fail in their duty. All eligible crafts should be in affiliation, for success is attained only through organization wisely administered. The president of this department should have larger discretionary power to deal with local councils.

Among the jurisdictional claims filed in this department many overlap each other, and in several instances different crafts have filed claim for the same proposition. The result of this is obvious. I would advise that a committee of one from each organization take up this very important matter. I would also recom-

mend the reading down of all laws governing the department, and local councils, and a reference of these matters to a committee composed as suggested herein.

While I have not entered into a detailed report of my work, you will understand from the existing situation as explained, that an unusual condition presented itself. However, I have been busy enough with the affairs of the department to have caused many of the international heads to censure, condemn and accuse me of assuming authority and arbitrarily making decisions. I will admit lack of authority. Nevertheless no one ever objected when a decision was favorable, but when same was unfavorable I was informed that I was usurping authority. Some I pleased, some I displeased, though I did not attempt to do either. But I have learned that the penalty of success in our movement is unjust criticism and opposition, and the man who is susceptible thereto will fail in his duty. Among us here are many who are deterred in their action through fear of ridicule, and this same fear accounts for many of the bad features of our cause. Our movement is the same as all others, it has its virtues and its shortcomings. Its bold men will act regardless, whereas others will continue considerate of the whims of certain individuals to the injury of the whole. In every walk of life men can be found who would allow strife rather than offend, but this is not in keeping with progress, and in view of the different natures in mankind, it is imperative that one man should be the expression of those matters which are so important to us as an association—some one who will act and bear the responsibility. Power to act must be vested somewhere. This our revolutionary forefathers did not agree upon with the result that for eighty years after we had gained our independence our people disputed the centralization of power. Until Lincoln's time each state claimed sovereign power. The right of each state to peaceful secession was scarcely disputed North and South, but Lincoln held that as a nation we were inseparable, that the nation's sovereignty was supreme, and he made us a united nation. This established labor movement should emulate Lincoln and declare to all crafts who have to do with building erection to come in and be a part of this great movement of ours. Help us to make and enforce beneficial laws and see to it that no one can secede to avoid the law with impunity. Make this department greater than any of its units and allow no unit to destroy our movement, or impede its progress. This is a duty that one building trade owes to another, and all owe to the fair employer, the investor and the people who are in sympathy with our fundamental and basic principles, which are as logical as the law of gravity.

An organization such as ours is an imperative necessity, but law, government and constituted authority are just as imperative, and the lack of same, especially constituted authority, makes our department a menace to ourselves, and those who have to deal with us. This question must no longer remain open. We must determine in this convention whether or not such conditions are to continue.

The power to make a decision that must be obeyed is the most essential and vital of all powers of government. No body can exist and serve beneficially that does not vest the power to render a decision in some designated authority. This the department, like our revolutionary ancestors, failed to recognize, but it will agree to this—and such decisions must be obeyed. An organization which will not accept its own decisions, made in accordance with its laws, cannot endure and has failed in its fundamental requirements of government. The past year above all others has proved that we as workers have not fully measured up to our opportunity and duty, in that we will not agree in matters of jurisdiction, proving the necessity of authority, absolute and positive. We can no longer tolerate the great agency of sowing dissension in our ranks, the most treacherous enemy to our movement.

It seems but yesterday since we met in Baltimore, Md., but since that time

many, many things have occurred that make the year the most historical of all years past. The whole world in turmoil —the nations' rulers and their educated diplomats set no example worthy of emulation to the world's workers, and the world's workers, too, are in constant and seemingly interminable strife. Jurisdictional disputes have the world upset. Jurisdictional disputes caused the European war. The evil of greed and the ever constant craving of mankind for that which belongs to another causes the universal unrest prevailing at this time.

This convention comes not one day too soon. The associated building craftsmen of this continent have been warring for many years. During the past year there has been constant and interminable friction. We meet here on this occasion as sane men, knowing full well our inconsistencies. Let us set an example to the world's diplomats and as sane men representing the building craftsmen of the North American continent end our war of trade greed, plunder and conquest. Let us here in convention determine upon a solution of our common enemy, jurisdictional disputes. To further dwell upon this question, which has only demerits, is like debating the fundamental principles of organization.

I am going to offer in the way of a resolution that which I feel will end the menace, to-wit:

Whereas, Every delegate present at this convention agrees that jurisdictional disputes must be the inevitable end of organized building trades; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the event of any jurisdictional dispute occurring on any operation involving any parties affiliated with this Building Trades Department, the president of the Building Trades Department shall notify the officers of international unions involved of existing dispute; said officers shall meet within five days after notice, and mutually adjust the matter in dispute, and in the event of their failing to do so, or in the event of their failing to meet within the time set forth, the matter in question shall automatically become a prerogative of the president of the Building Trades Department, who shall render a decision on the matter involved, said decision to be final and binding on all parties concerned. It is to be understood that such decision shall be without prejudice to the right of appeal to the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, and it is to be also understood that work shall proceed pending said appeal, and be it further

Resolved, By the delegates to this convention assembled that we pledge personal good faith, also the good faith of our international unions in the spirit and intent of this resolution. The same is ratified and endorsed over our signatures.

Only such organizations can endure which correct abuses. Economic perils cannot be disregarded. With this resolution enacted and becoming a law, we correct an abuse and eliminate a peril.

Our general membership evidently has not awakened to the seriousness of the position of our government, both the United States and Canadian. The manhood, including the men and the youths of this continent, kin and fraternal in relationship to us and our general membership, are in the great conflict. Our men are mobilizing. Some have departed to foreign shores to fight for our country.

The war industries are engaged in such commodities that will help us to bring our conflict to a speedy termination, to protect our men, to aid them, to save them, to lessen the number of killed and wounded, to hasten the return of normal conditions and those times when general prosperity will prevail.

Organized labor of America must be considerate of the men who must fight—must fight with that which we must provide. Never before in the history of our peaceful democracy were we called upon to respond to a cause of similar importance. We workers are of equal importance to the men of arms. They will be at the mercy of the dogs of war unless we assist them, and they must be our first consideration. We must join hands with every interest that is intended to aid them. The whole people of this country are with our soldiers. There are those who are profiteering. There are always those people, but organized labor must respond to the pulse of the whole people. The time is here now when it is country first. We must declare to the

world that we join hands with all men who are assisting in ending this awful war.

When our heroes return (those who do) we must greet them, welcome them. We must not allow it to be said by them: "You forgot us while we were fighting for you." I hope this cannot be said of us. I hope that during our war every union man will waive any class feeling and enter into the spirit of the affair in a way that you would wish to do if you were on the firing line.

If you, brothers present, witnessed the embarkation of the youth, the flower of our country, your kinsmen and mine, young men, descendants of the people of every foreign clime, our young men of every known blood now fighting as Americans, you, too, would determine that their interests are first. We must maintain an attitude that will not cause censure and condemnation upon us by not only the families and friends of our enlisted youth, but every man, woman and child of America.

Sentiment will better our conditions and make our position in the hereafter more tenable. Let us help in every way possible to win the war. Our cause will always be a just one. Let us here in convention declare to the world that the building tradesmen of the American continent have at this time but one object—victory and a speedy one.

In conclusion, I desire to express sincere appreciation to President Samuel Gompers, Secretary Frank Morrison, and to those officers of international unions who were considerate of my efforts, also to those officers of local councils whose administration of affairs served to adjust disputes in keeping with reason, reflecting credit to our movement. Secretary Spencer has been more than solicitous and his experience in office together with his wide circle of friends in the city of Washington proved of inestimable value to the department in helping to adjust our grievances in the various departments of government.

SOME OF THE THINGS WE HAVE TO CONTEND WITH

(By C. O. Young.)

LABOR is a part of our very being, so closely associated with us that it is our life, and to deny us the right to protect that labor power is to deny us life itself; to deny us the right to organize is to deny us proper facilities for development of mind and body, for preservation of life, the greatest desire of mankind.

If you will go with me to a country where labor is not permitted to organize I will show you a country where the standard of manhood is low, the standard of morality still lower, and human aspirations at their lowest ebb. I will show you also universal misery among the working people; a government the picture of cruelty and tyranny; people with a low order of intelligence, just as cruel as their government, and just as criminal and selfish. On the other hand, go with me to the country where labor organizations are most generally recognized and where they are the strongest, and I will show you a country where the standard of manhood is at its highest; the citizenship most excellent; morality of high standard. You will find there the vine-clad cottage, with music and culture, and love of country and home.

Morality does not thrive where wages are low. Morality cannot thrive in unsanitary habitations; neither will it develop on inferior or unwholesome food. Children of high order are not born under that class of surroundings. If we would have a better generation, consequently a better nation, we must prepare better surroundings in which future citizens are to be born and reared. The boys and girls of today will be the fathers and mothers of tomorrow, and the boys and girls of the sweatshop and slum districts will be the parents of a generation of incapables.

The appeal of our endeavor is happiness, and we realize that real happiness

cannot come in spots—it must be universal.

No broad-minded, conscientious person can be happy while others are miserable. That much-wished-for time will only be near when all shall have plenty to eat and drink and know from whence they shall be clothed and have a place on which to lay their heads. Then shall hope spring anew in the hearts of all mankind and men will rejoice in the reign of universal equity.

Our problems are the problems of life. No questions are of such magnitude to the human family as these. In them you are vitally interested—you must be if you are interested in human advancement.

The moral question depends to a great extent on the bread and butter problem. That human beings shall hunger in a land that is productive enough to feed the world is almost beyond belief. Yet, in our land, blessed as no other land on the globe, we are compelled to struggle for compensation sufficient to sustain our lives and those dependent upon us. The workers are not only compelled to ask as individuals for adequate compensation, hours and conditions of toil, but are compelled to join with their fellows in collective demand for opportunity to decently live.

The power that enables us to achieve results for labor is in strong intelligently-conducted organizations. Sometimes our weapons are crude, and sometimes they seem to be, and are, unwisely used; but they are all we have, and if they are not very modern it is not our fault. To be compelled to continually fight oppression well fortified in its position, while we are poorly equipped, is a long and weary contest; and one cannot expect much change in the methods and weapons until there is greater awakening to the realization of human rights by the slumbering mass who are indirectly affected by the contest.

Public inconvenience and suffering is held up by the opponents of organized labor as one of our great sins in an attempt to influence unthinking non-combatants that labor's fight is not a righteous cause. And because of the indirect inconvenience of the public, many schemes have been proposed to curtail our rightful liberties in carrying on contests to give to the laboring millions justice and the right to live in decency and comfort. The public, feeling the sting of the onslaught, oftentimes without thought of the justice of our position, condemns us and thereby aids in our defeat.

There must come from the source of public opinion more expression of knowledge of human needs, and an awakening to the realization that the people must demand of wealth recognition of labor's rights. People must more and more realize that a greater value must be placed upon human flesh and blood than upon paltry dollars.

In the wild scramble for wealth, human weal, as a general proposition, has been forgotten. In the glamour of the power and prestige for which wealth is sought, oppressed humanity has been trampled under foot, and left mangled and bleeding. The real opponents of the labor movement have never considered the matter from the angle of just dealing. Justice is not one of the virtues of those whose mission is the destruction of unionism. Theirs is a mission of subjugation in the interest of self-aggrandizement and power regardless of suffering, poverty of mind and body and degeneration of the race. Today they are attempting to break down the standards established by the workers after years of effort on the battlefield of industry, by making the false cry that we should set aside our beneficent laws as to regulation of hours and conditions because our nation is in the throes of a great war. And yet, those same people evade and oppose every attempt to conscript profits; they would force labor to bear the greater burdens of the war, as they have for centuries borne the burdens of industry, poorly fed, clothed and sheltered.

The mistakes of the trade unions are held before the world in glaring head-

lines; especially is this true of some great daily papers of our country that are owned or controlled by the interests of combined wealth that have ever opposed just consideration of the rights of labor.

We know that organized labor sometimes makes mistakes, as do all human institutions, but its ideals are as fundamental as the shining stars; our principles go as deep as life itself. Yes, our life and the life of our nation now and henceforth will depend upon the conditions and development of the toiling masses. We ask: Who has a greater right, or rather, excuse, for the mistakes they make than those who have had their backs bent throughout centuries, with no opportunity for understanding and who have been compelled to toil incessantly for barely an existence?

Would you take the right to make mistakes away from us? That is what has been done in the past. That is what built monarchies, divine right of kings, that which we are fighting today. The principles of the trade unions are based upon the ideals of democracy, the thing that caused our great president to proclaim as justification for our entering the greatest of conflicts across the ocean.

We have learned as trade unionists that as we are permitted to enjoy a little more of daylight and to revel in the sunshine and the flowers we become better equipped to know right from wrong and to apply the Golden Rule. As our efforts have been rewarded by the elimination of wrong, and our burdens have been lightened, the people have grown in moral stature and in the understanding of right living.

There is nothing so elevating as liberty, as justice; nothing more humiliating than poverty, than charity. For justice we shall continue to strive to the end that happiness shall be universal; that poverty shall be driven from the land; that man shall be magnified in industry, and that woman shall not be robbed of her natural right to be the queen of the home and mother of the greatest race the world shall ever see.

PATRIOTISM IN OUR NATIONAL CAPITAL

(By Thomas Hickey.)

AT the present critical time, due to the war, the word "patriot" has become a vivid expression, awakening in the breast of every true American a feeling of responsibility; a faster beating of honest hearts, a nervous tension of the senses, an alert anxiety to be of assistance. And from no body of men has there been greater or nearly so great a response than that of organized labor. Thousands of union men are in the various naval and army stations and many thousand sons and brothers of union men are there also, getting ready to go into the trenches; moreover, a vast number are on ships of war doing their bit to help our beloved country to maintain her honor and her principles. The fathers, mothers, older and younger brothers, wives, sweethearts and sisters of union men are all doing their part of the work that is necessary to carry on this great war. All are doing their bit, all are real patriots, true Americans.

But the sinister influences of the so-called manufacturers' associations and bodies of a like nature controlled by vast capital are at work. Corporations are being used to besmirch and belittle organized labor's part in the war because it insists upon maintaining the standards and conditions that took years of self-sacrifice and endurance to bring about. It is of this class (the manufacturer), I intend to write. When we speak of manufacturers' associations we include, as they include, wealthy corporation speculators in food and other necessities of life.

These patriotic sharks are rapidly driving the country towards anarchy, in fact every commodity is represented in Washington by some patriotic body which is assisting the government, so

they say, and always "gratis," but being very careful to see that their particular interests are well looked out for. And when the government hints at reducing the price of any article, no matter how exhorbitant it may be, they nearly break their patriotic legs getting before the officials to protect the fabulous profits, and, once having entrenched themselves behind government money, like the Pharisee of old, raise their patriotic eyes to the public and thank Heaven that they are not like the working men, asking for a decent living while the country is at war. Enfolding themselves and their juicy profits in the flag of our country, they cry aloud for the conscription of labor, and preach food conservation, while they and their families eat the fat of the land. In every branch of industry, these patriots can be found as volunteers (?) to aid the government in awarding themselves contracts at cost plus, (with plenty of cost to keep the plus healthy); living in ten dollar a day rooms at swell hotels, spending enough for one meal that would keep a working man's family for a whole week. They have their "beefless day" and eat canvas back duck or chicken; their "meatless day" menu means lobster and other sea food never known to the trench fillers. They conserve alcohol by using extra dry champaigne. Patriots? Oh, yes, after profits are secure and no chance of their getting into the trenches. Benedict Arnold was a patriot (?) until caught.

The sons of these profiting patriots can be seen walking the avenues and in the swell hotel lobbies, dressed with all military and naval regalia from Sergeants and Ensigns up to Generals and Admirals. Getting ready to go into the trenches? Oh, no, getting others ready for that task; they are what is known as desk officers, whose chief function is to see that dad's corporation gets the choice contracts and that he is not disturbed in his getting it by labor, and to make sure of not soiling the pretty uniform; incidentally, adding a real soldier leader's pay to the already heavy income of the family.

Patriotism, oh, what deeds are done in thy name! The DuPonts purchased fifty million dollars' worth of Liberty Bonds, a small portion of the profits made on the furnishing of powder to the allies during the war. A very safe investment because a Liberty Bond is not taxable and pays 4 per cent. and is safe from the income tax. A fair sample of capitalistic patriotism.

But there will come a day of reckoning! The men who will be in the trenches for our country and the men and women whose brains, energy and muscle will supply their needs are largely educated thinkers (unlike some of our unfortunate allies); and they will soon bring to account the hypocrites, food extortioners and patriotic leeches now grasping our beloved country by the throat and bleeding her under the guise of patriotism.

WHY WE SHOULD BE INTERESTED IN BUILDING ORDINANCES

(By R. S. Whitney, Architectural Engineer.)

BUILDING ordinances are laws specifying the kind and quality of materials and the methods used in applying them in building; in short a building code contains specifications for all types and classes of buildings, and, therefore, should be most carefully written to cover all conditions involved in construction in order to acquire the best and most lasting results.

Wood is used in some form in every type of construction and for this reason lumber dealers should be familiar not only with the material itself, but thoroughly posted on the requirements of building ordinances in order to recommend intelligently such lumber as may be acceptable and best suited for the purpose used.

Further, the dealer may, by very little effort, ascertain where wood is not given a fair consideration in ordinances and

secure a revision of them, which would result in securing benefits for the consumer and also place wood on the plane where it rightfully belongs.

The four types under which buildings are usually classified are as follows:

Fire-resistive, mill or slow-burning, ordinary, frame.

The structural parts of a "fire-resistive" building contain no wood except in door and window frames, doors, sash, casings, base-boards, finished floors and furring strips under them, as well as all partitions contained within a private apartment.

The interior framing, floors and roof of a "mill construction" building as well as those of an "ordinary" building may be of wood, and the "frame" building, which includes a larger percentage of buildings than any other type, may be constructed entirely of wood.

Many of the important specifications to be taken into consideration in the use of wood may be found under the following heads:

Kind, quality, stresses, preservation, prevention of spread of fire.

The kind of wood best suited for the use to which it is to be put should be known to the dealer in order that he may be able to recommend with authority the material which will wear best where wear is required; that will take the desired finish where finish is important; and will stand stresses and strains where such requirements are necessary.

The quality of material to be used should be carefully defined and no lumber having defects such as rot, large and loose knots, shakes or any other imperfections whereby the strength may be impaired should be permitted to be used where restricted, and the dealer should be responsible for seeing that no low grade material is furnished where a higher grade is called for.

In many codes the stresses for structural timbers are incorrectly stated, which does not give lumber a fair consideration when compared with other materials. The United States government has made extensive tests for determining correct unit stresses for wood which are the most reliable tabulations available and which should be made a part of all building codes.

In recent years science has developed the means by which the life of wood may be extended by the use of preservatives, especially where unfavorable conditions of atmosphere and temperature prevail. Specifications recommending the treatment of wood by this means should be made a part of every building code.

Since wood is classed among combustible materials, it is essential, in order that it may be properly protected from fire, that adequate methods of fire-stopping be specified to impede the progress of fires after they have started. There are many precautions to be employed to protect against damage by fire and to prevent its spread, such as regulating the construction of chimneys and fire-places, location of heaters and stoves, limiting floor areas and heights of buildings, kind of receptacles in which to keep ashes, proper distances between buildings and many other measures which have been devised for the purpose of protecting life and property against fire.

Obviously, it is poor judgment to set about compiling a building code in anything but a systematic and methodical way in order to make sure that none of the numerous items pertaining to the subjects mentioned above are overlooked.

Go Ahead

When you feel like going down,
Go ahead!
When you've got to swim, or drown,
Go ahead!
When things are looking blue,
When the world seems all askew,
When there seems no getting through,
Go ahead!

When you're on a thorny track,
Go ahead!
Square the shoulders, brace the back;
Go ahead!
When the clouds put out the sun,
When of hope there's simply none,
Get busy; get things done—
Go ahead!

When you've failed, don't sit an' squeal,
Go ahead!
Put your shoulder to the wheel;
Go ahead!
When your hardest task you con,
Courage, like an armor, don;
Just keep on keeping on—
Go ahead!

—Ex.

Some Things Worth Knowing About Organized Labor

(By Frank Duffy)

AT the present time the membership of the American Federation of Labor numbers almost three millions (3,000,000).

They are intelligent, capable, reliable and skillful workers in the occupations they follow.

They are foremost in the best activities of our industrial life.

They are patriotic citizens.

They have placed themselves among those who believe the cause of America is the cause of humanity in the present world war.

They backed up this position by deeds, not by words or hollow sounding phrases!

We are reliably informed:

That the International Typographical Union purchased fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) worth of Liberty Bonds.

That the United Mine Workers purchased fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) worth.

That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America purchased fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) worth.

That the Brewery Workers International Union of America purchased fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) worth.

That the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers purchased fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) worth.

That the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers purchased twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) worth.

That the American Federation of Labor purchased twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) worth, and so on.

And it has been reported to us that the Railroad Brotherhoods purchased one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) worth,

Thousands of members of organized labor have individually subscribed for Liberty Bonds.

Thousands and thousands have offered their services to their country in the present crisis, many of whom are now at the front.

Thousands of others are busily employed in industrial pursuits for the government in preparedness for the future.

Organized Labor makes its offering at the altar of Civilization and Humanity. Can it do more? Can anyone say its members are unpatriotic? No one can say they are "slackers." Can their enemies show as good a record? From now on let our critics cease their fault-finding; ***we have done our duty, we are doing our duty, and we propose to do our duty in the future, both as trade unionists and as American citizens!***

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN WAR TIME AND THEIR CAUSES

IT is seldom the big dailies publish the wage workers' side or views of any question, or for that matter say anything in their favor at any time. The other day, however, we were surprised when we read in the "Indianapolis Star" the following article, under the above title, by the "Uncle Harry Club."

"Uncle Harry," said Jimmy, when the club had convened for its regular meeting, "Joe and I were talking this afternoon about the strikes that are going on in different parts of the country and he said we'd better ask you to talk about them this evening."

"Yes," exclaimed Helen, "I heard father talking about 'wage standards,' 'shipyard strikes' and such things last evening, but I couldn't make out what it was all about."

"Goodness," said Uncle Harry, settling back in his chair and smiling, "the members of this club have certainly formed the habit of asking big questions. But it's early and I think I can give you a fair idea of what is being done about the strikes.

"To begin with," he continued, "do not get the idea that these labor troubles are taking place only in the United States. The same thing has occurred in practically every country at war, particularly in England, or at least we have heard more about the strikes in England than anywhere else. There have been reports from time to time of serious labor disturbances in Germany, but it has been very difficult, because of the censorship, to find out much about affairs there. In Great Britain the trouble has largely subsided, the government having given the question considerable attention with the result that a working basis was determined for most of the various labor groups that has proved satisfactory to both the men and their employers.

"So our own government quite naturally expected that many disputes would arise over the question of wages, hours, etc., and was, in a measure, prepared to meet them. My friend, Capt. Smith, spoke about this at the cantonment the other day. He said that before work on the various cantonments was started, officials of the Federal government conferred with the contractors who were to do the work and arranged for the maintenance of a certain standard of hours, wages and working conditions for the men actually engaged in building the 'wooden cities.' In this way the possibility of disputes or strikes was almost entirely done away with and the steady progress of this important work insured."

"Where have the most important strikes occurred, Uncle Harry?" asked Joe.

"I'm coming to that now, Joe," said Uncle Harry. "Several weeks ago in the shipyards of San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, and other coast cities, more than 25,000 iron workers and shipbuilders went out on strike for an increase in wages. Work on contracts for naval and merchant vessel construction amounting to $150,000,000 was thus brought to a standstill."

"Wasn't that a very serious thing?" asked Helen.

"Indeed it was," replied Uncle Harry, "and the government officials knew that something would have to be done and done quickly. Strenuous efforts were made by Secretary of Labor Wilson, Sec- Hurley of the shipping board, together with various government representatives stationed at the Pacific coast shipyards to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the dispute.

"The shipping board even offered to pay 50 per cent. of all wage increase where it could be shown that the new scale would cut the shipbuilder's profit to below 10 per cent. Finally, President Wilson, realizing the seriousness of the situation, appointed a special mission headed by Secretary of Labor Wilson, and consisting of Col. Spangler and Mr. Reed, prominent business men; Mr. Walker and Mr. Marsh, presidents, respectively of the Illinois and Washing-

ton labor federations, and a Mr. Frankfurter, who is a special assistant of Secretary of War Baker. This mission will make a tour of the country and investigate labor conditions from coast to coast."

"Haven't there been strikes in the New York garment shops that are making uniforms for the soldiers and sailors?" asked Helen.

"Yes, replied Uncle Harry, and also among thousands of longshoremen engaged in loading the steamships that will carry supplies aboard. There have also been bitter labor disputes and strikes in the mining regions of Arizona and other western states.

"In an effort to adjust matters between the workers on military garments and their employers, Secretary of War Baker has appointed a committee to be known as the board of control of labor standards. It consists of three members — Louis E. Kirstein of a large Boston store; Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of National Consumers' League, and Capt. Walter E. Kruesi of the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army. It is the business of this board to supervise the shops engaged in the making of military garments, see that proper standards of sanitation are maintained and also to mediate in the event of disputes between the workers and the manufacturers.

"You can easily see the importance of this industry when you remember that the 687,000 drafted men must all be furnished with uniforms and that a large percentage of the 400,000 men in the National Guard and the 300,000 of the regular army will shortly require new equipment.

"With a view to eliminating labor disputes and insuring steady progress on government contracts, there has also been formed the national industrial conference board, representing about 18,000 manufacturing and industrial organizations engaged directly or indirectly in the production of war supplies. This board will work in conjunction with the labor committee of the Council of National Defense, headed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor."

"I heard men talking about the strikes today, Uncle Harry, said Jimmy, "and one of them said he thought it was unpatriotic to strike when the government is at war."

"That is a question, Jimmy," replied Uncle Harry, "to which, like all others, there are two sides. The labor union officials naturally resent the charge that they are unpatriotic in calling strikes at this time. They assert that the men are willing and anxious to co-operate with the government in the successful carrying on of the war industries; all that they ask is a wage sufficient to maintain their families in decent comfort in the face of the steadily rising cost of living. These wage increases, they maintain, the employers are well able to meet inasmuch as many of them made large profits on war contracts with the allies' governments and are now holding contracts with the United States government from which they will also profit. As proof that their motives are not unpatriotic they also call attention to the fact that the strikers subscribed to thousands of dollars' worth of Liberty Bonds.

"Furthermore, they insist that the standards of wages, hours and working conditions which have been secured by labor only after years of struggle be maintained. So you see, Jimmy, there's a good deal to be said on both sides of this strike question.

The Fairies

The fairies have never a penny to spend,
They haven't a thing put by,
But theirs is the dower of bird and of flower,
And theirs are the earth and the sky.
And tho' you should live in a palace of gold
Or sleep in a dried-up ditch,
You could never be poor as the fairies are,
And never as rich.

Since ever and ever the world began,
They have danced like a ribbon of flame,
They have sung their song through the centuries long,
And yet it is never the same.
And tho' you be foolish or tho' you be wise,
With hair of silver or gold,
You could never be young as the fairies are,
And never as old.

—London Punch.

FATIGUE AND ACCIDENTS

TO consider the saving of life at this awful time when millions of lives are being sacrificed daily seems very sensible and h u m a n e. Every human life is needed to fill the gap left by those lost in battle. The mass of men taken into the army has left vacancies in offices, shops and stores. The nations today have considered how to conserve every human being who has hands or mind to use in doing the world's work. It is a time to put an economic value on eyes and hands. The wealth of the wage earner is in his right arm—even the loss of a finger lessens his earning capacity. The women who work in factories are also home workers—the loss of a right hand or fingers shuts off all chances of work such as women do in the home. The nervous shock of an accident in the factory is felt through a life time. We believe from these causes, many life long invalids are burdens upon the families of the self-respecting wage earners. Charity books will reveal many who get on these pages because of injuries while at work.

The relation between fatigue and accidents is very close—but not yet considered seriously by government or people.

The latest German statistics, and we know that no country has been more thorough in this line, prove the statement that the accident rate is highest in the fourth and fifth hours of the morning. Our country, France, Belgium, Italy after a four years' study of 5000 accidents occurring in machine shops of its railroads have proved by investigation that the fateful hours for accidents are those of the late morning and afternoon. It is unnecessary to go further to show that weariness has a direct relation to accidents.

We cannot go into the physiological reasons—but we have proof that accidents in factories do not all come from unprotected machinery, or from the indifference and carelessness of the employer. Two-thirds arise from purely human conditions — weariness, fatigue of mind and body, numbness of muscle, repeating a single monotonous process.

Carelessness often comes from doing over—over—endlessly, one single thing —feeding a folding machine one, two, three—forty thousand sheets of newspaper, sewing hundreds of yards of shoulder seam until the eye is tired of watching the glittering needle flash up and down. The tired eyes of the sewer neglect to watch and the finger slips under the needle. The hand gets caught in the same way because the mind and the eye revolt against watching too constantly for too many hours a tedious process. The woman who sits at a machine making eyelets in the uppers of shoes—she is working piece work, making 2,000 pairs a day, 7 shoes a minute, a hole a second—her lap is full of these uppers—she watches one at a time and runs it through the machine—keeping her eye riveted on the eyelet-making foot. This worker dares not relax her attention a moment.

We all know that we lose control of our muscle when the mind is tired. We grow careless when we do one single act continuously. We rely on our habit and we forget to "watch out." These are only a few illustrations of the specialization and monotony of the mechanical work done in factories today, the winding of telephone wires, the sorting of thousands of cocoa beans, the wrapping and packing of soap. Wherever we see piece work and specialization we find monotony and weariness and constant injuries, both major and minor.

We have been too apt to think only of the accidents that occur from unguarded machinery or the atmospheric conditions of work such as intense heat or glare or cold or darkness. But we are hearing from studies made in all industrial countries that the human body—its mind—its nerve centers—its feelings, all have to do with the fatalities of the work shop. The necessity of increasing the production of work in England under war conditions has given us much light on

these questions. The English Munition Ministry's report on the health of the munition workers during this war time shows that rest periods in the mid-morning and mid-afternoon—the very periods that show the greatest number of accidents, was found to have a good effect upon the workers' health as well as upon his product. Even a few moments of relaxation for workers at monotonous industries would show, we feel sure, a decrease in accidents.

This critical time surely calls upon employers and employes to study to relax the awful tension that grows upon the piece worker. Let the workers collectively ask for five or ten minutes of relaxation—we are sure from human experience that the output would be better —the accidents less—and the irritation from nerve racking might be lessened.

We must hold these warnings ready when the call comes for overtime or over-speed on war work. It will be an unwise patriotism that pushes the human machine beyond its power of endurance. The output depends largely on the physical strength, the nervous reserve and the morale of the army of workers.—Women in Industry Committee, Council of National Defense.

SENATORS DENOUNCE INDIVIDUAL CONTRACTS

INDIVIDUAL contracts, the latest scheme of anti-union employers to resist collective bargaining with their workers is denounced, and its fallacy exposed, by a special committee appointed by the United States Senate to investigate the strike of street car men, last spring, against the Washington Railway and Electric Company.

The committee, consisting of Senators Hughes, Pittman, King, Jones of Washington and Johnson of California, agree that the company is responsible for the strike. In separate reports the senators take sharp issue with the company's methods and its defense of individual contracts.

Senator Pittman said:

"The impossibility of the individual negotiating a contract of employment with a powerful corporation is too absurd for intelligent men to discuss before an intelligent body. The very object of the individual contract, in fact, the chief object, is to avoid discussion and consideration. Influence, power and accomplishment in every activity of life has been accomplished through collective action. In my humble opinion, collective bargaining on the part of the employes is a principle that must be recognized. This obligation upon the part of public utilities corporations is imperative. They have no moral right to use their power and privileges in a manner oppressive to the citizens or obstructive to the peace and happiness of the public."

Senators Jones and Johnson said:

"By individual agreements employes are left wholly without protection. There is nothing of fairness in the closely knit, powerful corporations, on the one hand, dealing with a single individual employed by it on the other. The employer is so potent, so well organized, has such concentrated force, and such extraordinary power of reserve, that the individual, among many thousands of employes, must, perforce, if dealing alone with the employer, deal substantally upon the employer's terms.

"Collective bargaining is inherent in modern industry. It equalizes the two parties. The isolated worker has neither the opportunity nor the capacity for successful bargaining, but all the workers together approaching by organization, in small degree, the concentration of power that exists in the industry, may thus, by collective bargaining, obtain approximate justive. If, in individual bargaining, the employer is obdurate, the single worker can not hold out and must of necessity yield. In collective bargining all the workers acting together make the struggle more equal. That collective bargaining has brought immense benefits to the employe does not longer admit of doubt."

THE ELEMENT OF HARMONY IN BUILDING

(By E. H. Clark.)

WHEN remodeling an old house you should seek to modernize the looks and convenience of the entire building. When you build an addition to an old dwelling you cannot follow the usual rules of building. In building to a pretentious and well constructed old dwelling the addition must conform to the general style of the old part as nearly as possible, so that an element of harmony may obtain in the entire work when completed.

Special attention in this regard must be paid to cornice, outside frames, corner boards, belts, ribbons, dentals, etc. You will ruin the appearance of your finished product if you join modern to ancient, or try to reconcile ancient style to modernism. It must be uniform throughout in order to possess the mark of good taste. You can very readily see that "1917" would not harmonize with "1860." If your old building has brackets along the cornice, certainly you must have similar ones on the new work.

I have seen houses where there had been three or four additions built on at different times, and each one of them of different style of architecture! Don't feel that you are building backward when you follow this plan of harmony, for, without this general outline of good sense and consistence you will damage very materially the appearance of your improvement. As far as possible, the roof-form should be kept, in the new part, to conform to the old part, unless of course, you change all of it. The roof proposition will oftentimes give a wide range for figuring, but in figuring yourself out of a dilemma you obtain for yourself invaluable experience and practical help.

A house may be thoroughly convenient inside and yet have a decidedly repulsive exterior from an architectural point of view. America has probably the prettiest homes and the best method of housing for its inhabitants of any country in the world. A country of beautiful homes is the conclusive evidence of the highest and happiest civilization. Every home built in good taste helps to add to the dignity of the best nation on earth!

Many people whose intentions are of the best, fail to keep in view this important rule when building an addition to their homes, or in new work throughout, for that matter. They need schooling along this line. Some insist so strongly on a callow idea of their own in building that no alert architect can sway them in their ignorant determination to ignore the element of harmony. Attractiveness is essentially of pecuniary value to property, because someone else will want it! Unless you own property that someone else wants, you had better own none at all. The thing that puts a price on a home, or anything else for that matter, is the fact that it is desirable to the other fellow!

The too common statement, "I'm not building this for looks," should have no place in the building business. Convenience and good appearance are inseparable. When you hear a fellow say, "I am building this to suit myself," he is no doubt telling the truth, but he does not tell all the story, for he is also building for the other fellow. He would feel selfishly small, if, when he had completed his work, he found that no one else liked it. So, no matter how small or how big you build, have a regard for effective harmony along architectural lines, thus improving the general appearance of your community.

Sometimes

If times are hard, and you feel blue,
Think of the others worrying, too;
Just because your trials are many
Don't think the rest of us haven't any.
Life is made up of smiles and tears,
Joys and sorrows, mixed with fears;
And though to us it seems one-sided,
Trouble is pretty well divided.
If we could look in every heart,
We'd find that each one has its part,
And those who travel fortune's road.
Sometimes carry the biggest load.

—Ex.

The Organizing Campaign

IN the October and November issues we outlined an organizing campaign and in those articles tried to impress upon the membership the value and importance of added numbers, and we firmly believe our brothers are interesting themselves in this campaign.

In previous articles we have touched on method and direct benefit, now let us look over the fraternal features of our organization. Can anyone estimate the value of 300,000 men all trying to help one another. Sometimes it is to get a job, and always at better wages and under better working conditions than the non-union man could ever get, due to the fact that the union men had fought to bring about these improved conditions. On a large job, a short while ago, one of our members was taken suddenly ill and before medical aid could reach him he died. He had not been a member long enough to be entitled to benefits, in fact had only been initiated about two months before. The men on the job got together and in a few hours raised money to see that the remains were properly cared for and returned to his home. A committee of two was sent with the body to a city a thousand miles away, and they carried with them a purse for the widow sufficient to meet her immediate needs.

In another city a man was struck by an auto and badly hurt. He was taken to the city hospital in an unconscious condition. On his coat was one of our Brotherhood emblem buttons. Our Local Union was notified and immediately arrangements were made to see that he was given the best of care, and a special surgeon was brought in and the life of this member saved only by the special care and attention given him.

In another case one of our members was brought into court. Investigation disclosed that the brother was being persecuted on account of his activity for the organization and as an individual. He was financially unable to defend himself, and just as soon as it was discovered that the Brotherhood was defending the man the case was dropped.

Would space permit, many, many such illustrations could be drawn, but what we have pointed out will suffice to show the spirit of our Brotherhood. Like all other fraternal organizations we have some who abuse every privilege, but they are in the vast minority. The spirit of our Brotherhood can be improved, and it will. With every improvement will come a better recommendation of why all men qualified to become members of our organization should join, and, if our membership will interest themselves in this campaign, they will.

Very often non-union men will say, "You have too many strikes." Our answer is, "We strike only as a last resort, and then only when an investigation shows we are right and that some injustice is being forced upon us, either as an insufficient wage scale or an effort is being made to do work that rightfully belongs to our trade by cheaper and inferior labor. We must resist these things, even if we have to strike to bring about a full measure of justice."

The Great Carpenter of Nazareth fought against injustice just as we are doing and he preached the Brotherhood of man just as we are doing. Now let the spirit of the time enter into our efforts.

"THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND OR BUST." NO, WE WON'T "BUST," BUT WE WILL GET THE THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND!

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price,
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1917

Christmas

Even in the midst of war and the preparation for its continuation taking place all around us, one cannot but feel glad for the coming of Christmas, for there is something about that season of "peace and good will" which even renders it appropriate to a time when peace seems to have receded far from the world.

And the reason for this is not far to seek: it is the one universal feast common to all the races of Christendom; it brings home to us the thought that despite racial and social differences, despite national barriers and other artificialities, we are all "children of a common Adam," fashioned of the same clay and having much the same impulses, sentiments, likes and dislikes. Christmas revives hope in humanity, in universal brotherhood, those precious ideals which the war spirit and international hatred and jealousies tend to obscure; it is the one time in the year when the aspirations of democracy grow strongest in every heart.

Therefore let us, Americans, who are now in the war—and are in it not to realize selfish ambition, but "to make the world safe for democracy" — celebrate this Christmas with zest and good cheer. Let us show a benevolent and unselfish spirit and fortify ourselves with the optimism which the season generates, availing ourselves of the festive season to reaffirm our belief in the ultimate triumph of right and justice over all the earth!

* * *

Organization Triumphant

The condition of our organization is always a source of interest, but more especially is it worth while at the year's end to survey the gains made and to lay plans for the future. In this connection, the eventful year 1917, notwithstanding the war, has given us much to be thankful for. Our membership stands today at a higher figure than ever before and the prestige and influence of our organization is increasing daily. Moreover, the strides we have made in membership in the past year are far in advance of any other organization affiliated with the American labor movement.

This assuredly should be a source of pride and prove an incentive to work toward greater achievement in the future. Never in history were conditions more favorable to the spread of trade unionism and never were its principles more acceptible to the people. The Convention of the A. F. of L. which closed at Buffalo last month proved this without a doubt when President Wilson appeared in person before the delegates and placed the seal of approval upon the service which organized labor is rendering the nation.

Hence it is that one of the practical ways in which we can serve our country and benefit ourselves is by helping to enroll the yet unorganized in the ranks of union workers.

The unorganized members of our own craft are material at hand.

The Passing of Child Labor

The year 1917 witnessed a notable step forward toward the abolition of child slavery as a result of the enactment of the Federal Child Labor Law which frees nearly three-quarters of a million children from industrial servitude and which goes far toward freeing nearly a million and a half other children who labor, but the product by whose toil does not enter into interstate commerce.

In 1827 a union organization of workers in the city of New York declared that no child under 16 years of age should be permitted to work in gainful industry. That was the first recorded effort to abolish or to avoid child slavery in the United States. The evil was then only a little one comparatively. But in the nearly one hundred years from that first effort to the day Congress emancipated the children, the evil grew until it cast as black a shadow over the republic as the black shadow of negro slavery. The foul immorality of mankind's "feeding upon its young" aside, the estimated three-quarter million children in factories, mines, quarries and sweatshops reduced the standard of living and of wages in nearly every worker's home. The material danger to the republic and to industrial security was that every child worker or potential worker was a competitor for the job of its father and the jobs of other fathers.

Jerome Jones, labor editor and president of the Southern Labor Congress, says:

"There is a strong connection between child labor and low wages. There is no doubt in my mind but that if the mills had to pay as much for child labor as for adult labor there would be no more child labor problem. The child is thus brought into competition with adult labor, and what is the result? Both child and adult get starvation wages."

Raising the standard of child life means raising the standard of all industrial life. Justice to the children will necessarily mean more justice to the grown wage earners of the nation.

If it has been true through any cause —the cause of greed, or of panic, or of business incompetence and "shiftlessness" that the children would starve if they did not labor, then the wages of the father must be enough at least to equal the combined wages of the family. The poverty in the vicious circle of poverty and child labor must vanish. The beneficient circle of education must widen.

* * *

No Holding Up of Building Operations

We have frequently in recent issues of "The Carpenter" urged the membership to do their utmost to combat the disposition so prevalent among individuals or public officers to hold up building operations at the present time owing to the supposedly "high cost of labor and materials." In drawing attention to the matter again, we are inclined to agree heartily with the "Western Architect," which says that there was never probably a more illogical or mistaken movement. If it were that this high comparative cost was confined to the articles and labor that enter into construction alone it would be another matter, adds our contemporary. But the fact is that, with the exception of steel, the prices of other materials are normal with the rise in every other article of commerce throughout the world:

"That these increases in themselves are abnormal and not based on actual costs does not change the totals, as, except in cases of hoped-for government regulation, this condition will last until the main cause of the stringency, the immense waste occasioned by the European war, is removed. That these conditions will increase until that time, is so near a certainty that the greatest wisdom is in purchasing at present rather than in waiting for future prices. It is, besides, most unpatriotic.

"The state, municipality or individual that declines to build when the demand would have been called a necessity in normal times, is as unfaithful to duty to his country as the 'slacker' who refuses to enlist in her defense. The need of this prosperous condition, made only

through the expenditure of money in labor is greater in time of war than when the country is at peace, and any curtailment of the building business, one of the largest of our industries, is a direct attack upon the vital forces of the nation."

The "Western Architect" is right and the state government that holds up a building program or a contractor who fails to respond to requests for bids are guilty of conduct that comes very near to disloyalty, or, at any rate, their patriotism is at very low ebb. But as we have shown, these men are greatly mistaken in their material calculations of dollars and cents and self-interest alone should show them clearly that they will serve themselves best by taking up the slogan, "Build Now."

* * *

California Also Fixes Women's Wages

The Supreme Court decision upholding the constitutionality of the Oregon minimum wage law, has given impetus to the enforcement of state minimum wage legislation that has been awaiting Federal judgment.

The Arkansas Supreme Court has upheld the Arkansas minimum wage law providing a flat rate of recompense for inexperienced women employes of not less than $1.00 and for those employed over six months of not less than $1.25 for a day of nine hours.

"The strength, intelligence and virtue of each generation," declared the court, "depend to a great extent upon the mothers. Therefore the health and morals of the women are a matter of grave concern to the public, and consequently to the state itself."

More recently still the state industrial welfare commission of California has announced a revised wage schedule for women employed in mercantile establishments. It provides that no experienced woman shall be employed in any mercantile industry of the state at a wage less than $10.00 a week, or $43.33 a month.

A lower wage is set for learners, starting with a minimum of $6.00 a week for girl learners under 18 years of age and a minimum of $8.00 a week for girls starting to work between 18 and 20 years. In each case the wages will be automatically increased 50c a week every six months until the minimum wage of $10.00 a week for experienced workers is reached. Learners starting work at 20 years or over begin at a minimum of $8.00 a week and receive an automatic increase of 50c every six months until $10.00 is reached.

The regulation stipulates that no woman or minor will be allowed to work in a mercantile industry more than eight hours in any one day or forty-eight hours in any one week.

* * *

Some Record, Eh?

Reports of the lumber committee of the Council of National Defense show that nearly 30,000 cars of lumber have been shipped to the 16 cantonment sites and other points of government construction, and that during the two months ending the first of September there were constructed over 24,000 buildings for housing the new army for training subsequent to going to France. One hundred thousand men have been employed on these construction jobs, which in itself is the greatest industrial army ever recruited in the Western Hemisphere, and ample proof that democracy can equip itself for victory.

* * *

Food for Thought

The big, powerful unions of today are not the result of accident, the mere turn of fortune. Rather are they the result of patient, painstaking, intelligent management. There is always some good reason why one union is able to weather the storm encountered on the journey while others collapse and die. The band of union men who are willing to make material sacrifices constantly in the interest of the union will have a strong union. And by sacrifices is not meant striking indiscriminately or making a lot of noise, but rather the willingness to bear up under heavy assessments in order that strikes, when necessary, may be properly supported and prosecuted to a successful conclusion.

Western Strikes Ended

Following its settlement of the Globe-Miami copper strike, the special commission appointed by President Wilson has been equally successful in adjusting the dispute in the Clifton-Morenci-Metcalf district of Arizona and the significance of the latter achievement may be noted when it is realized that this district has a normal output of 10,000,000 pounds of copper a month and a working force of 6,000 men.

Mines in this district have been idle since July because of a demand for higher wages. Under the agreement grievance committees in force before the strike will be re-established, with the addition that in the future the last word will not rest with mine managers but with the "United States administrator," whose decision is binding upon both sides.

As was the case in the Globe-Miami settlement, all strikers are to be re-employed without discrimination except those guilty of seditious utterances against the United States or who belong to an organization that does not recognize contracts.

The question of wages will be decided by the United States Administrator—Hywell Davies of Kentucky. After investigation, if he finds the companies can pay increased wages the president's commission will order such wage scale in effect, dating from the time the men returned to work. If the wage scale agreed upon by the administrator does not leave a fair profit under existing prices of copper, the commission will recommend to the president an increased selling price. The administrator is given access to the records of the companies to assist him in this investigation.

Adjourned Congress Breaks All Records

The first session of the sixty-fifth Congress, which adjourned recently, swung the ship of state away from many ancient moorings and broke all economic, political and financial records for an American legislative body.

The theory of "running your own business" has been mangled beyond recognition and the good old standby, "confiscation," so successfully used in other days, is no longer heard, as the president is empowered to seize any industry for the prosecution of the war, railroads are directed how to handle their business and sailing vessels are ordered to keep out of waters infested with submarines.

The food administration and conscription acts are included in the list of revolutionary legislative changes. The former law permits the president to fix prices.

The espionage and the trading-with-the-enemy acts gives the postmaster general sweeping censorship powers and is more drastic than the measure favored by the administration at the beginning of the war and which was defeated as the result of popular protest. The latter measure includes a provision that all news items, editorials and advertisements in foreign language publications must be submitted in an English translation, to the postmaster at the office at which it is mailed.

The soldiers' and sailors' war insurance bill abandons the old pension theory and establishes fixed compensation rates for enlisted men and nurses along the lines of compensation for industrial workers. The government makes another unusual departure in this law by providing life insurance up to $10,000.00 for its enlisted men at a cost of $8.00 per $1.000.

Another piece of revolutionary legislation is the civil rights bill, which passed the House and is now in the hands of the Senate judiciary committee for action when Congress convenes for its second session on the first Monday in December. Under this bill a party sueing for money must make affidavit that the defendant is not in the military service. If he is, the plaintiff can not secure judgment unless the court makes a special order. Judgment by default is forbidden, landlords are prohibited from evicting families or dependents of soldiers and life insurance in fraternal societies cannot lapse because of military service. This legislation promises to be

warmly contested, even though it is favored by the administration, and law books are being ransacked for constitutional arguments by opponents.

Looking Ahead

Sydney Webb, whose industrial studies entitle him to be rated as perhaps the foremost writer on economics in Great Britain, expresses the opinion that even should the war end in the near future, the spectre of universal famine would still haunt the world. Here are his words:

"Owing to the diversion of labor to war-work, there will be a general catastrophic deficiency in some of the staple foodstuffs, such as cereals and meat. In very many countries there will be also a terrible shortage of such essential materials as coal, timber, metallic ores, hides, oils, rubber, etc., and the deficiencies in staple materials will be accentuated by the shortage in merchant shipping and railway wagons, together with the dilapidation of all the main ways of transit."

It should be remembered this is not the view of a romanticist but rather the conviction of a social student of international reputation. Mr. Webb's conclusion is that "government trading and control must not be allowed to lapse after peace is declared."

His views on the subject of demobilization also largely coincide with those expressed by the Buffalo Convention of the A. F. of L.: that the soldiers in the field should not be released for civil pursuits until adequate provision is made for their employment. And with regard to the latter problem, why should not the government lay plans now to place these men in employments where they would most effectively assist in replenishing the world's supply of food and other essentials at the close of the war.

American Lumber Needed in New Zealand

Increased foreign markets for American lumber in New Zealand are indicated in a letter received by Secretary Kellogg from E. Phillips Turner, inspector of reserves, Wellington, New Zealand. Writing from the standpoint of an intimate knowledge of the forest resources of that country, Mr. Turner says: "The milling forests of this country are being rapidly used up, and I think that as the people are too blind to look to the future there will be in a few years a good market here for American timbers. In seven years' time our celebrated kauri pine will be practically exhausted."

Postage is Increased

The war revenue bill has increased postage rates and the Post Office Department has issued the following instructions:

"Postmasters shall, on and after November 2, see that postage is paid at the rate of 3c an ounce or fraction thereof on letters and other first-class matter except drop letters. All drop letters, that is, letters mailed for delivery from the office at which posted, including those for delivery by city, rural or other carrier of such office, are required to have postage paid on them at the rate of 2c an ounce or fraction thereof. Postal cards are required to be prepaid 2c, and, therefore, the 1c postal cards must have a 1c postage stamp affixed to them in addition to 1c stamp impressed on such cards. Post cards (private mailing cards) bearing written messages must have 2c postage prepaid on them."

Building Few Wooden Cars

Building of wooden railway cars has virtually ceased, according to a report issued by the special committee on relations of railway operations to legislation. Only three wooden cars were built in 1916 and but ten are under construction at present.

There are now in passenger service 39,000 wooden cars, but they are gradually being replaced. The report shows that the enormous cost of replacing wooden cars by steel coaches prevents wholesale changes, but it adds that it is only a question of time before wooden cars will go.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First General Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second General Vice-President,
GEORGE H. LAKEY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 1056 14th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1705 Chembord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

W. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove for Quarter Ending September 30, 1917

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President, U. B. of C. & J. of A., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother: The following is my report for the third quarter ending September 30, 1917.

During the month of July I visited Buffalo, N. Y., at a time when a number of our members in that city were on strike in an effort to enforce a trade movement they had under way that carried with it an increased wage scale. Upon my arrival in that city I met with General Organizer Hickey, Secretary Hann and Business Agents Hanson and Tierney, and the chairman of the strike committee of the Buffalo District Council, and with these officials went over the existing situation as well as making a personal investigation of the work being done by the J. W. Cowper Company. This company at the time of my visit was strongly opposing our Buffalo District Council; however, I succeeded in securing an interview with Mr. Cowper, and he (Cowper) agreed to employ members of our organization on his work outside of Buffalo. Inasmuch as Mr. Cowper's proposition was contrary to the principles of our organization, I had no other alternative than to reject the same. At the time of my visit, notwithstanding a strike was in progress, I am of the opinion that our organization in Buffalo was in better shape than at any time prior to that in the history of our Brotherhood, and after a thorough investigation of the conditions existing I was of the opinion that financial aid should be continued there and so recommended it. Since my visit to Buffalo, as you are aware, the J. W. Cowper Company has entered into an agreement with the Buffalo District Council and is now em-

ploying members of our organization on all their work.

On August 8th I left the General Office and proceeded to Newark, N. J., to confer with representatives of our District Council in that city as well as representatives of the District Council of Bloomfield, Montclair and the Oranges relative to the consolidation of the above named councils and arranged to have a meeting of all delegates composing the two councils referred to later in the month.

From Newark I proceeded to Auburn, N. Y., where I had the pleasure of attending the annual convention of our New York State Council. While the number of delegates attending this convention was not large, they, however, discussed and enacted legislation that will ultimately be of benefit to our membership in the Empire state.

From Auburn I proceeded to Paterson, N. J., in which city the New Jersey State Federation of Labor was holding its annual convention at the time of my visit, and where it was rumored several local unions of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' organization were to attempt to be represented by delegates. Their representatives failed to appear, however. On the closing day of the convention efforts were made by the representatives of the International Association of Machinists to have the representative from the New Jersey State Federation of Labor to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor instructed to vote in a way that would be detrimental to our Brotherhood, but the convention not only failed to comply with the machinists' request but elected to the Buffalo Convention Brother John R. Burgess, financial secretary of L. U. 482 of Jersey City.

From Paterson I returned to Newark and took up further with the representatives of the Newark District Council and the Bloomfield, Montclair and the Oranges District Council the matter of consolidation and submitted a recommendation which was concurred in, and I made a report to you in detail on this matter at that time.

On September 13th I left Indianapolis and proceeded to Oklahoma City, Okla., to represent our General Office at the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters' Convention. Our local unions in Oklahoma were well represented in this convention and all the delegates displayed a keen interest in the work of the convention, and enacted much legislation that will be the means of bringing about improved conditions for our membership in that state.

My next visit was to Peoria, Ill., where L. U. 183, had withdrawn its affiliation from the Peoria Building Trades. On investigating the matter I found that the Building Trades Council of Peoria was not conducting its affairs in conformity with the laws of the Building Trades Department, and also had affiliated a number of unions that are not affiliated with the department internationally. However, L. U. 183 erred in failing to notify the Peoria Building Trades Council or the department prior to their withdrawal. In view of this I instructed L. U. 183 to reaffiliate with the Council and to file a copy of their complaints against the Council with you, and the matter would be taken up with the General Officers of the department, and a request made that the Peoria Building Trades Council be instructed to follow out and observe the laws of same.

From Peoria I proceeded to Bay City, Mich., and attended a meeting of L. U. 116 on September 24th. This meeting was largely attended. However, it was very evident to the undersigned that everything prevailed except a spirit of harmony in the local. I endeavored to point out to this local union the error of their way, and prior to leaving the city I had the assurance of all the members present at the meeting that in the future they would devote all their spare time towards bringing about improved conditions for the organization of carpenters in Bay City.

In addition to the foregoing one hundred and ninety-seven (197) sets of by-laws, trade rules, amendments and working agreements were passed upon by the

undersigned during the third quarter. Of this number one hundred and seventy-two (172) were submitted by local unions, twenty-two (22) by District Councils one (1) from a State Council, one (1) from a Ladies Auxiliary, and one (1) from a Ladies Auxiliary State Council.

During this period six thousand eight hundred and thirty-two (6,832) transfer labels were issued, twenty (20) rubber mill stamps, and one (1) special steel stamping die of the label was furnished by this Office. Nineteen firms were granted the use of our label for their products, who previously had not been entitled to the use of same, and one firm was deprived of the use of our label for failure to observe the conditions under which the use of same was granted.

Trusting that my report will meet with your approval, and with best wishes to yourself and our entire membership, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
JOHN T. COSGROVE,
First General Vice-President.

Report of Second General Vice-President G. H. Lakey for Quarter Ending September 30, 1917

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President, U. B. of C. & J. of A., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother: I herewith submit my report for the third quarter ending September 30, 1917.

Saturday, July 7th, on the invitation of the Chicago District Council I, in company with General Treasurer Neale and General Secretary Duffy, attended the installation of officers of the Chicago District Council. A very enjoyable evening was spent there and a very beautiful token of esteem was presented to the retiring president, Brother John A. Metz, by the delegates to the District Council.

July 17th I returned to Chicago for a conference with General President Alpine of the Plumbers relative to some cohesive action on cantonment work. I reported to you in detail on this.

Then I proceeded to Akron, O., to attend a meeting of the Ladies Auxiliary Union, and must say the ladies of Akron are deserving of credit for the efforts put forth. While at Akron I took steps to institute an organizing campaign which has since borne fruit, a greatly increased membership being the result.

I then went to Bay City, Mich., to attend the convention of the Michigan State Council of Carpenters. I will say for this State Council that it is a very progressive body and much good is being accomplished through its efforts.

From there I proceeded to Toledo, O., where I attended a conference in company with Organizer Plambeck.

From there I proceeded to Cuyahoga Falls, O., where L. U. 1311 was installed. This was a part of the expansion campaign conducted by the Summit County District Council.

From this place I proceeded to Dayton, O., where a concerted move was being made for the closed shop, and I am glad to report that the movement was successful.

From there I proceeded to Chicago, Ill., where I interviewed several contractors who have work in Ohio. This I reported to you in detail on.

From Chicago I went to Pittsburg, Pa., where a controversy was on over the setting of metal floor domes. I went to the jobs with our business agents and studied the different methods of erection and material used. I sent you one of these forms and am satisfied the setting of them is work that rightfully belongs to members of our organization, and I might say the same opinion was expressed by the superintendents on the different jobs visited. Our members in Pittsburg are doing this work and I could see no reason to change the order of things.

I then proceeded to Charleston, W. Va., where a controversy arose over a misunderstanding in the local Building Trades Council. Same is now in process of adjustment.

Many other matters referred to me I have reported to you in detail on and some are still in process of adjustment.

I might say in conclusion that in prac-

tically every city visited with the possible exception of Chicago business was good and the demand for carpenters far exceeded the supply.

With best wishes for yourself and our entire membership, I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,

GEO. H. LAKEY,

Second General Vice-President.

Report of Delegates to the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

November 10, 1917.

To the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Brothers: The Eleventh Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. was called to order on Wednesday morning, November 7th, in the Statler Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., by President J. H. Donlin.

The seven delegates elected at our last Convention in Fort Worth, Tex., were present and took an active part in the proceedings. Altogether 58 delegates were present representing 18 international unions.

The report of President Donlin dealt particularly with present conditions in the building industry. For the settlement of jurisdictional disputes, he recommended the adoption of the following Resolution:

Whereas, Every delegate present at this Convention agrees that jurisdictional disputes must be the inevitable end of organized building trades; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the event of any jurisdictional dispute occurring on any operation involving any parties affiliated with this Building Trades Department, the president of the Building Trades Department shall notify the officers of international unions involved of existing dispute; said officers shall meet within five days after notice, and mutually adjust the matter in dispute, and in the event of their failing so to do, or in the event of their failing to meet within the time set forth, the matter in question shall automatically become a prerogative of the president of the Building Trades Department, who shall render a decision on the matter involved, said decision to be final and binding on all parties concerned. It is to be understood that such decision shall be without prejudice to the right to appeal to the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, and it is to be also understood that work shall proceed pending said appeal, and be it further

Resolved, By the delegates to this Convention assembled that we pledge personal good faith, also the good faith of our international unions in the spirit and intent of this Resolution. The same is ratified and endorsed over our signatures.

This was referred to the Committee on President's Report and was finally acted on as follows:

That in justice and fairness to affiliated organizations, and so that matters may be arranged so that proper attention may be given to the furthering of the work of the Department, we would recommend that the law be so changed or amended in order to provide for a quarterly meeting of the Executive Council of the Department.

This was concurred in by the Convention and the law so amended. The committee also recommended:

"That the President of the department be authorized to call a meeting of representatives of organizations affiliated with the Department for the purpose of taking up and discussing the various matters contained in the laws and jurisdictional claims, as filed with the Department, said meeting to be held some time during February, 1918."

The Convention concurred in this recommendation.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Spencer showed that the membership numbered 567,508 despite the fact that the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers had been suspended from the Department by orders of the A. F. of L. He also called attention to the fact that all local chartered Councils were notified of this action and they were requested to unseat the delegates of local unions of the Iron Workers.

The financial standing of the Department showed as follows:

Balance on hand, Sept. 1, 1916		$ 6,807.75
Receipts from international unions	$22,242.02	
Receipts from local Councils	$4,702.83	
Misc. receipts	$204.17	$27,149.02
Total		$33,956.77
Total disbursements		21,165.91
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1917		$12,790.86

The make-up of the Department is as follows:

International unions affiliated with Department	18
Local Councils affiliated with Department	268
State Councils affiliated with Department	7
Total number of organizations in good standing with Department, Aug. 31, 1917	293

We herewith give you the three Resolutions we submitted and the action of the Convention thereon.

Resolution No. 12

Whereas, At the last meeting of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the agreement existing between the Iron Workers and the Carpenters was cancelled, therefore be it

Resolved, That said agreement now appearing in the printed proceedings of the Conventions of the Building Trades Department and other literature issued by the Department be expunged so as to avoid misunderstandings in the future.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment and was reported on favorably. The Convention concurred in the committee's report.

Resolution No. 13

Whereas, From time to time contentions arise over the placing of floor domes in buildings, thereby causing delay and inconvenience both to workmen and builder, and inasmuch as it requires the skill, knowledge and training of a carpenter to properly put these domes in place; therefore be it

Resolved, That the placing of all floor domes in buildings is the work of the carpenter and is hereby conceded to him.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment, and was reported on as follows:

Your committee, after having heard from all parties interested, recommends that this matter be referred back to the Department and that the President instruct both organizations to get together in conformity with the Resolution, and recommendations of the President adopted by this Convention, and pending an adjustment the work shall proceed in accordance with the prior ruling of the President, the interested parties to be so notified.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 14

Whereas, At the Seattle Convention of the Building Trades Department the following Resolution, known as No. 6, introduced by the delegates of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, was concurred in:

"Whereas, There are and have been during the past several months numerous disputes originating within the jurisdiction of several local Councils affiliated with the Building Trades Department over the erection of solid steel window frames and sash, and

Whereas, These disputes have caused friction and loss of time for several affiliated trades, resulting in delay to building construction, and

Whereas, There has been several weeks' delay to a building in course of construction in Baltimore, Md., and which is now being delayed because of the claims of the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and

Whereas, The work in dispute being solid steel window frames and sash and is of right within the jurisdiction and belonging to the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Seventh Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department in Convention assembled at Seattle that the work herein described comes under the jurisdiction of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; and be it further

Resolved, That the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be and are hereby instructed to cease laying claim on behalf of their members to solid steel or cast iron, or bronze window frames and sash, and that they

immediately instruct their members in Baltimore, Md., to relinquish their claim to this work so that there will be no further delay on the building on which the work is at present in dispute."

Whereas, This action on the part of the Building Trades Department has caused much friction, misunderstanding, annoyance and strikes; therefore be it

Resolved, That the said Resolution, known as No. 6, of the Seattle Convention be annulled and that the setting of such window frames and sash be conceded to the carpenter, where the skill, knowledge and training of the carpenter are required to properly do the work.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment and was reported and acted upon as follows:

We recommend that the subject matter of same be referred to the Executive Council for action thereon.

The following Resolutions were also submitted and acted on in which we were much interested.

Resolution No. 20

By E. M. Tate, of the Building Construction Employers' Association of Pittsburgh, Pa.:

Building Construction Employers' Association of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 2, 1917.

Mr. Wm. J. Spencer, Secretary, Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir—On the advice of your President, Mr. John Donlin, I am writing to inform you of the conditions which exist in Pittsburgh on account of jurisdictional troubles.

You are no doubt aware of the various contentions; however, I will enumerate those that are most serious in our city:

1. Setting sheet metal domes, claimed by the carpenter and sheet metal worker.
2. Setting solid metal frames, claimed by the carpenter and structural iron worker.
3. Setting sheet metal frames, claimed by the carpenter and sheet metal worker.
4. Installing kalemein doors, claimed by carpenter, sheet metal workers and iron workers.
5. Installing heavy fire doors, claimed by carpenters and iron workers.
6. Installing elevator signal system and setting of commutators, claimed by the elevator constructors and electricians.
7. Setting promenade tile, claimed by roofers and bricklayers.
8. Installing metal base bead, claimed by lather and carpenter.
9. Installing metal base, claimed by the carpenter, sheet metal worker and ornamental iron worker.
10. Installing air washers and fans, claimed by the sheet metal worker and steam fitter.

It is hardly necessary to say that the employers are forced in every instance where jurisdictional troubles are brought about to lose money through no fault of their own.

The jurisdictional contention is absolutely unfair to the owner and employer, and there is something radically wrong when workmen have so little regard for the rights of their fellow workmen and the narrow-mindedness in nearly every instance to cause useless waste of time and money.

We believe you will be making a great mistake if you do not take a firm and positive position in all jurisdictional questions, and we suggest that when that stand is taken that you notify the Employers' Associations and ask their help where unions become obstinate and disobey the rulings of your body.

Mr. S. P. Trimble, chairman of our Labor Committee, and myself will be in Buffalo at the Hotel Statler during the time of your Convention, and request that you permit us to appear before any of your committees to present our propositions.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment and reported on as follows:

Mr. Tate and Mr. Trimble of the Building Construction Employers' Association of Pittsburgh, Pa., appeared before the committee and enumerated the many differences between the trades and asked that the Department render a decision relative to these disputes so that the work might proceed and that they would be guided by the decision of the Department. One job in particular, that of the St. Boniface Home for the Friendless, a charitable institution, was mentioned. This work is stopped over jurisdiction.

Your committee recommends that in view of the fact that all material and service is being donated, except the labor, and because it is a charitable institution, that the job be ordered started at once with the understanding that the workmen in possession of the disputed work shall continue with the understanding that no precedent shall be established in so far as any rights are involved by

the disputed trade in question, and that the local Building Council and the Alliance at Pittsburgh, Pa., be ordered to carry out these instructions.

The Convention concurred in this report.

Resolution No. 22

By Edward J. McGivern, J. T. Hurley, Joseph A. Mullaney:

Whereas, The International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers has been affiliated with the American Federation of Labor for fourteen years and with its Building Trades Department ever since its creation and desires to continue its affiliation with these bodies if possible, but owing to a jurisdiction dispute with another affiliated organization the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers was suspended from affiliation with the American Federation of Labor and its Building Trades Department and are now debarred from representation in those bodies.

Whereas, The International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers is most anxious to regain its full affiliation with both the American Federation of Labor and its Building Trades Department and in order to secure such an affiliation and full rights stand willing to enter into a working agreement with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, conceding to that organization all the carpenter work in connection with the building of docks, wharves and piers, providing said United Brotherhood of Carpenters are willing to agree to conceding the work of pile driving to the said International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in accordance with its charter rights and in conformity with the decision of the Seattle Convention of the Building Trades Department, at which the work of pile driving be conceded and recognized as coming under the jurisdiction claims of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Resolved, That the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department in Convention assembled go on record as favoring such a plan of action so that peace and harmony may prevail in the building trades industry; be it further

Resolved, That the delegates in Convention assembled recommend and request that a committee from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters meet a committee from the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers with the purpose in view of reaching a mutual agreement covering the work in dispute between both organizations.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment and was not reported upon at all as the matter was under consideration by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department.

The Convention went on record as favoring the month of June in which to hold the Conventions of the Department in the future.

A recommendation was made to all international organizations affiliated that they should have their laws changed, requiring candidates for admission to membership to be citizens of the United States, or at least to have declared their intentions of becoming citizens.

All the old officers were re-elected without opposition and the Convention adjourned to meet in 1918 in the city in which the A. F. of L. decides to hold its next Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
J. E. PROCTOR,
A. J. HOWLETT,
THOS. FLYNN,
P. H. McCARTHY,
A. RUDDY,
FRANK DUFFY,

Delegates.

Local Unions Chartered in October

West Palm Beach, Fla.
Cloquet, Minn. (Boxmakers.)
Winston-Salem, N. C. (Colored.)
Hampton, N. H. and Vicinity.
Portsmouth, Va. (Colored.)
Chicago, Ill. (Pile Drivers, Dock, Pier and Wharf Builders.)
Portland, Me. and Vicinity (Ship Carpenters, Joiners, Fasteners, Caulkers and Boat Builders.)
Sturgeon, Bay Wis. (Ship Carpenters and Joiners.)
Vancouver, B. C., Can. (Mill and Factory Woodworkers.)
Algiers, La. (Ship Carpenters and Joiners.)
Astoria, L. I., N. Y. (Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Boat Builders.)
Louisville, Ky. (Millmen.)
Kenova, W. Va.
Plainview, Tex.
Kendallville, Ind.
Hammonton, N. J.
Petersborough, N. H.
Rocky Ford, Colo.
Florence, Ala.
Zeigler, Ill.
La Junta, Colo.
Logan, Utah.
Raleigh, Ill.

Total, 23 Local Unions.

Postal Clerks Work Regardless of Hours

Those people who marvel why government employes persist in joining trade unions are answered by this editorial in the "Washington Herald," under the caption, "Be Square With Postal Clerks:"

"There is an evil existing in one of the departments of our government which works unjust hardships on thousands of employes throughout the country. It lies in the Post Office Department, in the mail service branch.

"By the terms of his appointment a clerk in the postal service is required to work eight hours a day. This is time actually put in on the distribution of mail and other duties. But the work of a postal clerk does not stop here.

"He is required to learn what is known as a 'scheme.' This means that he must learn perfectly the name of every Post Office in a given state or sometimes in two states. He must also learn the names and the schedules of all mail trains that visit these various Post Offices.

"According to a local Post Office clerk he was required to study three hours a day for three months before being familiar enough with his scheme to pass his examination. His estimate is reasonable considering the fact that in one state (Pennsylvania) there are about 4,800 Post Offices. The examination requires him to know every one of these.

"From his testimony it will be seen that after working his legal eight hours a day he must put in three more hours in study. And his study must continue, as the offices are constantly changing, and learning them once is not sufficient as he is required to take examination twice a year in order to keep familiar with the state he is assigned to learn.

"There is no reason why the time necessary for learning a scheme should not be standardized and a clerk given time off for studying. When the government contracts with a man to work eight hours a day, it oversteps the bounds when it forces him to work ten or eleven hours without extra remuneration.

"The pay of these men is so pitiably small in comparison to the work they do that a concession as to time should be made to them at once."

Women Exploited By War Profiters

Writing recently in a local newspaper, a correspondent states that in the city of New York with 6,000,000 population there were less than 39,000 men drafted, and that there are still thousands of workers unemployed, despite the cry of 'labor shortage.'

"And yet," continues the writer, "we see women running elevators, soldering in factories, acting as messengers and used in other places where they can be hired cheaper than men and used for sensational advertising.

"I know of one factory that discharged 150 men, not one of whom had been drafted, and put women in their places, giving them from $3.00 to $4.00 a week less than they did the men, and then crying, 'The war has taken our men!'

"A big department store that never had any other kind of workers on its elevators but colored men now has young women. Surely all the young colored men have not been drafted, and even if they were there are hundreds of elderly men who would be glad to get this kind of work.

"This cry of women taking the places of men is to a great extent just a cheap, unpatriotic way of advertising and getting an underpaid class under the cry of 'necessity.' It is attracting hundreds of unskilled women to the city, where there is no remunerative employment for them, and keeps the ignorant, unthinking person excited over the thought that all our manhood is drafted or about to be."

The British Trades Union Congress voted not to send delegates to the Socialist Congress at Stockholm and placed itself on record by a vote of 2,894,000 to 91,000 as being opposed to the conference.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1917

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
30028	Lena Santer	1	15	5	Cancer	$ 75.00
30029	Dolly Ball	1	16	5	Cance	75.00
30030	Levi D. Gray	1	31	3	Cystitis	300.00
30031	Rozalia Schultz	9	3	2	Rheumatism	75.00
30032	Agnes Ostendorf	10	5	..	Atrophy of liver	75.00
30033	S. A. Hammond	30	1	11	Heart disease	50.00
30034	Henry P. Smith	75	8	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30035	Robert Forestal	75	19	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30036	Mary Guthrie	79	13	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
30037	William J. Pressler	104	14	4	Nephritis	125.00
30038	Antonia Lepore	111	14	8	General paresis	300.00
30039	Robert A. Kelly	112	9	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30040	Charles Snider (Dis.)	143	15	10	Accidental injuries	400.00
30041	Amelia Franke	318	1	1	Brights disease	25.00
30042	David Fergueson	343	1	1	Drowning	50.00
30043	Mary A. Williams	415	15	9	Enteritis	75.00
30044	John R. Wilde	429	17	4	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
30045	Ellen J. Jones	434	12	4	Mitral stenosis	75.00
30046	Ernest C. Hapke	461	1	4	Typhoid fever	50.00
30047	William H. Heardman	571	5	11	Peritonitis	75.00
30048	Emma L. Agnew	600	15	11	Mitral lesion	75.00
30049	Frank Vasche	698	26	9	Heart disease	300.00
30050	J. A. Anderson	1000	15	3	Myocarditis	300.00
30051	Florian Ungart	1053	6	..	Pneumonia	300.00
30052	John McCoy	1441	7	3	Fractured vertebrae	300.00
30053	Michel Aubry	21	18	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30054	Gottfrid Orth	62	12	4	Nephritis	300.00
30055	Anna Malecek	62	1	11	Pneumonia	25.00
30056	J. S. Pennewell	112	16	10	Pneumonia	125.00
30057	Anna F. Skoglund	284	4	4	Septemia	75.00
30058	W. L. Kelly (Dis.)	328	6	6	Accidental injuries	400.00
30059	Fred E. Steele (Dis.)	1626	6	1	Accidental injuries	400.00
30060	Hilda Swenson	298	3	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
30061	Charles A. Henning	492	17	6	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
30062	Mary Brennon	493	9	5	Uremia	75.00
30063	Emily Provost	610	7	2	Cancer	75.00
30064	Hattie B. Davis	626	1	..	Peritonitis	25.00
30065	Andrew Wicks	642	15	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30066	Isidor Trager	823	2	9	Fall	100.00
30067	Anne Spooner	1244	1	8	Heart disease	25.00
30068	A. W. Hazelett (Bal.)	1430	8	7		225.00
30069	Frank Vlk	1786	1	7	Pneumonia	50.00
30070	Owen F. Coons	418	8	1	Ulcer of stomach	300.00
30071	Esther M. Kissinger	534	1	4	Typhoid fever	25.00
30072	Alice E. Thornburg	1582	13	9	Cerebral embolism	75.00
30073	Daniel B. Zehner	1721	8	2	Embolism	300.00
30074	Anna Olson	87	15	4	Meningeal hemorrhage	75.00
30075	Mary E. Chambers	106	15	10	Myocarditis	75.00
30076	Amelia J. Teed	438	14	3	Fibroid phthisis	75.00
30077	Otto Holulz	467	16	10	Heart disease	300.00
30078	Susie Leland	1410	14	10	Cancer	300.00
30079	Clarence Whittier	1410	2	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	50.00
30080	Bert Cook	1897	1	4	Endocarditis	50.00
30081	Lee Lovegreen	10	20	..	Nephritis	300.00
30082	Gust O. Anderson	62	20	9	Cancer	300.00
30083	Thomas Love	86	3	8	Drowning	150.00
30084	William Gorham (Dis.)	86	3	7	Accidental injuries	300.00
30085	Martha E. Westberg	98	1	3	Goitre	25.00
30086	William Bennett	306	8	..	Pneumonia	75.00
30087	Louisa Becker	433	15	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
30088	John E. Hamberger	440	21	11	Mitral insufficiency	300.00
30089	Arnold Berten	522	12	3	Fall	300.00
30090	Albert P. Apffel	526	12	4	Bronchiectasis	300.00
30091	Wm. H. Sauer	872	7	8	Heart disease	300.00
30092	Wm. A. Bird	875	6	6	Heart disease	75.00
30093	Ethel D. Hogue	904	13	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
30094	Pascuelina Cuomo	1057	1	3	Cancer	25.00
30095	Arthur J. Bowles	1184	3	9	Fractured skull	200.00
30096	Mary E. Craven	1215	12	8	Heart disease	75.00
30097	Daniel Botz	1252	15	..	Pneumonia	300.00
30098	Elizabeth K. Lowman	1252	3	..	Typhoid fever	75.00
30099	Nettie E. Delano	1582	13	4	Sclerosis of spinal cord	75.00
30100	Auguste Marion	1610	3	10	Cerebral lesion	150.00
30101	Henry Mehlman	8	14	3	Cancer	300.00
30102	John C. Klei	25	17	5	Nephritis	125.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
30103	Mittie P. Simmons	331	11	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
30104	C. F. Jones	331	12	3	Hemorrhage	300.00
30105	T. F. Danaher	22	16	9	Heart disease	300.00
30106	James E. McIntyre	33	5	7	Cancer	75.00
30107	Albert J. Lockhart	200	27	7	Bronchitis	300.00
30108	Matilda Schulz	539	22	9	Myocarditis	75.00
30109	Christine Weldon	1093	3	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
30110	Emma Walker	1	13	2	Cancer	75.00
30111	George G. Hill	25	12	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30112	J. S. Coulson	1548	4	8	Suicide	200.00
30113	James M. Parker	1726	12	3	Cancer	125.00
30114	William B. Smith	55	9	..	Nephritis	75.00
30115	G. R. Gustafson	62	19	11	Phthisis	300.00
30110	J. F. Hughes	75	17	11	Pneumonia	300.00
30117	Julia Schwarz	81	1	..	Eclampsia	25.00
30118	John F. McKay	82	12	..	Cancer	125.00
30119	Ida Johnson	105	5	5	Peritonitis	75.00
30120	Jean Fiset	134	14	6	Heart disease	300.00
30121	Fabien Dumont	134	30	10	Heart disease	300.00
30122	Henry Zimmerman	167	31	6	Pyelitis	300.00
30123	Albert Gilbertson	181	16	6	Pneumonia	300.00
30124	R. C. Woodhouse	483	21	1	Fall	300.00
30125	William Cudihy	578	32	6	Cancer	300.00
30126	Fischel Winter	585	1	2	Pneumonia	50.00
30127	Peter Kramer	829	7	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30128	Charles E. Gerwig	1016	15	..	Myocarditis	300.00
30129	John Weifenbach	1140	4	2	Apoplexy	50.00
30130	Eva Higgenbotham	53	15	8	Peritonitis	75.00
30131	Elizabeth J. Wilson	202	14	7	Cerebral abscess	75.00
30132	James H. Morris	207	15	11	Cancer	125.00
30133	Marion B. Rouse	311	16	2	Heart disease	300.00
30134	Alburtis Graver	368	16	7	Cancer	300.00
30135	Harry Freed	368	3	11	Pulmonary tuberculosis	150.00
30136	Elizabeth Shaak	368	19	11	Nephritis	75.00
30137	Susan E. Reed	368	14	..	Cirrhosis of liver	75.00
30138	Francis Bloch	492	7	2	Pneumonia	75.00
30139	Eva Klein	585	13	6	Cancer	75.00
30140	Anna E. Waymire	592	20	1	Pyemia	75.00
30141	Thomas J. Edwards	592	14	2	Cancer	300.00
30142	Roy L. Stewart	622	6	2	Sunstroke	300.00
30143	Samuel D. Fogleman	1034	10	5	Typhoid fever	300.00
30144	Andrew Quarnstrom	1824	11	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30145	Louise C. Morris	710	4	8	Pneumonia	75.00
30146	Mattie Weedin	1432	7	5	Cancer	75.00
30147	Jane Moore	1856	3	..	Suicide	75.00
30148	Theo. Garth (Dis.)	2	4	8	Accidental injuries	300.00
30149	J. W. Lynch	11	2	4	Heart disease	100.00
30150	William Brown (Bal.)	33	..	..		113.40
30151	Moses Neven (Dis.)	55	17	8	Accidental injuries	400.00
30152	W. H. Seward	874	3	1	Drowning	200.00
30153	Henry Kirst	1365	4	2	Endocarditis	200.00
30154	Alice V. Thomas	132	6	2	Empyemia	75.00
30155	J. B. H. Brinks	189	1	9	Thermic fever	50.00
30156	Charles H. Ehrhardt	628	12	2	Heart disease	300.00
30157	Mary Watson	917	18	6	Diabetes	75.00
30158	Margaret Wurster	1051	15	5	Cancer	75.00
30159	Absolon Boulerise	1125	8	1	Meningitis	300.00
30160	Nina A. Cook	1151	5	11	Hemorrhage	75.00
30161	Soren L. Juell	1456	16	..	Pneumonia	300.00
30162	John Nelson	1456	16	8	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30163	Charley E. Crossen	1720	14	..	Nephritis	300.00
30164	John A. Keller	119	19	11	Cancer	300.00
30165	John M. Blount	144	22	4	Paralysis	300.00
30166	Hugar Schneiderman	569	1	1	Pneumonia	25.00
30167	George McCullough	904	19	5	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
30168	Chester H. Barber	1435	2	5	Typhoid fever	100.00
30169	A. V. Herod	1464	15	10	Heart disease	300.00
30170	Martha Beezley	73	15	7	Obstruction of bowels	75.00
30171	Joseph Boudreau	685	3	9	Pneumonia	150.00
30172	George J. Bayerle	697	11	..	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
30173	A. G. Tripp	1061	1	9	Heat prostration	50.00
30174	Polene Sapetkin	1191	1	3	Eclampsia	25.00
30175	C. G. Nelson	7	1	2	Cancer	50.00
30176	Rachel E. Couden	10	24	9	Myocarditis	75.00
30177	James Gordon	11	22	4	Fall	300.00
30178	George A. Raymond (Dis.)	22	4	1	Accidental injuries	300.00
30179	Pius Gottstein	26	20	11	Automobile accident	300.00
30180	Chas. Anderson	643	16	8	Nephritis	300.00
30181	Henry A. Sheridan	680	6	8	Nephritis	300.00
30182	Olive Hines	716	14	5	Suicide	75.00
30183	Joseph Labenski	1757	5	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
30184	Emma Truax	61	6	9	Cancer	75.00
30185	John Peterson	87	18	10	Cancer	300.00
30186	Nellie P. Hall	125	27	4	Nephritis	75.00
30187	Anna Jaeger	155	31	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
30188	Henry Schwedt	355	10	7	Pneumonia	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Amount Paid
30189	Dorothy Kettering	1164	7	6	Endocarditis	75.00
30190	Henry T. Curran	1427	5	7	Suicide	300.00
30191	Minnie M. Pruner	146	16	6	Nephritis	75.00
30192	Karl Herrmann	189	10	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	300.00
30193	Peter Jansen	537	4	11	Pneumonia	192.00
30194	Annie B. Washburn	550	11	1	Volvulus	75.00
30195	J. H. Gibson	1720	2	4	Cancer	100.00
30196	Leo Konzyski	72	2	6	Pneumonia	25.00
30197	Henry Detroy	90	3	5	Cancer	50.00
30198	Anna McCormack	160	1	10	Pulmonary tuberculosis	25.00
30199	William H. Reynolds	167	23	1	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
30200	Sarah G. Lanfare	554	18	4	Endocarditis	75.00
30201	Mary Akroyd	30	2	3	Nephritis	50.00
30202	Jens N. Petersen	91	7	8	Hemorrhage	300.00
30203	Chas. Saalbach	101	24	11	Cancer	125.00
30204	Mary A. Lightbody	831	1	1	Cancer	25.00
30205	Antonia B. Mezik	1260	5	4	Nephritis	75.00
					Total	$30,530.40

89	Full beneficial claims	$22,580.40
64	Wife claims	4,175.00
18	Semi-beneficial claims	1,575.00
6	Disability claims	2,200.00
	Total	$30,530.40

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR OCTOBER, 1917

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Amount Claim'd
3199	Agnes Knoephle	104	..	8	Not one year a member	.....
3200	C. M. Andrews (Dis.)	266	2	11	Three months in arrears	200.00
3201	Hannah Cobb	1	12	11	Not filed within six months	75.00
3202	Russell H. Matthias (Dis.)	79	1	2	Disability not result of accident	100.00
3203	J. Dall Stewart	571	16	1	Three months in arrears	300.00
3204	Nannie P. Lambert	753	2	3	In bad health when husband joined U. B.	50.00
3205	Chas. A. Houchin	425	1	4	Violation of Section 48	50.00
3206	William C. West	610	7	2	Three months in arrears	300.00
3208	Allan Boyington	660	..	2	Not a member one year	.....
3210	Jennie L. Eades	1618	11	2	Violation of Section 48	75.00
3211	Mary Seip	950	12	3	Three months in arrears	75.00
3212	Fannie M. Cook	877	4	6	Six months in arrears	75.00
3213	W. W. Elder	978	2	2	Not filed within six months	.....
3214	John Sawitzke	182	4	8	Three months in arrears	50.00
3215	J. A. Williams (Dis.)	345	3	3	Not totally blind	300.00
3216	Mary Elliott	488	10	2	Three months in arrears	75.00

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every local get the correct street address of every member of his local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office at once.

Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

Colorado—President, F. H. Knollman, 1325 W. Alameda ave., Denver, Colo.; secretary-treasurer, A. N. Despain, 1212 Grant Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Connecticut—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, P. O. Box 673, New Haven, Conn., secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Georgia—President, F. A. Morton, Waycross, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, G. Elmgren, Box 251, Savannah, Ga.

Indiana—President, W. F. Wilson, 401 E. Southern ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary, James L. Tate, 1009 Extension Main st., Evansville, Ind.

Iowa—President, C. L. Beck, 19 Jim Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, T. P. Menton, P. O. Box 185, Boone, Iowa.

Louisiana—President, G. W. Moore, New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer, O. G. Fernandez, 3020 Royal st., New Orleans, La.

Massachusetts—President, John Morgan, 30 Hanover st., Boston, Mass.; secretary, A. Jay Bromley, 59 Palmer Ave., Springfield, Mass.

Michigan—President, Garrit Verburg, 7 Oakes st., Grand Rapids, Mich.; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, 1317 W. High st., Jackson, Mich.

Montana—President, Jas. T. Nealon, 3012 Second ave., Billings; secretary-treasurer, James B. Finlay, Box 623, Butte, Mont.

New Jersey—President, George W. Adams, 653 S. Older Ave., Trenton, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 642 Newark Ave., Jersey City.

New York—President Frank M. Connor, 78 Sanford st., Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, John T. O'Brien, 627 W. Brighton ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Ohio—President, Ode J. Grubb, 259 W. Federal St., Youngstown, O.; secretary-treasurer, Arnold Bill, 307 Superior Ave., W., Cleveland, O.

Oklahoma—President, M. M. Morgan, Box 726, Henryetta, Okla., secretary-treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E. Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.

Ontaria Provincial Council—President, Chas. H. Moad, 638 Brock ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.; secretary-treasurer, Tennison Jackson, 529 Pape ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.

Pennsylvania—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main st., Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Ryan, 1712 S. 18th st., Philadelphia.

Quebec Provincial Council—President, Arthur Martel, 1399 St. Denis st., Montreal, Can.; secretary-treasurer, Pierre Lefebvre, 301 St. Dominique st., Montreal, Can.

Rhode Island—President, A. M. Aldrich, 78 Crescent Road; Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, Thomas F. Shea, 42 Waldo st., Pawtucket, R. I.

Texas—President, W. B. McNeely, Box 320, Dallas, Tex.; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Tex.

Grant Hamilton's Logic

I never become disheartened — I am not a pessimist—but I feel that the entire labor movement of this country must wake up. There is no group in society that is more loyal, that will perform better service than the organized labor movement.

There is one fact in particular I want to point out, and that is that women are being placed in industries that are unsuited to them, and there is no necessity at the present time for placing them in those factories. There are thousands of men and women idle at the present moment who could perform service, and there should be no change in the attitude of organized labor from its former standards.

If I could speak and act for the entire labor movement I would say that the conditions which organized labor now enjoys should not be lowered under any circumstances whatever; that if we are fighting for liberty and democracy the liberty and democracy enjoyed today by the men and women in the labor movement must be retained by them.

There is no occasion in times of war for a reduction of wages. There are more reasons why they should be raised, and if I were a shoe worker I should stand like adamant against any reduction in my wages or the conditions which obtain in the industry now, and if a favorable opportunity presented itself I should attempt to better my condition, even though there be war in the land.

Union men should demand union label goods and see that their dealers carry them.

Every time you buy goods without the label you are placing a premium on non-union labor.

If you believe in organized labor, why not demand its label on everything you buy. Do your bit at least by demanding it.

Through it, unsanitary conditions are abolished in the work-shop and home.

Correspondence

Progress After the War

Editor, The Carpenter:

I have read with interest Brother Stoddard's article, "Progress and How to Attain it after the War," in the October issue of "The Carpenter," and would like to offer a few thoughts on the same subject.

I believe that the policy adopted by the nations after the world war will determine whether civilization is to continue or whether mankind is to relapse into barbarism.

My conclusions are based on nearly forty years' study of sociology, and I offer them in the hope that they may stimulate thought and provoke discussion, for surely, brothers, we have never been confronted with a more momentous crisis.

As a consequence of the war, especially if it continues much longer, a fearful burden of debt will be imposed upon the world, and the interest upon this can never be paid without reducing the workers to the lowest depths of poverty and want.

The only way to escape this condition is to establish a co-operative system, democratically organized.

By doing this we will set our feet upon the road of limitless progress, forever banish the ugly specters of war, want, hatred and distrust, and stand forth at last really civilized and sensible men.

I most earnestly urge my brothers to give the best powers of their minds to the study of this question in the hope that we may hasten its coming.

Fraternally,

R. M. STENDER,

L. U. 1062, Santa Barbara, Cal., Oct. 28.

Working Hours of New York Furniture Workers

Editor, The Carpenter:

Allow me a few lines in "The Carpenter" for the following comment upon General Secretary Frank Duffy's report for the year ending June 30, 1917, in regard to the recent trade movement of the New York Furniture Workers.

I notice the table on page 17 of said report shows the working hours of the New York Furniture Workers, after the trade movement took effect to be 50, which is either a clerical or a typographical error. I wish to state that excluding shops owned by members of the New York Furniture Manufacturers' Association, whose agreement with the Furniture Workers' organization expires on January 1, 1918, and were not involved in our recent trade movement, the working hours, in shops controlled by the Furniture Workers' District Council, were reduced to 48, which is a reduction of twelve hours per week for the last two years, something which speaks much to the credit of the Furniture Workers, and could not have been accomplished without the financial aid and moral support of the General Office. It is true that certain furniture shops are working fifty hours and more, but our organization is after them and we hope to be in a position to enable you to include those shops among the forty-four hour shops in your next report.

I appeal to the Furniture Workers throughout the country: Brothers, wake up! I know you tried several times and were interfered with and hampered by your more fortunate brothers in the woodworking trade; but don't get discouraged. I can assure you as soon as you will succeed in making conditions in the furniture industry worth while working at, these fellows will flock to your shops in bunches.

BARNETT SUPPIN,

Secrtary, New York Furniture Workers' District Council.

Over 20 per cent. of the employes in the French munition plants are women.

Anent the Labor Press

Editor, The Carpenter:

It is time that each State Federation of Labor maintained and supported a labor newspaper of its own, as it is only a question of time when we shall be forced to find some more effective means of adjusting our grievances than by resorting to strikes, for they, like many other things, bid fair to outlive their usefulness. Oft times the relief obtained through them is only of the most temporary nature; when we receive more money for our work, the cost of living is not only advanced proportionately, but it gives each party that handles the goods an excuse to apply an extra tax, which renders our net gain at the end of the year less than before.

We may not be able to meet together to discuss these and other matters, but through a paper properly conducted we can discuss and exchange ideas and familiarize ourselves with the conditions that exist in the different parts of our state.

The different trade locals should come into closer touch with one another, this can be brought about only through a trade paper, supported by the federation in which all members are equally interested. Certain issues should be specially prepared and sent free of charge to every non-union man whose address can be obtained, and in which his duty to himself should be specifically stated. The extra cost should not be considered, for the returns received in new members would be ample remuneration. It has been said that the majority of non-union labor men are sufficiently familiar with labor conditions, and any appeal that could be made would be of little effect, but this is not wholly true. There are many union and non-union men alike who give their duty as labor men little thought.

Some fairly successful attempts have been made to publish labor papers, but as a power or a local help it cannot be truthfully said that they are more than in their infancy.

If a few public spirited men would devote a little time to newspaper work they would surprise themselves, their friends, and their enemies. But we must expect opposition, for there are in every organization and community men who are ready to throw cold water on every new idea, whether it be good or bad.

The conditions that exist in towns during the progress of a strike are most deplorable, for we have no means of obtaining information save through the papers that are opposed to organized labor, I submit the question to you, brother, have we not had enough experience of our enemies pleading our cause for us?

Fraternally,

G. H. KELSO.

L. U. 94, Providence, R. I.

Smoke Union Tobacco

Editor, The Carpenter:

Two of our factories in Louisville, Ky., have declared for a non-union shop and one has locked out his employes, and we are compelled to withdraw our label from both of them.

It appears that notwithstanding our fight against the tobacco trust, they have grown stronger, and the indifference of the trade unionists has not helped our union factories, so therefore, the union employers say the label is not doing them any good, consequently they have decided to cut wages to the extent of a 40 per cent. reduction, so as to be able to compete with the trust companies.

Organized labor should prove its purchasing power always by demanding tobacco, cigarettes and snuff bearing the union label. If such a demand was consistently put into effect there would be no cause for a condition as above mentioned. We ask for a renewed expression of your fealty for the good of us all.

The tobacco firms, above referred to, are the Ryan-Hampton Tobacco Company and the Burley Tobacco Company (formerly the Strater Brothers Tobacco Company.) The chief brands they make are: "Allen County," "Shepherd," "Railroad," "Safety First," and "Strater's Natural Twist," "On The Square," "Index," and "Cup Greenville" "Plug Chew-

ing," and "City Club" smoking, which do not bear the union label.

Fraternally yours,
A. McANDREW,
International President.
E. LEWIS EVANS,
International Secretary-Treasurer.

For Question and Answers Column

Editor, The Carpenter:

I would like to suggest that we establish in our Journal a space for questions and answers along the line of craft problems (or, in fact, any questions that carpenters could answer) as there are so many so-called trade secrets that in my opinion should be passed on to the apprentice, and the man who has not had the experience of years that others have had; the old timers ought to pull these men up to their level, lest they pull them down to theirs.

Make it so that when you employ a union man you can rest assured that he is a mechanic and a gentleman. Make your union just what it was intended to be. No organization can ever hope to be recognized until it recognizes itself. I, personally, know of instances where a local when called on for a man to do a certain piece of work, the first one available would be sent to the job and virtually ruin the material and botch up the job by being inexperienced on that class of work and by so doing leave a bad impression of a union man. Sometimes this is the fault of a business agent but more likely the fault of the man who tries to do work he is incompetent to do. One may have served an apprenticeship but one who has only worked on one class of work for three years lacks a whole lot of knowing it all.

F. E. B.

L. U. 75.

New Income Tax Law Includes Workers

The war revenue law, passed by the last Congress, provides that unmarried workers whose wages is $1,000 a year, or $19.24 a week, must pay to the government 2 per cent. This legislation was approved October 3. Under it Congress broadened the scope of the Federal income tax and made it applicable to very many people who up to this time have not been subject to the tax. The law provides that every unmarried individual whose net income from all sources for 1917 amounts to $1,000 or more, and every married individual whose net income amounts to $2,000 or more must file a return not later than March 1, 1918.

Parents are entitled to an additional exemption of $200.00 for each child dependent upon them. The tax is at different rates beginning with 2 per cent. on the income between $1,000 and $3,000 in the case of unmarried individuals, and between $2,000 and $4,000 in the case of married individuals and heads of families, with the allowance mentioned for dependent children.

To realize how many people are affected by the new law, it must be remembered that $1,000 a year is less than $20.00 a week and that every unmarried person who receives during 1917 a net income amounting to $19.24 a week or more from all sources will be required to make a return after the end of the present year and before March 1, 1918. Married persons or heads of families whose net income from all sources during the year 1917 amounts to $39.00 a week or more are required to make such return.

It is estimated that this new tax will reach between five and six million persons. The former income tax affected between thirty and forty thousand. Under the old law married men receiving less than $4,000 and single men receiving less than $3,000 escaped assessment.

It is said that the female workers of Great Britain are very grateful to the trade unions for what they have done for the women workers in the way of procuring equal wages. It is said that they call the trade union their "life belt," which seems a very apt descriptive phrase as signifying that the trade union helps to keep the woman workers afloat on the sea of industry.

Average Wage is Low

The absence of collective bargaining is a local reason why two-thirds of 419 workingmen in Lawrence, Kansas, receive less than $12.00 a week.

The above summarizes a social survey of Lawrence conducted by the community and directed by F. W. Blackman, professor of sociology.

"None of these figures," it is reported, "include the reduction of income that comes from unemployment, sickness or other causes. In the week studied, one-sixth of the men lost one or more days' work in the week. The total loss amounted to 166 days for 432 men studied. This means an average loss of one-third day a week for each man, or an average weekly 6½ per cent. reduction in income. This means that all men receiving, for example, $12.00 a week, will average, on this basis for the year, only $11.25 per week in wages.

"If this computation corresponds with the facts, we find that over two-thirds of the Lawrence wage earners receive less than $600.00 per year. Few persons would contend that $600.00 is sufficient to provide a comfortable livelihood in Lawrence."

These figures agree, in the main, with reports to the state department of labor.

The investigators are outspoken in their endorsement of trade unions and the benefits of collective bargaining.

"Where shall we place the responsibility for low wages and the low standard of living in Lawrence? It is easy to give a one-sided answer and to place the blame wholly upon the employed or the employer. Further consideration shows that many factors enter into the problem, some that are not local at all, but national.

"One factor that is local is the practical absence of collective bargaining in Lawrence."

Industrial Unrest

Industrial unrest springs from the desire of all men to better themselves, from the feeling that there is nothing before them but the eternal, hopeless grind. The right to more life than he is getting —our present unrest is the expression of a desire for that.

The refusal of employers to deal with their men is a factor, and any employer who does that makes a terrible mistake. Another is the opposition of corporations to remedial legislation. To oppose it if good, and not presented by people who know nothing about it, has always seemed to be due to unintelligence, stupidity and greed.—Ida M. Tarbell.

Proper Way to Lay Shingles

A western contemporary publishes the following instructions for laying shingles in order to prolong the life of the roof:

Wet the shingles thoroughly twenty-four hours before laying and use 3d. zinc, copper or galvanized nails. One nail in each shingle 6 in. in width or narrower and two nails in all shingles wider.

For one-third pitch roof lay 4½ in. to the weather.

For one-half pitch roof lay 5 in. to the weather.

On the sides of buildings lay 6 in. to the weather.

Break all joints as far from the edges as possible.

Something Wrong

If you've lost your zest for Christmas,
Lost your love for all its cheer—
If you scoff at gifts and giving
As the Christmas time draws near—
If you frown at all the clatter
When Old Santa trims his tree
Tell me, please, what is the matter?
Something's wrong, it seems to me!

If the stocking by the hearthstone
Wakes no memory in your breast—
If the coming of Old Santa
After all have gone to rest
Does not rouse your heart to action—
Make it beat and throb and kick—
Answer for my satisfaction,
Are you sure you are not sick?

If you can't feel joy at Christmas,
Joy of life and joy of song—
If you can't rejoice in giving,
Whether it be right or wrong—
If the Yule-log's invitation
To your heart no cheer can give,
Let me ask how in creation
Is it worth your while to live?

—New York Times.

There is no wealth like unto knowledge, for thieves cannot steal it.

Foreign Labor News

GENERAL NEWS

The extent to which women have been added to the industrial forces of Europe is indicated by the "Labor Gazette," issued by the British Board of Trade. Last October the number was placed at 933,000, and many more have been added since that date. It is probable that by this time a million and a half women have entered the field of labor in Great Britain. The proportion of new workers in Germany, Austria, France and Italy is still greater. It is not unreasonable to estimate the total number of European women brought by war conditions into the field of labor at four millions. These women are there to stay. They will be found in mills and factories in greater numbers than ever before. They work cheaper than men do, and they will help mightily to swell the volume of low-priced products which impoverished Europe must find a market for in other countries.

BRITAIN

Arthur W. Holman, premier of the labor administration of New South Wales, passed through this country recently on his way home from England and expressed himself in no uncertain terms regarding capitalistic profiteering in war times. "I know of no principle in ethics under which it is permissible to make profit out a national calamity," he said, and war is a national calamity. Profiteering can only end in disaster. It is absolutely necessary that the government must have labor behind it in order to win this war, and, naturally, the workingman objects to making sacrifices while his masters grow rich. At the beginning of the war there was a good deal of dissatisfaction in England on the part of organized labor, and it was chiefly caused by the stupidity of some of the departments in handling the problems of capital and labor."

In commenting on the progress of the eight-hour campaign conducted by English trade unions, the "Cotton Factory Times" of Manchester, England, says:

"The world moves. It has gone a good way since the factory owners of Lancashire engaged the celebrated economist, Nassau Senior, to prove that all the profit in a mill was made during the last hour, and, therefore, that if the hours were reduced from twelve to eleven per day all the profit would disappear and up would go the shutters."

FRANCE

In France a ministerial decree requisitioning all the shoe factories effective November 15th, has been announced. It is stated that it became necessary to take this action because of the disinclination of the manufacturers to make shoes in the quantities demanded by the government. It appears that the government had ordered 500,000 pairs monthly, but has only been receiving a small portion of its order.

AUSTRALIA

Australian labor papers complain that the American Tobacco Trust has obtained control of practically all the tobacco business in that country, and that the people are at the mercy of the combine as regards prices and quality.

As the Australians put the kibosh to the American Beef Trust pretty effectively by raising government cattle on government land, establishing government slaughtering houses and selling meat direct to the people through government retail stores at 50 per cent. less than the trust prices, it should not be very difficult to smash a less important monopoly in much the same manner.

Of course, there is a temporary obstacle in the way just now in the shape of the renegade Hughes fusion govern-

ment, but that will doubtless be driven to the tall timbers soon, and then the Australians can continue to make progress.

NEW ZEALAND

As late as 1870 there were but 46 miles of railway open for traffic in New Zealand. This had grown to 2,490 miles in 1906, of which all but 84 miles were owned and worked by the government. Owing to the physical divisions, broken surface, and small population of the colony, the railway system is difficult to manage cheaply. Public opinion demands safety, comfort, low freight charges, good pay and short hours for employes. And these are obtained. But, after paying working expenses, the return of revenue is but 3.3 per cent. on cost of construction.

How They Build at Shanghai

A recent report made by United States General Thomas Sammons dealing with building materials, etc., employed in Shanghai, China, contains a very interesting account of the method of building construction pursued by the natives of that part of China. The native houses, according to Consul Sammons, are all frame, the uprights being usually native round fir poles, 6 to 8 inches in diameter at the base. Division walls between houses are of 3-inch brick. Joists carrying the floor and roof are round fir poles. The flooring is pine, lapjointed or tongued and grooved. Doors are of pine, made up of thin boards to a frame. Windows are glazed with fourth quality glass. The stiles of doors and windows, let into the framework at the top and bottom, form hinge bars upon which they move. No hardware is used. Iron work entering into the construction consists only of rain pipes from the roof and nails for the flooring.

The roofs are invariably covered with native tiles of a slate color. This color is not due to the material used, but is the result of the tempering received in the kiln. Before the tiles are brought to such a degree of heat in the kiln as would leave them red afterward, the fire is extinguished and water is poured from the top and is gradually absorbed, in the form of steam, by the half-burned tiles. It is a cheaper process than that used to produce the ordinary brick red.

Oregon pine was formerly gradually supplanting cheaper timbers, such as native and Japanese pine, both in framing and flooring, but it has had a setback since the outbreak of the war, due to the increase in freight rates, as a result of which it cannot compete with the cheaper timbers.

The usual native residence measures 12 feet in width by 22 to 24 feet in depth. They are built with a 4-feet space between the main house and an 8-feet back lean-to serving as a kitchen, over which is a sun deck, the main house only having an upper floor. There is also an 8-feet walled front yard. The shop differs from the residence only by the elimination of the front yard, the front of the main house on the road line.

What Consul General Sammons has to say concerning building conditions there is also unusually striking. The value of buildings under construction in the international settlement at Shanghai for the first half of 1916 was approximately $2,400,000, he says, as compared with the returns for all of 1915, which aggregated about $3,100. These figures represent only the international settlement. Extensive building operations are also being carried on in the French concession, the Chinese native city, and in the suburbs.

Local Unions Chartered in September

Bremerton, Wash. (Shipwrights, Joiners and Boat Builders.)
St. Louis, Mo. (Furniture Workers.)
New Westminster, B. C., Can. (Ship Builders, Joiners and Boat Builders.)

Gallup, N. M.	St. Helens, Ore.
Cloquet, Minn.	Manteca, Cal.
Cresron, Ia.	Grace, Ida.
Columbia, S. C.	Moncton, N. B., Can.
Carmichaels, Pa.	Chatham, Mass.
New Market, N. H.	Baxter Springs, Kas.
Glasgow, Mont.	

Total, 16 Local Unions.

Ninety per cent. of women employed in Moscow, Russia, are in the spinning industries.

Casual Comment

Christmas greetings to all!

* * *

The year 1917 has been an eventful year for the nation.

* * *

It has seen the U. S. A. turn determinedly from the arts of peace to those of war.

* * *

And now that we are actively in the fearful European struggle let us strain every effort to achieve victory.

* * *

As Shakespeare aptly says: "Be just and fear not; let all the ends thou aimest at be they country's, God's, and truth's."

* * *

Amid the change and turmoil, it is pleasing to reflect that the passing year has been a prosperous one for organization.

* * *

Unmistakeable signs of growth, cohesion and solidarity have marked the progress of the U. B. in all parts of the country during 1917.

* * *

It is also well to remember that our boys responded nobly to the call of duty. They are everywhere to the fore on the industrial firing line.

* * *

Numbers of our young men, carrying U. B. cards, are seeing active service ashore and afloat; one and all, our hearts are with them for a speedy victory.

* * *

The present great conflict is accurately confirming the oft repeated assertion that in time of war organized labor is just as necessary as in time of peace.

* * *

The organized carpenters have shown themselves a national asset of the first importance—in army camp construction, in the shipbuilding yards, everywhere, they're needed.

* * *

Once again this Christmastide a just peace seems afar off, a vain wish rather than a reality; meanwhile the nation is going ahead with the task it has undertaken—that of making the world safe for democracy.

* * *

Of all the great national forces working toward such a consummation none is giving more loyal support and co-operation than the American labor movement. The great Buffalo Convention revealed that clearly.

* * *

The 1917 Convention of the American Federation of Labor passes into history as the great turning-point in the long, patient, arduous fight which labor has waged for adequate recognition as a factor in national affairs.

* * *

It was truly a great Convention and revealed with much fidelity the loyal spirit of the American worker. President Wilson's appearance there and his impressive speech to the delegates were undoubtedly epoch-making events.

* * *

The presence of the nation's chief executive at an A. F. of L. Convention was an event well calculated to stun the reactionary union haters. It, however, spoke volumes for the prestige labor has attained today as compared with days gone by.

* * *

At the first Convention of the A. F. of L. held in Pittsburgh, Pa., some thirty-seven years ago there was little likelihood of the President of the United States being in attendance to address the handful of delegates who were present.

* * *

But times have changed—it would, indeed, be a sad world if they didn't—and today if, as some may think, labor has not yet achieved its full stature nationally, it seems as though it is in a very fair way toward reaching it.

* * *

Our membership can do much to create and foster a home building sentiment in every locality. Every little bit helps

and everything that is done to urge forward the work of building construction is bound to redound to the benefit of our members.

* * *

One of the inspiring statements in the report of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. is the remark that "the principle of a maximum workday of eight hours has been endorsed by society and officially by the United States government."

* * *

American farmers will have a total corn crop of 3,191,083,000 bushels, or 66,000,000 more than ever grown before in the United States, according to Department of Agriculture estimates. The potato crop with 439,689,000 bushels will also break all records.

* * *

As a result of the Label Trades Department Convention held concurrently with that of the Building Trades Department at Buffalo, the work of boosting the union label is likely to be given increased impetus in the coming year. Every union man should lend his assistance.

* * *

The Department resolved to give its backing to a plan for the promotion of a strictly union label store in New York City as a means of bringing union label products directly before the consuming public. If the venture prospers a chain of such stores may likely be established throughout the country.

* * *

An effort will also be made during the coming year to federate or amalgamate a large number of label organizations that are now co-operating in a loose way in order that greater efficiency may be obtained. The numerous women auxiliary leagues which are lending much assistance in label promotion were warmly commended.

* * *

We have been told by scientists that human life may be extended fifteen years in a single generation. If through the efforts of organized labor human life in this country were extended only one year it would result in saving the equivalent of over 2,000,000 lives of 45 years' duration each in a single generation.

* * *

As a means of equalizing unemployment in the winter months members of Painters' Union No. 300 of Seattle have decided to work five days a week and Saturday will be the off day. The local made the change when it was found that many members worked six full days last winter while others were idle.

* * *

The organizing campaign which is being carried on through the medium of articles appearing in recent issues of "The Carpenter" should find a ready response from the membership and each and every one of us should put his shoulder to the wheel in an effort to interest the non-union wood worker in the principles of organization.

* * *

Each and every local of the U. B. should now be engaged in an active "winter drive" for new members and organization and methods of organizing dwelt upon at every winter meeting. Frequent open meetings with social features, to which non-union men may be invited, are also most commendable. They assist greatly in awaking interest.

* * *

There only remains nine short months until our Twentieth General Convention shall assemble at Butte, Montana, and that time should see our organization well across the three hundred thousand mark in membership. Every local should strive its hardest and every individual member should "do his bit" cheerfully to achieve that end.

* * *

The opening of a shipbuilding school at Newport News is one of the latest of the many projects undertaken by the government. It is said to be an industrial experiment and is modeled on the system used in training officers for the national army. At the end of the course the graduates will return to their own yards. Many workmen from steel shipyards are in attendance.

The Carpenter

Another veteran of the trade union movement passed away a short time ago in the person of Rezin Orr, treasurer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes. He was taken sick at the Providence, R. I., convention of the association and died October 25th, in Detroit, Mich.

* * *

Rezin Orr was the oldest associate of President Mahon on the official staff of the Amalgamated Association. Starting from the time these officials drove horse cars in Ohio and Indiana, Rezin Orr has been a factor in developing the present magnificent organization of street railway employes that now extends throughout this country and Canada.

* * *

President John P. White of the United Mine Workers of America resigned recently so that he might devote all his time to his duties as labor advisor to Dr. H. A. Garfield, national fuel administrator. Mr. White's resignation as president of the U. M. W. A., a position which he has held continuously since April 1, 1911, and with marked success, came as a surprise to his numerous friends.

* * *

In tendering to his international board his resignation, President White made it plain that it was necessary for him to resign because of the inadvisability of his attempting to hold the two positions at one time. Frank J. Hayes, international vice-president of the miners, automatically succeeded President White and announced that he would adhere to the policies which had so successfully guided the organization in past years.

* * *

John A. Voll was unanimously re-elected president of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, despite his announcement that his duties as president of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association would not permit him to be a candidate. He has held this office for eight years. Secretary-Treasurer Donnelly was also re-elected unanimously. The convention declared for the enactment of a state law to include the principle embodied in the Clayton amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law.

* * *

The Ohio laborites also declared for conscription of net incomes in execess of $5,000 as well as for the conscription of all productive property that can in any way help the government in the present war. Other resolutions included: establishment of weekly pay day in Ohio; enactment of a barbers' license law; state inspection of ropes and building scaffolds; the inclusion of all workmen and operatives in the workmen's compensation law, and the amendment of that act to provide for the victims of occupational diseases.

* * *

The report of our United Brotherhood delegates to the convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. appears in this issue of "The Carpenter" and reveals the fact that many matters of great interest to our members came up for discussion at Buffalo last month. Our members should peruse this report closely and familiarize themselves with the information contained therein.

* * *

It is estimated that the United Railways of San Francisco spent a million dollars a month during the past summer to break the strike of its motormen and conductors. A report of the state railroad commission shows that the first two weeks of the strike cost the company $410,617, and the first six weeks $1,231,853. The strike is not over at this writing, yet the men's demands would only call for $750,000 a year.

* * *

In support of striking telephone girls, the business women's organization of Little Rock, Arkansas, recently passed the following resolution: "After hearing all the salaries received by the telephone operators, we are convinced that no woman entirely dependent on her own earnings can live comfortably on less than $8.00 a week, and that it is their right and duty to organize for the purpose of self-protection and bettering their condition."

New War Savings Plan

Investment in war-savings certificates will be as simple as the purchase of postage stamps under a plan announced recently by Secretary McAdoo for the nation-wide certificate sales campaign to be inaugurated Monday, December 3rd, with the assistance of the War-Savings Committee which he has created. One of the members of which is Charles L. Baine, of Boston, international secretary of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Any person may invest amounts as small as 25c at a time at Post Offices, banks or trust companies, at most railroad stations, stores and factories and at many other public places where accredited persons will act as authorized selling agents. After the sales begin, the certificates may be purchased at any time. At the average 1918 selling price such investments in certificates will yield 4 per cent. interest compounded quarterly. The certificates will be dated January 2, 1918, and will mature January 1, 1923, five years after date. The entire wealth and security of the United States is behind them.

The tax exemption provisions of these certificates, particularly from the standpoint of the purchaser of smaller amounts, makes the investment attractive. No person may purchase at one time more than $100.00 worth or hold at one time more than $1,000.00 worth of these certificates.

These obligations of the United States will be evidenced by stamps of two denominations — a War-Savings Stamp costing from $4.12 to $4.23 according to the month in which purchased and having a maturity value of $5.00 and a Thrift Stamp costing 25c.

During December, 1917, and January, 1918, War-Savings Stamps will be sold for $4.12 each. At the beginning of each of the succeeding months of 1918, starting February 1st, the cost of a stamp will increase 1c per month. All War-Savings Stamps issued during 1918 will mature on January 1, 1923, when they will be redeemed at $5.00 each. The difference between the purchase price paid at any time during 1918, and $5.00 represents the interest the U. S. will pay.

With the first War-Savings Stamp bought the purchaser will obtain without expense a War-Savings certificate containing spaces for twenty such stamps. If the twenty spaces are filled during December, 1917, or January, 1918, the cost to the purchaser will have been $4.12 for each stamp or $82.40 for the filled certificate and on January 1, 1923, the government will redeem the certificate at $100.00, giving the holder a net profit of $17.60 for the use of his money.

Thrift Stamps costing 25c each are from time to time as purchased to be affixed to Thrift Cards, which will be supplied without cost. Thrift Stamps will not bear interest but a Thrift Card when filled at a cost of $4.00 may be exchanged for a War-Savings Stamp bearing interest at 4 per cent. compounded quarterly merely by turning the card into the Post Office, bank or other sales agency and paying the difference between $4.00 and the current price of a War-Savings Stamp. The Thrift Stamp feature of the plan will afford an unparalleled opportunity for the small investor to save in order to place his money at interest with absolute safety.

The privilege of surrendering a certificate to the government and receiving the cost thereof plus interest at the rate of about 3 per cent. has been provided for the convenience of those who may have bought certificates and later on find themselves in need of their money. It is hoped, however, that this privilege will be exercised only in cases of necessity. Upon ten days' written notice after January 1st, next, postmasters will pay off certificates at their cost to purchasers plus an increase of 1c a month on each War-Savings Stamp on the certificate surrendered, as shown by a table of value appearing on the certificate. Under this plan it will be absolutely impossible for a certificate or the stamps thereon to depreciate in value, nor can there ever be any question that it is worth the price shown therein.

Death Roll

BOYINGTON, ALLEN, of L. U. 660,
Springfield, O.

Conscripting Labor

That the big employers of labor who of late have been insistently urging the "conscription of labor" are unconsciously wielding a double-edged sword which may easily result in serious consequences for themselves is the conviction expressed by the "Washington, (D. C.) Herald," which recently said editorially:

"All over the country a howl has gone up, largely on the part of big business interests, for "conscription of labor." For the most part the men making all the noise on this issue are employers inspired by rosy visions of cheaper labor —and consequently of larger profits.

" 'The time may come when it will be necessary to conscript labor, but when that time comes it will be necessary also to take over the industry in which the labor is conscripted.' This from Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis Post.

"And: 'Under no circumstances will labor be conscripted in a private profit employment. * * * If the lumber industry cannot get along without conscripting labor, then the forests and the mills must be taken over by the government.' This from the secretary, William B. Wilson, himself.

"Neither of these statements has ever been denied by the President, or by any Cabinet member. The position of the administration seems to be perfectly clear.

"Some of these days, when America decides to buckle down to this war business in dead earnest, those gentlemen who are so loudly in favor of a drastic measure when they can see something in it for themselves may wake up out of what will seem like a bad dream to them, clutching in their right hands little printed government receipts for their railroads, and coal mines, and munitions factories, and in their left hands government checks, redeemable in Liberty Bonds, for the exact physical values, thereof, no more, no less. Then, if they are wise, they will join the waiting line of applicants for their old jobs back again — but this time on Uncle Sam's payroll, not as owners.

"And the common man, who works with his hands for a living, will go right on working. Only he will be, in effect, his own employer. For the money that finds its way into his wages pocket on pay day will be, in part, the same money that came out of his tax pocket the first of the week.

"Also if, after the war is over and everything has settled down to a new kind of normal, he becomes dissatisfied with the big boss in Washington, he can appoint another big boss for himself, and other little bosses as he sees fit, next election day. He can even change the whole system back to what it was again, if he decides that he doesn't like it so well as a peacetime proposition."

Protect Life and Health

The 30,000,000 wage earners of the United States lose every year in the form of wages on account of sickness $500,000,000.

Doctors' fees, medicine and other material required during illness cost them $500,000,000 more, making a total of $1,000,000,000 lost annually by wage earners on account of sickness.

This is twice the amount given annually for philanthropic purposes in the United States.

Workingmen pay a terrible tribute toward our commercial and industrial prosperity. It is conservatively estimated

that at least 30,000 workingmen are killed annually in industry, and 300,000 more are seriously injured, although there are said to be 2,000,000 industrial accidents of all kinds.

One of the finest things being done by organized labor is to wipe out the causes and conditions which lower vitality and shorten life.

It does this by securing the shorter work-day and in its fight for one day's rest in seven, because fatigue is one of the principal causes of disease. When a man is completely exhausted physically he invites disease germs which may finish him.

It does it through its fight for higher wages, because when a man is able to eat nourishing food he chases away the devils of disease.

It does it through keeping little children out of mills and factories, because the stunted bodies of child workers cannot successfully resist disease.

It does it by helping to keep women out of shops and in their homes, particularly those who are bearing the burdens of motherhood and home makers.

It does it by insisting on clean workshops, because bad sanitary conditions in places where men are employed all day are sure to lower their power of resistance against disease.

We have been told by scientists that human life may be extended fifteen years in a single generation. If through the efforts of organized labor human life in this country were extended only one year it would result in saving the equivalent of over 2,000,000 lives of 45 years' duration each in a single generation.

These are just a few of the ways in which organized labor is helping to decrease sickness and death.

This means, in substance, that through the activities of organized labor enough lives would be saved during a single generation to produce the equivalent of the complete lives of the entire membership of the American Federation of Labor.

Isn't this a job worth while, and should it not receive the support of every right thinking workingman, every employer of labor and everybody else who is interested in the well-being of mankind?

A logical inference, therefore, is that we should stand by organized labor in its commendable task.

Not Organized for Fun

The plea of the Employers' Parliamentary Association that it "is not out to fight labor" is not wholly accepted by the Cotton Factory Times, of Manchester, England, which warns labor that, while the employers may not attempt an aggressive opposition, "it would be a mistake to assume that its existence is not one of many warnings to labor organizations to tune themselves up to concert pitch."

The employers have not organized for fun or philanthropy, but have been found to further the employers' interests, says this paper, which concludes:

"After the war labor will get what it got before the war, and always will get, namely, what it has power to take."

Every Man's Home

Every man's home is the best old home,
  And every man's wife the sweetest;
Every man's child is the best little child,
  The best behaved and the neatest.
Every man's baby is better than all
  The babies that ever were born—
And just so it's babies and wives and homes,
  Why, let 'em all blow their horn!

Every man's wife makes the finest preserves,
  And every man's wife bakes bread
That beats all the bread that ever was made
  From Hatteras to Stony Head.
Every man's home is the place to see
  The finest housekeeping on earth—
And just so it's bread and preserves and home,
  Let 'em keep on with their mirth!

When every man thinks that his own home's best,
  And his own wife's sweetest, why then
We'll swing back unto the golden dream
  Of a heaven on earth again.
And isn't it beautiful, fine, and sweet
That faith of a man in his child
And his wife and his home and his simple life
  That he boasts of undefiled

When every man's home is the sweetest place
  On earth for a man to be;
When every man's wife is the sweetest wife
  In all the world to see;
When every man's child is the dearest child
  That ever drew breath—ah, then,
We shall have better children and women and homes,
  And a darned sight better men!
—Baltimore Sun.

Craft Problems

How to Frame a Small Log or Slab-Log Cabin

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

In localities where logs or slabs of logs are obtainable many styles of simple and comfortable cabins, houses, and huts may be built by handy carpenters, so in Fig. 1 of this article interested readers will see an isometrical or half perspective view of a "slab" or half-log house showing two sides and the roof.

They are approximately either half-logs or outside slabs of trees with the bark left on. Each is sawn with a straight inside face or surface for the inside, and have straight and parallel edges and are halved together at the

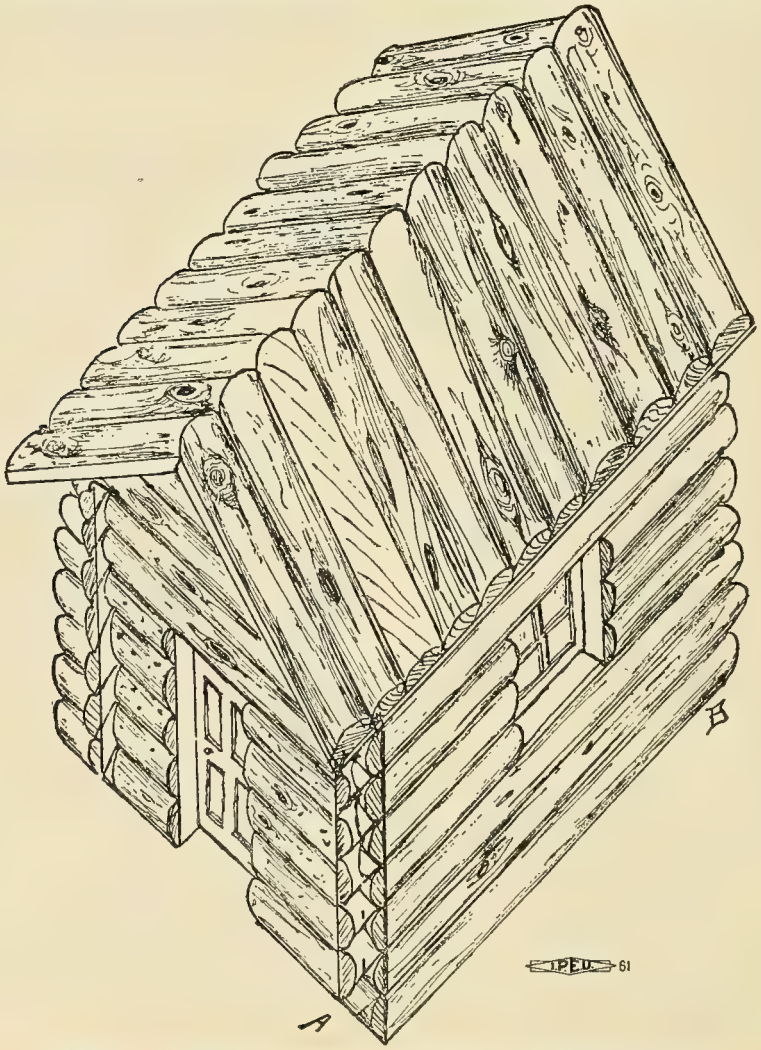


Fig. 1.—A Slab Log Cabin With Slabs Halved Together.

corners in the manner shown in Fig. 2. The round outside is mitered together so as to form a fairly close joint and continue to exhibit, as far as possible the rounded appearance of the rugged natural timbers, and short blocks may be fitted to the outside, projecting ends to make it appear as if the whole structure were composed of round tree timbers.

A log house put together by the above method, only entails sawing small trees in two, utilizes the outer slabs of thick

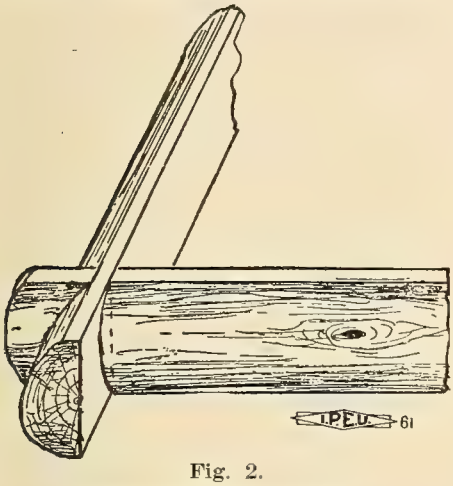


Fig. 2.
Slabs Halved Together.

trees, gives a smooth wall surface inside, makes fairly close joints which can be stuffed or stripped with laths or straight branches. For greater comfort and warmth the inside may, if wished, be furred vertically with 1x2 inch spruce strips spaced 16 inches on centers and the whole interior lined with paper and 5/8-inch or 7/8-inch matched ceiling laid horizontally from the floor up and level all around.

If, however, the carpenter should be away far out in the woods, for instance, of Maine or Florida, he may, if without the valuable aid of a steam or gasoline saw mill, frame his logs together in tiers of those about the same size, say, 4 to 8 inches in average diameter by halves and mitres as represented at Fig. 3, where there is drawn two corner trees of about the same size, hewn down to parallel flat edges and halved and mitred to a comparatively close joint. These may either be chiselled or sawn out and make strong solid walls without too much labor if straight young pine trees can be

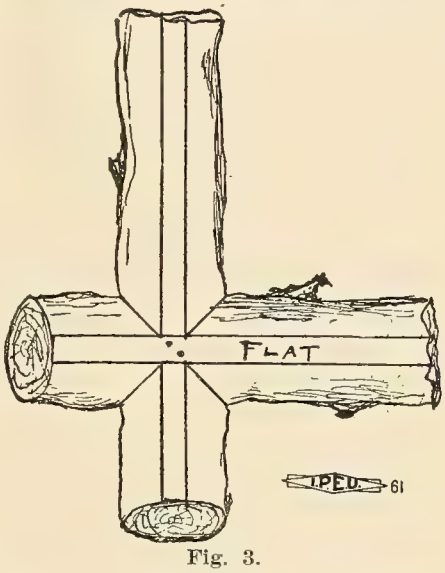


Fig. 3.
Method of Framing Whole Logs Together By Halving.

procured for the job. As the principal labor consists of the joint making, wooden pins or tree-nails are preferable to iron or steel wire nails for this class of work.

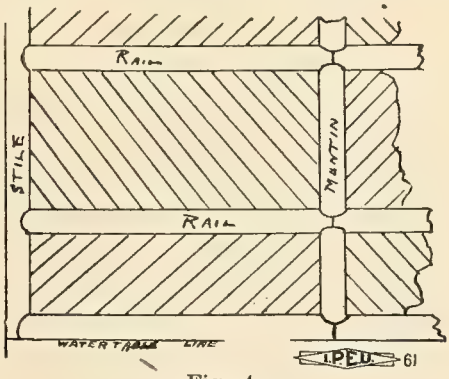


Fig. 4.
Slab Paneling.

Toward the back of the first sketch, Fig. 1, a simple common way of putting up these houses is given at "B," with "A" representing a halved corner, "B" a corner with the timbers cut square to

abut against each other and then rounded off. This is a cheap and rapid form of spiking the house together and saves much time. However, any handy, intelligent mechanic can build himself by following any of the foregoing methods he fancies, as he must do a lot of judging and use his own best judgment in any case, being "far from the maddening crowd" and entirely cast on his own and natural resources.

If time be no object "slab paneling" like at Fig. 4 may be introduced with good effect and it is done extensively on the most expensive rustic cabins and bungalows most artistically and generally by skilled carpenters.

Whitney Window Fitting

Apropos of "How to Fit Whitney Windows" which appeared in our October issue, we are notified by Mr. Emil Tamke, the author of the article, that members of our organization desiring further information on this subject may obtain same by writing to the Whitney Window Corporation, 305 Fifth St., South, Minneapolis, Minn. The company will mail to any reader of "The Carpenter" asking for it a complete set of fitting instructions in full size drawing.

Building for Wall Board

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

In building for a wall board job of the first-class where it is lined on the inside and the wall board can be put on the lining anywhere you please, there will be no difference about the framing or raising of any of the 2-inch lumber. But for the ordinary job, and the main wall board job is ordinary and cheap, there the entire appearance of the finish depends entirely on the very beginning of the job. Possibly there is no difference in the framing but all the difference in the world in the raising; for where all the frame work stands that is where the finished strips appear, therefore the builder, to make a good job, must begin at the very beginning. For a long building, especially where the foreman has a hurry up job and a big lot of carpenters to handle, and his own time naturally limited, I think one of the very best ways is to lay all the work out two feet apart and then put in the doors and windows.

Now, where the wall board is just 4 feet wide, in order to avoid crowding, it is a good plan to lay out just "a bit strong" 4 feet or "a bit strong" each 2 feet. That can nicely be done by placing the thin part of a folding rule against the tongue of your square as you lay out your work; this will save any buckling or trimming of your wall board and will not bother in any way in lining your building. For the front of the building even if it were practically all windows and doors and nothing but crippled studding above and below the openings there the care should be just as great. Probably the very best way for most jobs of that kind is to commence at each end and lay to the center. Supposing a double door in the center and a double window on each side, the appearance around each window looking from each corner would be an exact duplicate and the door opening would be alike on each side and the panel in the center narrow or wide as the case might be. All could be arranged to make the job a mechanically correct one.

Now, in my illustration I have tried to show a finished job as it should be, showing a door and window with the paneled work showing the same on each side. Some may object to it stating it takes one studding more for each opening and may prefer to make it as shown by the dotted lines by the door; others may be careless and may not put the joist exactly over the studding as they should in this kind of work. Now note the dotted lines around the window which is not exaggerated at all and which form a lot of work you will see in many a wall board job.

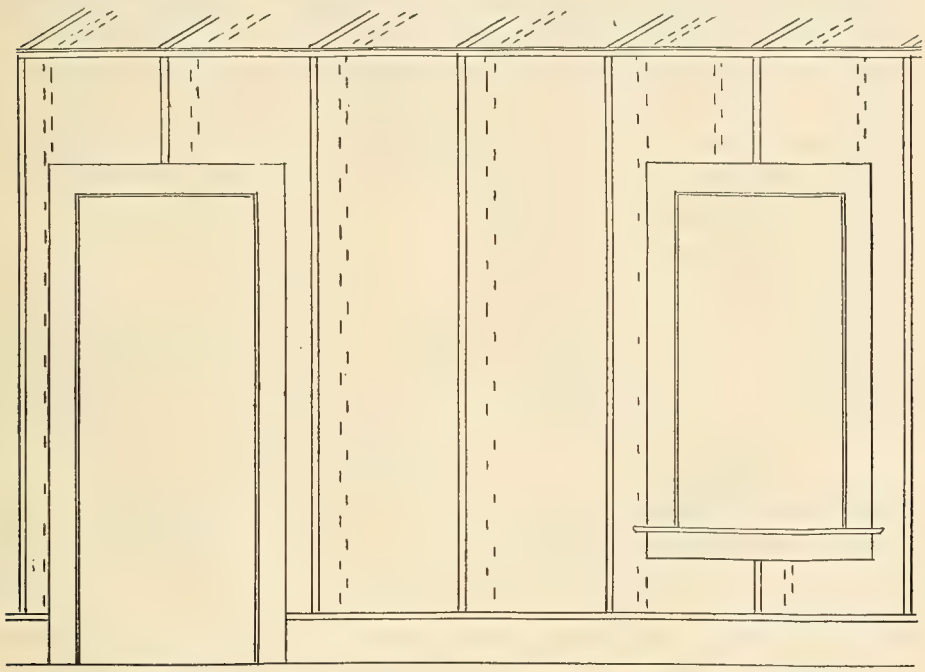
Now here is something every union carpenter should bear in mind; that even if most wall board jobs are cheap, the mechanical ability of the carpenter will stand out plainly for years to come far more in wall board jobs than in plas-

tered jobs, for the plasterer covers up all defects in framing and raising, but the wall board job only helps to keep them in sight as long as the building stands.

Wall board has come and come to stay and where much of it at present is only on cheap grade of work it will be used more and more and the better and more mechanical job the carpenter can make of it the more it will be used in a better class of work; it can be made up in nice

union carpenter of today does not give the subject the attention it deserves.

I have spent the best part of my life in the trade union movement and have not missed a meeting in thirty years except because of accident, or sickness or for some other good reason. Now I never expect to get too old to attend my union and my wife never expects to get too old to attend the auxiliary meetings, and while we are educated up to trying to



panels by using fine hardwood strips so as to make a plastered job long side it look cheap, indeed.

My object in writing on this subject at this time is to urge the carpenter to realize the need of planning at the very beginning of a wall board job, and to prepare him for the work for there is bound to be more and more of it done. Now I have no doubt most of our readers will say they knew far more about wall board jobs than I have told, and of that I have no doubt; yet I believe if they will give the matter serious consideration and examine a number of jobs and look at them critically they will agree with me the

build up the organization it is only natural that we are proud of both the carpenters and their wives, and there is nothing that hurts me more than to see union carpenters do a job that will not bear the closest examination. It is those little things that are not given due consideration in the beginning of a job that often mar the appearance of the entire finished product. Now it is not my intention in this article to speak only of the very plainest and cheapest wall board jobs, but I will be pleased if others will take the matter up and give us further pointers on more elaborate ones. Later on, if the readers demand, I will write

an article showing how a wall board job can be ornamentally paneled off to give a very pleasing appearance.

The Jobbing Carpenter

How about the jobbing carpenter, and does anybody realize his value to the community at large?

This individual, peculiar to cities, towns and villages, is of inestimable value to the people among whom he lives and works. His wife is uneventful for his duties are not difficult, but still he must be a skilled workman of great range, versatility and much experience, as his labors include the labors both of the cabinetmaker and the carpenter, and many and various are the jobs which are daily given him to execute, all of which he must undertake, fulfill and complete faithfully and well.

So great and so extensive is the scope of his tasks that it would be impossible in a short article like this to enumerate them all; still, when you remember that they include every kind of repairs from the mending of the simplest article of domestic furniture to alterations and remodeling of buildings, you will glean some idea of his usefulness.

The jobbing carpenter is usually placed entirely on his own responsibility to his boss or employer and must use his own best judgment to satisfy the customer and succeed in his labors. He must be a good measurer, able to adapt old hardware and lumber to new situations, use all old nails and screws if not too far decayed to be again useful, use a few tools to the best advantage and be patient and trustworthy.

At the time of year when winter is approaching his duties and labor are in much demand and he is to be seen going along the streets from job to job, with a small tool box on his shoulder and a bunch of weather strips or some patching stuff in his right hand, bound for some job of repairing.

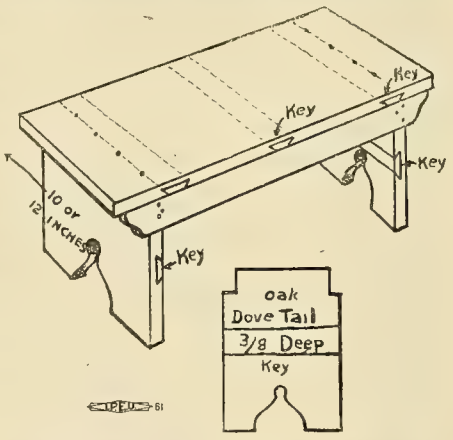
As a rule these men are either middle-aged or old and the work is suitable to them as there is little climbing or heavy lifting in connection with it, yet the jobbing carpenters are invaluable to the upkeep and maintenance of real estate owners and agents who employ one or more of them nearly all the year round.

How to Make an Unwarpable Stool or Bench

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

The old-fashioned stool or bench had many bad faults. It was not properly put together, so, as it was made of pine, modern carpenters sought, mentally some means to prevent its warping tendencies and adopted the methods revealed in the attached sketches.

If pine must shrink and warp, as it does, it will do so across the grain, so these tendencies must be counteracted by



some means, and common sense developed the value of "keying" or dovetailing a piece of hard wood as of oak into and across, the inside of each leg of the stool, as shown in the sketch herewith and on the underneath side of the seat, so as to form or make, as it were, a stiffening piece to prevent the wood from altering its form.

When wood is not painted, it will yield to every change of climate which comes along, paint being its armour against water, which is really the greatest enemy wood has to guard against, excepting, perhaps, the sun, the rays of which exercise a tremendous influence in changing the natural condition of wood. as it does all other animate or inanimate

objects as they are naturally existant.

In large laundries and institutions now-a-days these benches are not painted, but scrubbed and washed weekly, so that they yield, that is to say, the wood yields to the action of the scrubbing and hot water and becomes out of shape, warped and useless.

What can the wood do? It is an inanimate object and must only suffer and change its shape as it certainly does, thereby enforcing on carpenters sometimes problems which they find impossible to solve or determine.

The stool shown in this sketch is one of them. See how it was solved and endeavor to realize the ever-varying work the carpenter has to do!

A Wooden Water Pipe

A wooden water pipe of 10,440 feet long and 12 feet in diameter, supplied by a local company, will be used in a power development project in New York State. Douglas fir staves equivalent to 1,800,000 board feet of lumber will be used in the construction of the pipe line, 3500 feet of which will be of creosoted material, and the balance of untreated wood. The creosoted portion will be laid in the portions of the line where the head is not sufficient to insure perfect saturation of the wood by water. In the other sections where the wood is saturated, creosoting is not considered necessary, since thoroughly water soaked wood is not subject to decay.

There has been some popular prejudice to the effect that the taste of water is affected by the use of creosoted wooden pipe, but a series of exhaustive investigations conducted by the Bureau of Industrial Research of the University of Washington in co-operation with the water and engineering departments of the city of Seattle and several industrial concerns, has shown that water running through creosoted wooden pipes does not acquire any foreign taste therefrom after the first two or three days of use, and other tests have demonstrated that after 30 years of continuous service in water, creosoted wood retains approximately 70 per cent. of the quantity of oil originally injected into it.

Floor For Factory Building

In connection with a factory building erected at Windsor, Ont., some time ago the method of floor construction employed is of more than passing interest. The walls of the structure are of brick, while the floor is of concrete, the latter being on a level with the concrete foundation. Below the floor level is a 3 feet "fill" of gravel, which is laid as follows: A dam of sand was built around an area of convenient size, and this area was flooded with water and the gravel sprinkled with it. The height was raised in this manner 1 foot over the entire area of the building and the operation twice repeated until the desired 3 feet raise was accomplished. The point is made that as a result of this method of washing the gravel a very hard fill was secured. On top of this is a covering of maple flooring fastened to sleepers embedded in the concrete.

Mill Accidents Increase

Organized lumber workers in the state of Washington are striking for an eight-hour day and mill owners are attempting to operate with strikebreakers. This has resulted in increasing accidents. The daily average reported to the industrial insurance commission during August was seventy-five and the average for ten days in September was eighty-eight.

Lincoln and Labor

Just now is a good time to recall what America's greatest statesman, Abraham Lincoln, said on the subject of strikes in a speech at New Haven:

"I am glad that a system of labor prevails under which laborers can strike when they want to, where they are not obliged to work under all circumstances, and are not tied down and obliged to labor, whether you pay them for it or not. I like the system which lets a man 'quit' when he wants.

The Building of Reviewing Stands

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

In these political and war times when there are so many pageants and parades occurring in almost all the cities and towns throughout this country and Canada, everywhere in fact, some information to the carpenters as a body, may be found useful as to how reviewing stands are constructed.

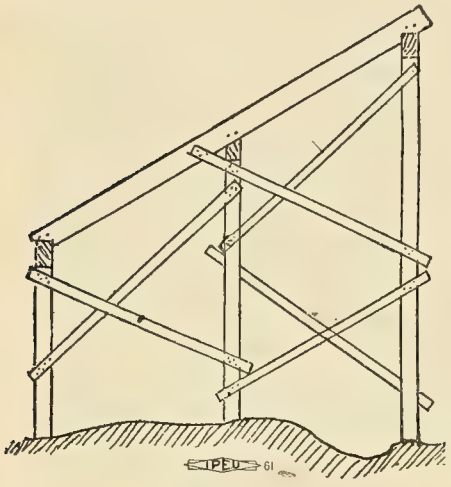


Fig. 1.

Section of Framing of a 20-Foot Stand.

In Fig. 1 readers will see the cross section of the timbers for a stand of a width of 20 feet built partly on the sidewalk and partly inside the stoop or within fence line, on a city street or avenue. Its height in front is 8 feet, or just high enough to clear the heads of passing pedestrians, at the rear against the house wall 12 feet. Its length is unimportant as they often range from the width of a 25-foot dwelling house to 200 or 500 feet in length in front of public buildings or in parks; but the section frames or bents as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 are each sawn, spiked and put together in the manner shown in the sketches and spaced and raised at about 8 feet apart.

The posts or uprights measure 4x6 inches, the longitudinal top plates 4 feet by 6 or 8 inches, the braces 2x4 inches all good, sound, strong, spruce scantlings. Preferably and to save the timber they ought to be bored and bolted together with ⅝-inch or ¾-inch bolts and washers, yet, if haste be necessary and time limited, 20-d and 60-d spiking well done

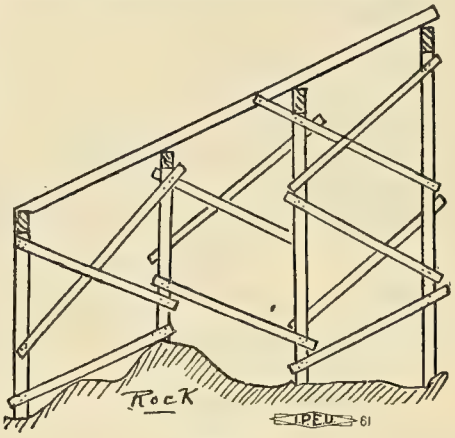


Fig. 2.

Section of a 25-Foot Stand.

will be sufficient. I say "well done" and in fact all this work must be properly done in the best and most thorough manner by skilled carpenters, without any slighting or neglect, for the reason that on these constructions hundreds of moving men, women and children will congregate and the entire framed fabrics will surely be subject to severe lateral strains sideways; therefore, the diagonal

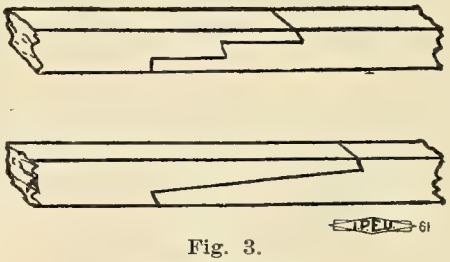
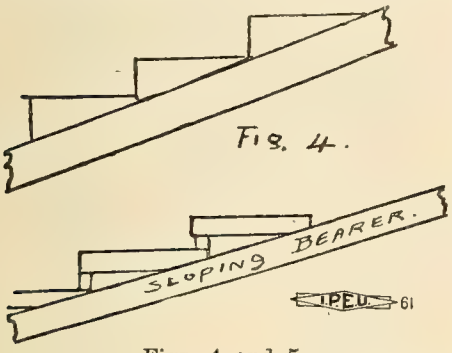


Fig. 3.

Spliced Stringers.

and cross bracing both transversely and lengthwise of the entire structures must be plentiful, long enough, and fully spiked and nailed without splitting the timber, as all competent carpenters know full well that split nailed timber has no holding quality and is therefore unfit to fulfil its purpose.

Care and caution must be the watchword of our men when on this work; in fact, I might say in all and every job where the reputation of mechanics is at stake, especially in placing the uprights. On hard sidewalks of brick or concrete areas and so forth, a good base is given to rest the bottom ends of the posts, but on grass or soft ground good 2x3 inch



Figs. 4 and 5.

spruce plank blocks not less than 2x8x18 inches long should be set under each and every one to prevent their going down into the ground under pressure.

If possible keep to the diagonal scheme of bracing as seen in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 3 being a scheme of splicing. Sloping bearers may have the brackets set on their top edges as shown in Figs. 4 and 5 and then again the brackets may be

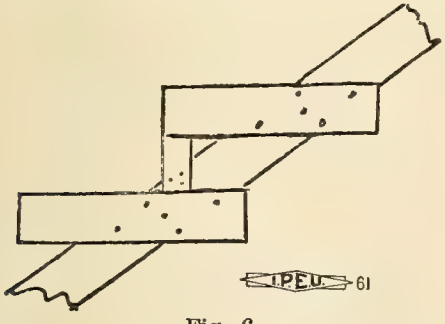


Fig. 6.
Brackets Nailed On.

spiked to the sides like at Fig. 6, but the foreman carpenter's best judgment will regulate and direct these important matters. Suffice it to say finally that there must be no slipshod nor uncertain work in these stands. Everything must be reliable and up to the standard of safety first.

Seats ought to be nailed down and stationary because loose individual chairs are dangerous where many people congregate or are moving about.

Why Wood Warps

Warping, or bending in one plane, is caused by the application of force in various ways. It may be due to gravity, as when a slab of material is supported at both ends and acquires a permanent "sag" by sinking in the middle. In this sense a piece of stone or metal may warp. The term, however, is usually applied to the bending or curling up of wooden boards because of unequal expansion or contraction on opposite surfaces, due often to variations in the drying of the surfaces or in their absorption of moisture. Hu Maxwell, who writes in "The Hardwood Record" (Chicago), tells us that such action may be met with nearly anywhere that the material is put to use, He says:

"It is frequent in lumberyards, particularly if the piling of the lumber has not been carefully attended to. Boards bending upward at the sides and the ends, if free to move, may rise partly from the ground. Finished work may warp as badly as rough boards, for the mere process of planing, sawing, and fitting wood does not guarantee it against warping. Possibly a door refuses to latch because one side has twisted out of plumb, or a window-sash will not slide up and down as it was meant to do, or a table-top presents a distorted appearance, or possibly a piano-top, will do the same, and all sorts of paneling may become curled and warped.

"When wood behaves in this manner it is doing nothing new. The handle of the stone hatchet of the paleolithic man warped as badly, and in the same way, as the ax-handle of the modern lumberman. Wood has not changed. Modern methods of working it have not increased or lessened the material's natural tendencies to twist or pull out of shape. The modern boat-builder who is compelled to

reject a warped stanchion is confronted by precisely the same proposition as confounded Noah when he discovered that a king-post of the ark had warped and had pulled the rooftree out of line.

"The warping of any material is due to stresses, usually to the pull of a force that is not counteracted by an equal pull in the opposite direction. In wood this pull is commonly caused by shrinkage, and the shrinkage is the result of drying."

A study of warping in detail, Mr. Maxwell goes on to say, involves an examination of the minute structure of the material. In the first place, such structure in wood is very complex. It has been remarked that a modern sky-scraper is not more complex in structure than a half cubic inch of wood magnified to the size of the building. To quote further:

"Wood is composed primarily of cells and other elements, some of which lie with their long axes up and down the trunk, others at right angles to them, extending from the bark toward the center of the tree. Those extending up and down are the most important in the majority of woods, because most numerous, the largest in size, and most vital to the tree's existence. The elements extending from the bark inward belong to the medullary rays. All woods have these rays, and all woods likewise have fibers running the long way, up and down the trunk. These fibers, or cells, are the strings which draw when wood is in the process of drying, and the pull may warp the wood or cause it to check.

"The pull or stress is produced by the drying, and the consequent shrinking, of the wood. When a certain percentage of the water in green or wet wood goes out, the individual cells become smaller by the thinning or contracting of their walls. Every cell so shrinking pulls a little, and, when such a force is multiplied by millions, it may become powerful enough to produce warping in a plank, panel, board, or other piece of wood.

"A piece of wood contracts sidewise but not much endwise. That is because the individual cells composing the piece shrink sidewise but very little endwise. The shrinkage of a plank or beam is only a multiplication of the shrinkage of individual cells or fibers.

"Most of the cells composing a stick run lengthwise. There is, however, some lengthwise shrinkage in wood, and a good deal more of it in some species than in others. Oak has it to a considerable extent, which accounts for the curling up of oak-shingles and for the new-moon shape of oak-boards in sidewalls. * * *

"The shrinkage of wood and all the consequences, particularly warping, checking, and hollow-horning, are considered much more important now than they once were. That is because the utilization of wood is more highly developed than it was a few generations ago. * * *

"When moisture below a certain percentage is taken from wood, the wood shrinks. The vital problem with all kilns is to dry lumber in such a way that this shrinkage is distributed equally over all parts. If unequally distributed, one part will contract more than another and warp the material or produce checks and cracks. Devices have been provided for extracting the moisture so evenly from all parts of the plank that every stress will be counteracted and the plank will remain straight and without checks. Speed is necessary, but speed has its limits. Moisture from the interior of a piece of wood can come away only so fast. Attempts to speed it up too fast will cause shrinkage in some parts, with checking and warping.

"Veneer panels, such as furniture-makers use, are built up of single sheets, the grain of the superimposed sheets crossing one another at right angles. That is done to counteract stresses due to the shrinkage and swelling of the wood during alternate changes from wet to dry weather. The pull of one shrinking sheet is in one direction, the next pulls in a different direction, one offsets the other, and the panel remains straight. The manufacturer of articles of wood must be eternally on his guard against

the strains produced by the shrinking and swelling of the material.

"He can not wholly prevent them and must meet them the best he can. No matter how carefully wood may be seasoned, it is liable to absorb moisture enough from the air in wet weather to cause some swelling, and it is liable to part with enough in dry weather or in a heated room to cause some shrinkage. The man who successfully handles wood that goes into exacting situations must work out almost as many problems as the general who conducts a military campaign involving master strategy.

"The shrinkage of wood is caused almost wholly by withdrawing water from it, and swelling by putting water into it, the effects of heat and cold being almost negligible so far as they diminish or increase the bulk. That is different from metals and many other materials whose bulks respond quickly to changes in temperature."

National Union of Federal Workers Organized by the A. F. of L.

After organizing and assisting unions of Federal employes until they were sufficiently strong to "stand on their own feet," the American Federation of Labor recently lauched the National Federation of Federal Employes. Jurisdiction includes all persons engaged in the civil branch of the government and its insular possessions, except the postal service and those eligible to membership in some other national or international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The convention elected as its first president, H. M. McLarin, president of the Washington Federal Employes' Union, and E. J. Newmyer, of Washington, secretary-treasurer. These officials, with seven vice-presidents, constitute the executive council. The two first named officers are to devote all their time to the organization.

Chicago was chosen as the next convention city. Equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex, was favored.

Article 2 of the constitution provides that "the objects of the federation shall be to advance the social and economic welfare and education of the employes of the United States and to aid in the perfection of systems that will make for greater efficiency in the various services of the United States.

"The methods for obtaining these objects shall be by petition to Congress, by creating and fostering public sentiment favorable to proposed reforms, by co-operation with government officials and employes, by legislation, and other lawful means; provided, that under no circumstances shall the federation engage in or support strikes against the United States government."

Pay Women Men's Wages

Pay women men's wages where they do men's work summarizes one section of the report of Mrs. R. A. Morton, president of the Wyoming State Federation of Women's Clubs, to the annual convention.

"Women who are replacing men called to the colors," she said, "should receive equal pay for equal work, not only because that would be just, but also because that would be the only way in which the men returning after the war would receive their former employment at their former salaries."

Mrs. Morton opposed lowering the workers' standards, and in urging a continuance of social reforms during the war period, said:

"Can you resist the appeal of a hungry child easier now? Does war justify the labor of little children who so soon must take up the burden of reconstruction? Do not our schools need our support just the same? Are our laws so perfect that they cannot be improved? For fifty years the best people of our land have urged every effort for higher standards of health, better schools, better industrial conditions. We cannot afford to relax our vigilance for a moment, for upon the efficiency of the civilian corps depends the success of our army abroad."

Momentous Questions Faced By A. F. of L.

(Continued From Page 5.)

those things concerning their interest and welfare. There has been recognition for the thought that industrial disfranchisement is as unjust as political disfranchisement. * * * ."

The report notes that in this country there is necessity for some national agencies for better adjusting the supply of workers. It also says: "We further recommend that some action be taken by this Convention insisting upon our government making such plans for demobilization that men will remain in the employment of the government until they can be provided with remunerative employment through government employment agencies, unless they have not employment opportunities already open to them."

—As to Labor Conscription—

Considerable space was devoted to the attitude of the Council toward problems raised by the war which have been engrossing public attention. Chief among these is the much-discussed suggestion for the conscription of labor, concerning which the report says: "Because of its military feature, the proposition was opposed by the officers of the American Federation of Labor. In the light of the experience gleaned in foreign countries now engaged in war, it appears that the shifting of workers has not only been necessary but vital to the carrying on of the great conflict. Several plans have been proposed, but none thus far has been accepted as a proper solution of the problem. If the war continues for any considerable period, this question will have to be met. The primary agency necessary for dealing with proper adjustment of workers is a national employment bureau, equipped to give workers information of employment opportunities and employers information of available and suitable workers. It is one of the necessary and essential activities of the war that certain industries on occasions are called upon to materially increase production, and, in this event, some plan must be inaugurated to meet the needs of the government."

—Women in Industry—

The report recognizes the possibility that war conditions may bring about a "more general advent" of women in industry. Demand is made that equal pay be given for equal work without regard to sex, which the report says can be obtained only through organization of the new wage earners.

Freedom of expression is declared by the report to be one of the fundamentals of democracy, but it is pointed out that war conditions present very different problems from those of peace.

"We know that this very freedom of expression, which is one of the great opportunities of a free people, constitutes an equally potential opportunity for the enemies of our country," the report says. "Those who abuse the freedom of the press in order to endanger the perpetuity of our Republic and to undermine our free institutions, should be punished as traitors to the nation * * * Freedom must not be confused with license."

Urgent recommendation is made by the Council that the eight-hour day be extended by administrative authority to all commerce and industry as a war measure. It says: "The failure of all concerned to adopt the eight-hour basis is the cause of more industrial discontent and unrest than any other one condition.

—Deportations Are Denounced—

Intimidation and deportation of striking wage earners in the West are denounced in the report.

The report of Secretary Frank Morrison showed that the A. F. of L. has a membership of 2,371,434. This is the largest membership in its history, and is an increase of 298,732 over the year 1916. This membership constitutes 111 national and international unions and 845 local trade and federal labor unions, and is also affiliated with 5 A. F. of L. departments (metal, building, railway employes, mining and union label

trades), and with 45 State Federations, 762 City Central Bodies and 441 local Department Councils.

There were 559 charters to national, international, central, local trade and federal labor unions issued during the year. This is the highest number in 14 years.

A feature of Secretary Morrison's report was the record of gains made by local trade and federal labor unions, organizations that are chartered directly by the A. F. of L. and assisted and guided by that body until sufficient number in each craft or calling is organized to make a national union possible. These unions comprise every conceivable calling. Gold beaters and potash workers, nurses and garbage collectors, window cleaners and chemical workers, city firemen and janitors, all report hours reduced, wages increased and working conditions improved. The uniform report of these workers typifies the solidarity of labor under the banner of the American Federation of Labor and should be sufficient answer to the fair-minded opponent who has been led to believe that the trade union movement is only interested in "skilled" workers.

Labor's Accomplishment

At the opening session of the Plumbers State Convention at Syracuse, N. Y., Mr. E. Pellenz in an address of welcome said:

"At the present day the workman has lost his identity in the production of any single commodity. We no longer have the shoemaker who makes the shoe, but a number of men engaged in shoemaking, working at different parts. This applies to the majority of commodities produced by men. It is in the process of exchange that the men who possess the tools are able to abstract from the worker a good portion of wealth produced. Money is the economic consuming power that enters the channel of circulation; serving as a medium of exchange and constitutes the cost of production. The capitalist who employs labor in order to live without producing takes advantage of the social law and places upon the product a price in excess of the cost. If he wishes to make 100 per cent., the price will be twice the cost. To simplify the argument, first, let us assume that one employs 100 men, pays them $5.00 a day—this $5.00 implying the wear and tear of machinery and depreciation—also all the ingredients of a given commodity. We see at a glance that $500.00 is all the economic consuming power that enters the channel of circulation. If he wishes to make 100 per cent., the price of said commodity will be $1,000. If the 100 men were all spendthrifts and wished to buy back the products they would be compelled to labor two days. In order to enable them to receive $1,000, if they purchased that product, the man who made the abstraction would have $1,000 and also one day of their labor power left.

We sometimes confuse the biological law with the economic law. Biologically speaking there is never an over-production, because human want runs away ahead of any possibility to produce, but the economic law governing exchange makes the overproduction inevitable.

When men are told to stop working because they have produced too much, the question arises—has any man a right to live on the abstraction of another man's toil and after the abstraction accumulates in the commodity form and he is unable to consume it himself, to deprive working men of the right to live?

Starting with the single craft organization, you have been forced by competitive warfare to extend the principle of mutual helpfulness which is gradually cementing the working class into one great organization. This same law of competition has produced the trust; from partnership to corporation; from corporation to trustification. The capitalists do not combine because they have any mutual admiration for one another.

The improvements that have accrued to the industrial worker, by way of shorter hours, sanitation and the safeguarding of life and limb everywhere, through legislative functions, has been due to the efforts of organized labor.

The Carpenter

Some Things Worth Knowing

That 35 per cent. of the wives and mothers of workingmen are forced to work to keep the wolf from the door.

That $500.00 per year is the income of half the wage-earning fathers.

That less than $15.00 per week is the wage of two-thirds of the adult male workers.

That nearly half the women workers earn less than $6.00 a week.

That three or more persons occupy every sleeping room in 37 per cent. of the workers' homes.

The babies of the poor die three times as fast as those of the rich.

That nearly 20 per cent. of the school children of this country are underfed and undernourished.

That economic pressure forces two-thirds of all children to leave grammar school before graduating, and only 10 per cent. finish high school.

That workers in the basic industries are out of jobs one-fifth of the time.

That industrial conditions are responsible for our biggest crime problems.

That 2 per cent. of the people own 60 per cent. of the wealth, and 65 per cent. own less than 5 per cent. of the wealth.

That an array of facts gleaned from the report of the Federal Relations Commission in its two-year investigation should shame the citizenship of the United States and cause every thoughtful man and woman in this country to tremble for the perpetuity of a nation wherein they exist.—Ex.

Army Clothes Board

Creation of a board of control for labor standards in the manufacture of army clothes to prevent government work being done under sweatshop methods, was announced by Secretary Baker. Louis Kirstein of Boston is chairman.

The other members are Mrs. Florence Kelley, general secretary of the National Consumers' League, New York, and Captain Walter E. Kruesi, a reserve officer of the quartermaster corps.

"Through this board," Secretary Baker's statement said, "the quartermaster general will be enabled to enforce the maintenance of sound industrial and sanitary conditions in the manufacture of army clothing, to inspect factories, to see that proper standards are established on government work, to pass upon the industrial standards maintained by bidders in army clothing and act so that just conditions prevail.

"The government cannot permit its work to be done under sweatshop conditions, and it cannot allow the evils widely complained of to go uncorrected.

"Only through the establishment of such a body as the board of control now created will the government be assured that army clothing is manufactured under recognized industrial standards and in an atmosphere of good will between manufacturers and operatives. This alone will assure fit clothing and its prompt delivery for army needs."

Secretary Baker said he did not anticipate any serious delay in the delivery of army clothing as a result of the new plan. Some manufacturers had indicated, he said, that there would be a slight loss of time due to the standardization process, but not enough to be of importance.

The Vagaries of Patriotism

"When I criticised England frankly and severely at the beginning of the war, the British considered me a blackguard," says George Bernard Shaw. "Now that I have loaned the government one hundred thousand dollars and thus compelled it to pay me five thousand dollars annually for the rest of my life for doing nothing, they think I am a gentleman."

Remember when you spend a dollar of your wages to purchase a non-union product, you are tearing down some fellow-unionist and helping to make it impossible for him to support you.

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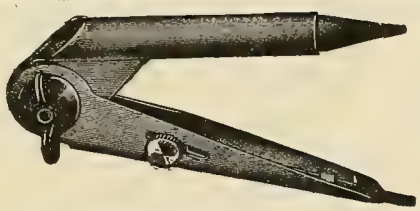

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Quitters in Labors' Ranks

In the ranks of labor, as well as in those of almost every organization will be found a peculiar inconsistent class of men and women known as a quitter. They are restless for a short while, unusually energetic and in many instances are capable—but they have what seems to be an incurable defect—the lack of those splendid traits, stability and perseverance, that contribute so much toward the moulding of character. For a time they are all enthusiasm, but often fail at the very point of achievement.

Every thoughtful member of organized labor has observed this type of union man, taking hold with a rush and a great hurrah, trying to carry out his ideas before they have been thoroughly discussed and digested by his fellow members. Big things do not move at the instant bidding of a few enthusiasts, and after a successsion of ineffective jerks they are relegated to the ranks of the quitters.

Such men do great injury to the cause in more ways than one. Their zeal and apparent devotion win for them places of more or less prominence, so that when they sulkily retire from the firing line the cause of labor not only suffers the loss of the personal efforts of those who have striven for years, but their quitting has a depressing effect upon the patient and faithful men who, after all is said and done, constitute the backbone of unionism. It is the dependable men and women, many of whom never have anything to say publicly, who win the race in the majority of cases. They are not very bold and showy starters but can be depended upon to stick to the job. Not only do they stick, but constantly grow in fighting effectiveness.

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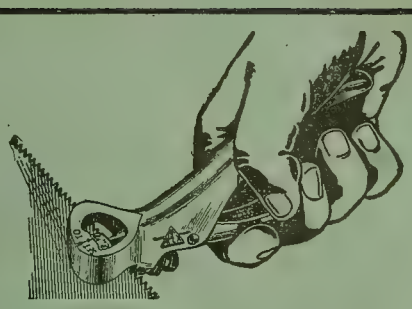

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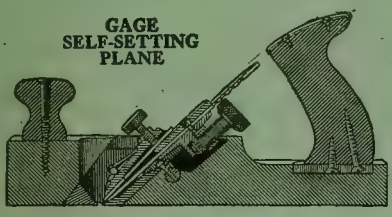

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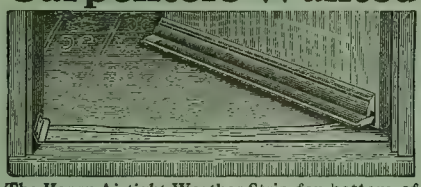

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